Haile Selassie Arrives in London to Visit the British Royal Family

Associated Press Radiophoto

Haile Selassie of Ethiopia on the way to Buckingham Palace with Queen Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh

LONDON, Oct. 14—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia came back in state today for a visit to the country where he took refuge, eighteen years ago, from the first of the Fascist aggressions. The conquering Lion of Judah, Elect of God, Might of the Trinity, was greeted by Queen Elizabeth II at Victoria Station. He rode with her and the Duke of Edinburgh to Buckingham Palace in a gilded state coach drawn by six bay horses. Haile Selassie arrived at Portsmouth from Malta this morning aboard the British cruiser Gambia. At noon, the Duke of Gloucester, the Queen's uncle, went aboard to welcome him. When the Emperor's special train reached the capital, Queen Elizabeth and a royal party were waiting on a red-carpeted platform at Victoria Station. Crimson hangings masked the gray, nineteenth century utilitarianism of the station. Above a special entrance to the platform hung the Union Jack and the red, green and yellow flag of Ethiopia bearing the lion of Judah. The area was cut off from the rest of the station by grandstands for special guests and the press.

The train pulled to a stop, white uniformed pullman attendants threw open the doors of the Emperor's car, and the slight, bearded man stepped out. He wore a marshal's uniform and a hat decorated with the hair of a lion's mane.

Queen Elizabeth held out her hand, and the descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba bent and kissed it, the lion-mane hat under his arm.

He then kissed the hand of the Queen Mother, shook hands with the Duke of Edinburgh, and, pursuant to the rules of royal protocol, received the curtsies of Princess Margaret, the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Gloucester.

The Duke of Harrar, Haile Selassie's second son, who is accompanying him, kissed hands all around.

Queen Elizabeth then presented Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and other state and military dignitaries to the royal visitor.

The warmth of the Queen's greeting to the Emperor was echoed by the cheers of her people as the state procession rode in the sunshine to Buckingham Palace, where Haile Selassie will spend three days.

At Buckingham Palace tonight the Queen bestowed the Order of the Garter on the Emperor and the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on the Duke of Harrar. The Emperor, in turn, conferred on her the chain of the Order of the Seal of Solomon and on the Duke of Edinburgh the chain of the Most Exalted Order of the Queen of Sheba.

At a state dinner at the palace, the Queen greeted Haile Selassie as "the sovereign of the country which was the first to regain its freedom during the last war." She said she was glad he intended to remain here for ten days, after the state visit, to see the country again.

GOAL OF ETHIOPIA: AID AND AUTONOMY

Development Help Welcomed but Effort Is Made to Have a Diversity of Advisers

By ROBERT C. DOTY
Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 8—Ethiopia's relations with the rest of the world are conditioned by two considerations: recognition of the need for foreign assistance and proud determination to escape foreign domination.

Indicative of the first is the presence here of at least 100 foreign experts employed by the Government as advisers in addition to the eighty who work for the United States Foreign Operations Mission. Indicative of the second is the fact that, although United States nationals are most numerous among these advisers, there are others of at least seven nationalities—ranging from a British judge of the High Court to a Swiss bandmaster—to prevent any one group from achieving dominance.

This attitude is a natural consequence of the country's history over the last two decades. Three thousand years of more or less independent existence was brought to an end by the 1935 conquest of the country by Italy. Liberated six year later by British forces, Ethiopia remained under thinly disguised British tutelage for the first six years thereafter.

The United States' current status of "first among equals" in relations with Africa's one independent Christian kingdom stems from the fact that Washington, alone among the major Western powers, has money to spend here. Also, it is absolved of any ambition to assert domination.

U. S. Influence Expands

Thus, United States influence has been permitted to expand into many segments of government formerly British provinces.

Senior among United States counselors, and probably the most influential, is John Spencer, who has been a ranking aide in the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs since before the Italian invasion. The Governor of the State Bank is Walter Rozell of Larchmont, N. Y., former manager of the Foreign Department, Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The director of the autonomous Imperial Highway Authority is Rex Anderson, a United States engineer. Col. George L Witt, United States Army, commands the fifteen-man military advisory group that is supervising the training and re-equipping of the 15,000-man regular army.

Even in the military field Emperior Haile Selassie has pursued his policy of seeking diversity in his advisers. His Imperial Bodyguard of about 5,000 men is distinct from the Army and is trained by Swedish officers. Swedish fliers train and command the Air Force, while the national police force is run by Britons.

Dr. Herman Neubacher, a Viennese, who expresses Nazi sentiments and once was sentenced to death in Yugoslavia, is now adviser to the Addis Ababa municipality.

Large Soviet Legation

Although there is no trade and little intercourse of any kind between Addis Ababa and Moscow, the Soviet Union maintains a legation that numbers approximately twenty persons, including families.

Western diplomats have been unable to discover any trace of the sinister activities attributed to the Soviet Legation by common report elsewhere in Africa. In British and French colonial areas, it is considered to be the fount of aid and comfort to subversive elements, such as the Mau Mau in Kenya.

Diplomatically, Ethiopia is engaged in an effort to eliminate the few remaining limitations on her sovereignty, and this has raised minor points of conflict with her neighbors.

Negotiations are under way in London for replacement of the 1902 treaty that gave Britain, through control of the Sudan, a trading enclave at Gambela, sixty miles inside the Ethiopian border, at the head of navigation of the White Nile system. On the agenda also is the question of British administration of a strip of Ethiopian desert country adjoining British Somaliland.

Farther north, the two-year-old federation of Eritrea—ruled by Italy for sixty years—and Ethiopia appears to be prospering. There have been no expressions of discontent, probably because the Eritreans are left to manage their own internal affairs through an elected assembly and bow to Addis Ababa only in matters of foreign affairs, customs and federation-wide communications.

THE LION AND THE LADY—Ethiopia's Lion of Judah, Emperor Haile Selassie, and Queen Elizabeth greet throngs of spectators as the two monarchs arrive in her gilded coach at Buckingham Palace in London. The Queen welcomed the African ruler, who is in Britain for a three-day state visit. The Emperor last visited London as an exile after Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia.

Foreign Operations Administration

OKLAHOMA IN ETHIOPIA: Dean McCreary shows students the use of a surveyor's transit during a class at the Agricultural Technical School at Jimma, Ethiopia. School is sponsored by Foreign Operations Administration and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

U. S. INSTRUCTORS TEACH ETHIOPIANS

Oklahoma College and Point 4 Sponsor Farm School to Develop Coffee

By ROBERT C. DOTY

Special to The New York Times.

JIMMA, Ethiopia, Dec. 7—Nine young instructors from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College have developed a thriving agricultural technical school here. The group is under contract to the United States Foreign Operations Administrations mission (Point Four).

The showpiece of the Point Four program in this country, the school, situated 150 miles southwest of Addis Ababa, is giving a four-year secondary level course in modern agricultural techniques to 165 Ethiopian youths ranging in age from 14 to 20 years.

At the same time it is carrying on experiments for the improvement of the high-grade Ethiopian coffee that now grows wild over many of the forest-covered slopes of the southwestern edge of the plateau at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,000 feet.

Officials here predict a "coffee rush" by Ethiopian and foreign investors to exploit about 20,000,000 acres of potential coffee-producing land in this and neighboring provinces. When it comes, the school will be prepared to provide seedlings of the best of the wild coffee varieties and advise on the best methods of cultivation.

The agricultural school and an even more ambitious Imperial Ethiopian Agricultural and Mechanical College that is scheduled to open next fall are, in a sense, a memorial to Dr. Henry G. Bennett, former president of Oklahoma A. and M. and first director of the Point Four program. He died in an air crash near Teheran in December, 1951, while on a tour of inspection of technical assistance programs in the Middle East.

School Opened in 1952

A few weeks before his death, Dr. Bennett discussed the United States land-grant college program with Emperor Haile Helassie, who asked that Point Four establish a similar program here. Contracts were signed in June, 1952, three months later the first A. and M. instructors, including Hugh F. Rouk, the 36-year-old present director, arrived and on Oct. 13 the first class of eighty students entered the school.

The Oklahomans took over a group of twenty dilapidated buildings almost completely hidden by heavy brush that had grown up since Jimma was abandoned by the Italians. The change in the physical appearance of the school has been startling.

But for the substitution of palms, mimosas and acacias for United States trees and more exotic plants in the neat gardens around faculty houses, it could be a corner of the Oklahoma A. and M. campus at Stillwater.

The buildings have been repaired and repainted and a new modern dormitory built with machinery and equipment hauled 200 miles over rough mountain roads from the capital.

Even more marked, according to faculty veterans, has been the change in the attitude of the students themselves. The requirement of an eighth-grade education and knowledge of English for admission automatically limited enrollment to youths of prosperous families, the only ones who can afford schooling.

Many of the first group, sons of officials and land-owners selected from more than 700 applicants, at first evinced a tendency to regard work with the hands as demeaning. Two or three were unable to overcome their distaste for manual labor and were sent home.

For the rest, the sight of the bachelors and masters of arts from the United States toiling was sufficient to induce emulation. Today most of the work on coffee nurseries, experimental vegetable plots, and with cattle, sheep and swine herds is done by studeants with little or no close-range faculty supervision.

The Cost of the School

The United States mission has spent $325,000 and the Ethiopian Government $140,000 on the school in its first two years of operation. In addition Point Four pays the Oklahoma A. and M. fee, $800,000 in this fiscal year operation.

The Oklahoma team has more than justified the policy of "subcontracting" Point Four programs to non-governmental agencies, in the opinion of competent judges here.

Under this system, Point Four delegates to the parent college full responsibility for setting up and staffing the school and college here. Thus the faculty arrived as a unit, its members known to each other and used to working together.

For the first year, the Oklahomans lived under pioneering conditions, under roofs that leaked during the heavy summer rains, without adequate electric power or water supplies and with irregular deliveries of food over the then precarious road from Addis Ababa.

Now, however, "faculty row" is a neat compound of ten whitewashed houses, each with its patch of lawn and flowers in front, truck garden behind. With one exception, faculty members and their wives all are under 40 and the living area abounds with pre-teen children in jeans and pinafores. Several faculty wives have teaching experience and they conduct a one-room country school for all grades.

'God and History Will Remember'

"Apart from the Kingdom of the Lord there is not on this earth any nation that is superior to any other. Should it happen that a strong Government finds it may, with impunity, destroy a weak people, then the hour strikes for that weak people to appeal to the League of Nations to give its judgment in all freedom. God and history will remember your judgment."

—Emperor Haile Selassie I, of Ethiopia, asking the League for sanctions against Italy, June 30, 1936.

Haile Selassie Greeted Here By Thousands

Emperor Given 21-Gun Salute At National Airport

Cheering thousands, their ranks augmented by throngs of District and Federal Government employes dismissed early for the occasion, lined Constitution and Pennsylvania aves. nw., yesterday to greet His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, here for a long-delayed three-day state visit.

The short-statured monarch, his familiar black beard and bushy hair flecked with the grey of his 61 years, arrived with his royal party of 11 relatives and 8 aides at 4 p. m. aboard President Eisenhower's plane, the Columbine, from New York.

Preceded down the plane ramp by three aides, Selassie was greeted first by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who guided him to Admiral Arthur Radford a few feet away where the three shook hands and exchanged inaudible greetings as clusters of TV, news and motion picture lensmen ground away.

A review of troop units and a 21-gun salute highlighted the brief 15-minute ceremony at National Airport after which the royal party occupied seven limousines for the motorcade to the District Building reception stand.

The motorcade was preceded by about 15 minutes by three auto loads of small hand flags, which parade officials distributed to the spectators lining the route. Throughout the line of march lamposts sported the three-barred red, yellow and white flag of Ethiopia, the District's flag and the United States' stars and stripes.

Nearly 800 policemen and approximately 2300 members of all branches of the armed forces patroled the parade route.

At the District Building, the Emperor was flanked on the reception stand by Commissioners Renah Camalier and Samuel Spencer. The latter presented the key to the city after a short introductory speech by Edgar Morris of the parade committee.

In reply, Selassie told the more than 5000 present that his reception was "even more cordial than I had expected. Its warmness made it unnecessary to give me the key to your city. It has made me feel it already was open to us."

In keeping with its precision schedule, the motorcade proceeded to the White House, the band waves of Spencer and Camalier and the military salute of Engineer Commissioner Louis Prentiss touching off its departure.

Selassie was greeted at the Executive Mansion by President and Mrs. Eisenhower. The Chief Executive told him:

"The American people are honored to have you on their shores so they may salute one who has established a reputation as a defender of freedom and a supporter of progress."

The visiting monarch replied in heavily accented English:

"This is a moment to which I have looked forward with the keenest anticipation. For years it has been one of my fondest hopes to be able in person to convey to the President and the people of the United States the expression of the profound admiration which I and my people have for your great Nation."

The privately-educated Selassie also speaks and reads French in addition to Ethiopia's state language, Amharic, an ancient tongue of Arabic-Hamitic-Semitic origin.

Selassie's third son, Prince Sehle Selassie, 23-year-old English-educated American jazz music enthusiast, accompanied his father throughout the initial welcoming ceremonies, as did one of his two granddaughters, Princess Sybel Desta.

Selassie's program for today begins with a 9 a. m. transfer of his party from the White House to the Blair House. There follows (10 a. m.) a trip to Mount Vernon where the Emperor will lay a wreath at Washington's Tomb (11 a. m.) a visit to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in Arlington Cemetery where he'll lay another wreath, (1 p. m.) luncheon at the Statler Hotel as guests of the Joint Committee of Press Radio and TV Correspondents and News Photographers, (3 p. m.) a reception in the Emperor's honor at the Mayflower Hotel by the Ambassador of Ethiopia, and (8 p. m.) a dinner in his honor at Anderson House by Secretary of State and Mrs Dulles.

Friday's itinerary will include a 9:30 a. m. visit to Washington Cathedral, (10:30 a. m.) a visit to the Supreme Court Building and Library of Congress en route to the Capitol where Selassie will address a joint meeting of the Senate and House at 12:30 p. m.

Thereafter, Selassie will be guest (1:30 p. m.) of President Eugene R. Black of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, at a dinner in the International Bank, 1818 H st. nw. At 4:30 p. m. he'll receive an honorary law degree at Howard University and at 8 p. m. President and Mrs. Eisenhower will be the Emperor's guests at a dinner in the Embassy of Ethiopia, 2134 Kalorama road nw.

The royal party will leave Washington by train at 11 a. m. Saturday for a visit at Princeton University to be followed by an auto trip to New York City where he'll make headquarters at the Waldrof-Astoria during his five-day stay.

His New York schedule will include attendance at the Senators-Yankees baseball game on May 31, a tour of the United Nations Building and a visit to the Hyde Park grave of the late President Roosevelt, who in 1944 extended Selassie the initial invitation to visit this country—a bid that was renewed by both Presidents Truman and Eisenhower.

From New York the royal party will proceed to Boston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Ann Arbor and Lansing, Mich., Chicago, St. Paul, Spokane and Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stillwater and Oklahoma City, Okla., Mexico City, New Orleans and Fort Benning, Ga.

He will sail for home from New York on July 14.

Have We Forgotten The Lion of Judah?

The Emperor Haile Selassie, the conquering lion of the tribe of Judah and ruler of one of the world's most ancient territories in the African interior, will address a joint session of the U.S. Congress today.

The chief of state of Ethiopia shouldn't have to say a word. His mere presence is enough to remind us of a past of which we cannot be proud. His visit is a reminder, too, of the simple fact that, no matter how remote or how small the state may be, aggression against freedom concerns us.

Think back to 1935—less than two decades ago. The United States was struggling to bring itself out of a depression brought on in part by isolation and nationalism. We'd refused to work with the League of Nations and retired behind our ocean boundaries in smug contempt for the world's troubles.

In that year, 1935, Mussolini began screaming his defiance and his dreams of revived Roman conquest. His arrogant bullying seemed troublesome, but no one paid it too much attention. Let him rave!

On Oct. 2 in that year, 1935, after months of provocation and accusations against the little kingdom, Mussolini's arrogant legions invaded Ethiopia.

Armed with spears, sticks and old muskets, the Ethiopians fought Bennie the Bum's best soldiers, equipped with tanks and big guns and supported by planes. Haile Selassie's men gave a good account of themselves. They killed a lot of the Bum's aggressors.

The Ethiopian War was the beginning of World War II. The "weak" democracies' inaction was the signal for further aggressions by Mussolini and the beginning of the much bigger adventures of Hitler and the Japanese. We had earned their contempt.

The United States sidled behind a "Neutrality Act" and said, "We'll have no truck with foreign wars." England and France humiliated themselves in excusing and appeasing the adventurers who could not be appeased.

Yes, indeed, the Emperor Haile Selassie could tell Congress quite a few things. For again aggression is on the march in a series of "little wars." Again we are fearful and undecided in the face of much greater danger. Again we are hesitant to take the lead that only we can take.

The Lion of Judah is a symbol of mistakes we cannot afford to repeat. It cost a lot of lives, money and destruction to put him back on his throne.

Let's think on that during his visit.

Columbia University Honors Haile Selassie

ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MEN ever to be honored by a university was Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. The Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah recently received from Columbia university the honoris causa, an honorary degree of doctor of laws. The Emperor (2nd from left) is shown as he receives his degree from Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of the university. To the left is Dr. Philip C. Jessup, professor of international law, who presented the Emperor for the degree.—(ANP).

Emperor Selassie Praises U.S. African Descendants

By HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—"We will welcome C. W. Hill to set up an expert business in Ethiopia," declared Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia last week, to this ANP reporter, following the scheduled press conference at the Seventh-Day Adventist Hospital in Glendale, California.

His Imperial Highness explained through an interpreter that any Negro capitalist would be permitted to invest in that rich country.

I had just asked on behalf of wealthy retired dentist Dr. C. W. Hill who was preparing to start importing from Korea to the United States in 1950 just before hostilities broke out.

In answer to another question, he unstintingly praised American Negroes as a whole. Asked what has been his impression of them as a whole, during his tours of the United States, he answered:

"I am proud of the United States citizens of African decent, for the progress they have made as a race, and for the great part they have played in the development and achievements of this, their country," the emperor said.

Praising California to the highest, the Emperor admitted that he felt a little envious because although Ethiopia has a similar climate, and many natural resources like those of California, it has not yet taken full advantage of them.

As the recent discovery of Uranium deposits in Ethiopia, the Emperor has not yet visited them but it was learned by this reporter from a staff member that the ore discovered is real and of untold value to the world of science.

In spite of his weariness from the long drive through Yosemite Park to arrive at the Seventh-Day Adventist Hospital grounds as scheduled, Emperior Selassie was very gracious and accommodating.

A rather small group of Negro reporters were on hand, but Mrs Almena Lomax, editor-publisher of the L. A. Tribune, accompanied by the Tribune photog. Irving Smith, got good close-up crowd shots.

Entrance of lovely Princess Sybol Desta, granddaughter of the Emperor, caused quite a stir, all admiring her charming manner, and stylish attire. She posed in several pictures with her royal grandfather. The party spent the night at the Hotel Ambassador.

Next day following an early morning public appearance at the City Hall, a noon luncheon at the Ambassador, and an afternoon tour of Twentieth Century-Fox studio, the royal party left for McAllister, Oklahoma.

IT HAPPENED IN NEW YORK

AFRICA TOP NEW YORK'S NEWS

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Honorable K. A. Gbedemah, minister of finance, Gold Coast, was honored by a reception held at the Waldorf-Astoria Jansen suite on the occasion of his first visit to America. The honoree is here as head of a special Gold Coast mission to the UN. Doctors Bond, Bunche and Congressman Powell were among notables present to salute the African visitor.

Dr. B. J. Danquah, Gold Coast, was honored by the African Scientific Cultural Society at the Harlem YMCA. He is the first winner of the Bryant Mumford fellowship and is presently writing a book on the UN.

A concerto da camera and exhibit of Africana, arranged by Mrs. Estelle M. Osborne, was held at Studio 2 of Pianist Robert Harris, the Village. Recitalists Frederick Bell, Penelope Johnson, Helen Phillips and Laurence Watson made excellent contributions to the unique event.

Silver ribbon award winner Gian Gaspare Napoletano, is shooting his newest film, "Mayumbe Tom-Tom," in French Equatorial Africa. The film is adapted from one of the artist's own novels. It will be released by Italian Films export.

MORALS AND POLITICS COOPER UNION SERIES

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel, NAACP, discussed in Cooper Union forum in Great Hall, the current problems related to racial segregation. His talk was one of a series of Wednesday night lectures on "Morals and Politics" which will continue each week through March 23, 1955. Arthur Garfield Hayes, national director, Civil Liberties Union, and President Harold Taylor, Sara Lawrence College, conclude the series.

Woman Judge Runs Court In Gold Coast

ACCRA, GOLD COAST, W. AFRICA — (ANP) — One of the most interesting personalities any where on the continent was found early this summer in Court A of the Supreme Court here.

This extraordinary personage is Judge Annie Baeta Jiaggo, the first woman magistrate of the Gold Coast, an individual who has not been caught up by a sense of her own importance but truly aware of the majesty of the law she administers.

She deals firmly but with compassion as she hears of the infractions of the law by those who come before her. Her decisions are definite and in many instances where the miserable defendant is obliged to serve out a jail term, he usually does so with the feeling that he got what he deserved.

Annie Baeta is a native of Lome, one of five children of the head of the Presbyterian Church in French Togoland. The family moved to Keta in 1928 where she was educated. In 1934 she became a pupil at Teacher Training College at Achimota.

She owes one of her early achievements to the encouragement given her by Sandy Fraser, teacher at the secondary school who induced her to take her school certificate which enabled her not to face a closed door in the future.

Often, since that time Judge Jiagge has stated she is extremely grateful to Fraser because she says it was only because of his insistence that "everything I have done since became possible."

Her next step was to go back to Keta where she taught in the Presbyterian Girls School. She replaced a man as head of the institution and held that job for six years.

Judge Jiagge looks back to her childhood as a time when she first obtained the legal slant of things when the rest of the children in her family would leave it up to her to argue with their parents about certain things they wanted. She generally won, she said, and, in addition found herself enjoying getting her brothers and ssiters out of scrapes.

Later Annie was lucky again, while many others failed. This African girl was accepted in the colonial office of Ogilvy Jones. Then this office wanted some one from the Gold Coast to study social welfare and government, so she toured the English counties and made her report. Next she was engaged by the Young Women's Christian Association as a representative from the Gold Coast. She attended important world conferences in Geneva, in Italy and Syria.

Annie's reception to the Bar in Accra in 1950 was very warm. A well known barrister entrusted his junior cases to her for a decision. She never failed him or Nii Ollennu for whom she also worked. She soon made her name at the Bar of the High Court.

She says her job now is fascinating work. She stands for everything that is straight and good in Africa. Throughout her arduous career, Judge Jiagge has never lost her feminity and genuine unpretentious modesty.

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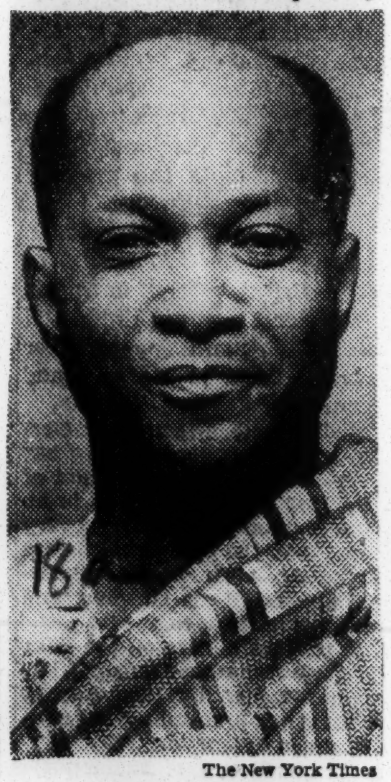
Minister of Gold Coast Tells U. N. of Prosperity



The New York Times

Kimla Ghedemah

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 7—Kimla A. Ghedemah, Minister of Finance of the Gold Coast, reported today to the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee what he termed a situation of "buoyant revenue" in his own country.

Taxes imposed recently upon cocoa while the prices were extraordinarily high, he said, will produce this year a surplus of income over expenditure estimated at £11,570,800 ($32,423,440).

Speaking as a member of the British delegation, Mr. Ghedeman outlined conditions in the Gold Coast in an effort to convince the panel members of the wisdom of approving integration of neighboring British Togoland, a United Nations trust territory.

Rapid progress made in the Gold Coast over the last three years, he asserted, would justify endorsement of this plan as the best possible future course for the trust territory. Its fate is now under consideration in the committee.

GOLD COAST UPSET BY BRIBE INQUIRY

Charges May Bring Setback to Self-Government—Regime to Face Test in May Vote

By MICHAEL CLARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Dec. 31—The accusations of bribery and corruption being aired before an official Commission of Inquiry here have rocked the fragile and still unfinished edifice of self government in the Gold Coast.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, appeared before the commission Tuesday and although he denied all allegations he failed to confound his inquisitors and many troublesome points remained obscure.

Possible implications of the inquiry cannot yet be surmised with any certainty. General elections of capital importance are to take place in May. A defeat of Dr. Nkrumah's Convention People's party at the polls might easily mean a setback for self-government here. However, May is a long way off and the inquiry has not yet produced anything of devastating effect.

It all began on Nov. 25 when an apparently conscience-stricken Cabinet minister, Joseph, A. Braimah, took his troubles to the Governor, Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clarke. Mr. Braimah, then Minister of Communications and Works, had received £2,000 ($5,600) in gifts from an Armenian contractor named Askor Kassardjian and seemed much distressed at the thought of what he had done.

Corruption Charged

The notice of Mr. Braimah's resignation appeared in the Official Gazette for Nov. 28, and two days later it was announced that a Commission of Inquiry was being formed to investigate the circumstances leading up to this unexpected turn of events. Meanwhile, Mr. Braimah had made a statement to the police who subsequently were understood to have gathered evidence for the commission.

The hearing began Dec. 7 before the three-man commission headed by Kobina Arku Korsah, associate judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast. Mr. Braimah made sweeping allegations of corruption in high places and named names. Much of the testimony since then has centered about procedures followed for the award of public works contracts.

Dr. Nkrumah told the Commission that if he had been aware of any corrupt practices in the government he would have himself gone straight to the police. Asked if he considered it proper for ministers to receive gifts, he said this depended in each case on the circumstances and size of the gift. He saw nothing wrong in the presentation of small gifts on certain occasions, according to African custom.

Put Up Job Charged

The Prime Minister and his associates are convinced that the Braimah affair is a putup job designed to wreck their ministry and perhaps even to thwart the Nationalist "struggle for freedom."

Mr. Braimah, a non-party man from the Northern Territories, has had some dealings with Dr. K. A. Busia, chairman of the Hana Congress party, the leading opposition group. This has led some to assert that Mr. Braimah may have lent himself to a diabolical Machination.

However, an awkward development occurred Tuesday when two under secretaries, both members of the Central Tender Board, the body that awards government contracts, were arraigned on specific charges of bribery. They are to be tried at the next court session.

The commission is expected to complete its hearings within two weeks and report its findings a week or so later. The Legislative Asembly is scheduled to convene again in February. These are anxious times for Dr. Nkrumah, but he has not lost confidence in the future.

Nkrumah Fights Graft Charges

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

White supremacists in Kenya, the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa are watching with glee the sweeping charges of bribe-taking leveled at Gold Coast Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and other public officials.

When Britan three years ago war forced to grant virtual self-government to nearly five million Negroes in the Gold Coast, her most advanced colony in Africa, Daniel F. Malan, prime minister of the Union of South Africa and champion of African Negro segregation and suppression, publicly proclaimed that the Gold coast "experiment" would fail, becoming a dictatorship or collapsing from Negro incompetence.

The charges of bribe-taking were first made by J. A. Braimah, former Minister of Public Works in Nkrumah's cabinet. He admitted his own guilt and resigned, asking for an ivestigation. The investigation committee is composed of Africans only and is presided over by Chief Justice Korsah, one of the most distinguished jurists in the world.

Meanwhile, Dr. Darquah, the dean of Gold Coast politicians, and leader of the opposition United Gold Coast convention, has demanded the resignation of the Nkrumah government.

Observers in Accra, Gold Coast capital, feel that the evidence so far produced before the Korsah commission does not actually incriminate Prime Minister Kkrumah and other officials. In Accra political circles, it is common knowledge that European highway, bridge, harbor and building contractors have not hesitated to offer "fantastic" bribes for fat government contracts. One wholly Nkrumah himself has taken over $112,000 in three years from one firm.

Nkurmah states that not only is this charge false, but that he had to borrow money last year to buy an automobile.

KWAME NKRUMAH

Still unexplained, however, is the charge that through bribery a Swedish firm obtained contracts for a large housing project even though the Swedish bid was higher than the bid of an American firm. The contract was canceled two months ago due to press criticism of the high costs.

The evidence also indicates that generous contributions were made by European businessmen to Nkrumah's Convention Peoples Party.

African Negro contractors have long been bitter over the fact that they get only the smaller government supply and construction contracts.

Africa Mourns Death of Famed Anthropologist Dr. Armattoe

ACCRA, Gold Coast, West Africa, — (AP) — Hundreds of relatives, friends and medical colleagues in the Gold Coast and Africa generally are mourning the death of Dr. E. G. Armattoe, 47, the celebrated physician and anthropologist whose death occurred in Hamburg, Germany.

Dr. Armattoe who has written several books in German, English and French was at one time president of the North-West Ireland Amateur Radio society (1946). He lived in Ireland where he established the Lomosha Research Centre at Londonberry.

He went to Germany to attend some important meetings on his way from the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York where a number of Togoland representatives presented views on Togoland (Ewe) unification.

Married to a Swiss wife with two daughters, Dr. Armattoe established polyclinics throughout the Gold Coast.

Dr. Armattoe was a member of the Ghana Congress party which is in direct opposition to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's party but resigned a few months before his death because he said his articles written in the german publication, "Ubersee Rundschau," criti Africa would embarrass his p al colleagues.

It will be recalled that Dr. Armattoe was tried in a mock trial for "treason" by the Convention People's party, for that article.

Among his several books are "The Golden Age Of West Afri Civilization" (1946), "The S Contribution to Western Civ tion" (1944), "Racial Surve The British People" and "'S Time And Race, Or The A Man In America."

TOOK NO MONEY—NKRUMAH SAYS:

Gold Coast leader denies graft charge

ACCRA, Gold Coast — The prime minister of Britain's West African Gold Coast, Kwame Nkrumah, whose colony has been cited as an outstanding example of colonial self-government, last week denied charges he has taken over $125,000 in bribes during his tenure.

Nkrumah, who was educated in America and has been head of the Gold Coast government for three years, denied the charges at a four-hour session with an all African commission studying the bribery accusations.

Despite the prime minister's denial of the charges, the graft scandal spread through the colony. The scandal exploded as London officials were considering proposals to extend direct voting rights to the colony's jungle tribes.

Former Minister

The charges against Nkrumah were made in November by J. A. Braimah, former minister of public works, who resigned after confessing to taking bribes, and implying that the prime minister and [illegible] the same.

Nkrumah earlier denials that [illegible] not received $112,000 from a man named Tranakiadies in return for a road contract. He said he had borrowed the $5,600, allegedly given to him to purchase a car.

As for money he has received on his political tours, Nkrumah said he had turned it over to his Convention People's party. A contractor, L. E. Arghrakis, told the commission that he paid over $400 to two administrative officials for a government contract.

G. C. Aborigines ask end of reign

By WILLIE B. HAGAN

ACCRA, Gold Coast, W. A. (ANP)—The Gold Coast government had been asked to resign by the Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection society in a 130-word statement. The Aborigines say that the situation in the country is "very grave indeed."

The Society has asked that all states in the country should demand a meeting with the governor, Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clarke. The demand should be made through the Society which will sponsor the conference.

The Aborigines society is about 55 years old. It was the society which in 1898 sent a delegation to England to protest against the passing of the Lands bill which sought to vest land in the crown. The bill was withdrawn.

African tells of Nkrumah loans

ACCRA, Gold Coast (NNPA) —Andrew Y. Djin, African acting managing director of the government - controlled $4,200,000 cocoa purchasing company, was escorted by police to his home last week to collect personal accounts and bank statements in connection with hearings into the administration of Dr. Kwama Nkrumah, Gold Coast prime minister.

The documents were required by the commission which is inquiring into the resignation of J. Braimah, African minister of works. At previous hearings, Dr. Nkrumah, prime minister since 1950, denied accepting bribes. Djin testified last week concerning loans to the Gold Coast leader.

Gave $5,166

Djin said that on May 21, after rOhene Djan, a formerr finance ministry secretary, approached him for a loan on behalf of the prime minister, he gave Djan, $3,640 and later $1,526 which he knew the official paid to a firm for Dr. Nkrumah's automobile.

The witness added that he made a loan to the prime minister after he was appointed acting managing director of the cocoa purchasing company, repayable at $140 a month.

Scholarships For Gold Coast Women

ACCRA, Gold Coast — (ANP) — Two Gold Coast women are to be awarded scholarships for advanced training in domestic science in the United States of America. The scholarships are offered through the Institute of International Education, New York.

The awards, each of which is tenable for one year, are for study at graduate or advanced undergraduate level.

There are two types of awards to be financed respectively by the American Home Economics Association and the Helen W. Atwater International Fellowship. The total value of the A.H.E.A. scholarship is $1,000 of which $500 are to be provided by the Association, and $500 by the Institute at which the students will be enrolled. The scholarship covers the cost of tuition, board and lodging during the academic year only.

The Helen Atwater award has a total value of $1,700. The purpose of the additional award is to enable the student to travel widely in the United States in connection with her studies.

These scholarships, the government states, will not cover the cost of travel from the Gold Coast to the port of entry in the USA, nor from the port of entry to the institution at which the student is placed. Suitable candidates would, however, be eligible to apply for a Fulbright travel grant to meet these expenses.

Even if the cost of travel between the Gold Coast and U. S. A. is met under a Fulbright travel grant, the student would be asked to provide $500 herself for incidential expenses in the USA.

Gold Coast Gets New Constitution

LONDON — (ANP) — Details of the new constitution for the Gold Coast, British colony and protectorate in West Africa, were disclosed in the House of Commons Wednesday by Henry L. D'A Hopkinson, minister of state for colonial affairs.

The constitution provides for the first all-African government in the British Commonwealth.

The draft of the new constitution provides for an enlarged legislative assembly, chosen by direct election, and for a cabinet of representative ministers drawn from the Assembly, with the Prime Minister normally presiding.

Subject to the continuing reserved powers of the Governor and his responsibilities for external affairs, Togoland defense and in certain matters concerning the police, the cabinet would be responsible for the internal self-government of the country.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Governor would be assisted in the discharge of his duties by a deputy governor and advised by a committee, of which the Prime Minister and other representative Ministers would be members.

The Gold Coast Government had been equally concerned with the United Kingdom that suitable arrangements should be made in the constitution to preserve the independence of the judiciary.

It has been agreed that a commission should be set up to advise on, and later be responsible for judicial appointments other than that of the Chief Justice.

To preserve the confidence of overseas investors, the Gold Coast Government proposed a provision in the constitution guaranteeing fair compensation should a successor Government ever consider nationalizing industry. The present Government has no such intention, it was said.

It is proposed that a general election should be held under the new constitution in June.

"I am confident that when there is an all-African Government, it will prove as friendly, cooperative and responsible as the present one," Mr. Hopkinson told the House of Commons.

N. Y. Herald Tribune Lauds Gold Coast Boy

Acora, Gold Coast, April 27 — (Special) — A Gold Coast Student from Achimeta College who has spent the last three months in the United States of America as a guest of the New York Herald Tribune, was praised by the director of information of the Herald Tribune last week.

The student, Wentworth Ofuatey Kodjoe, has now arrived back in the Gold Coast. In a letter addressed to the American Consulate General, Accra, the director of information said:

"We are delighted to have Wentworth Ofuatey-Kodjoe of the Gold Coast in the United States as a delegate to the 18th annual New York Herald Tribune Forum for himself and his country wherever he goes.

The young man is making a unique contribution to better understanding between our two countries We are grateful to you for giving us the opportunity of getting to know him.

The letter was typical of letters received from American families with whom Ofuatey Kodjoe stayed during his visits.

18a 1954

John Gunther Says Segregation, Colonialism Make Africa Ripe For Red Propaganda

Call p. 3

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Segregation and colonial exploitation in Africa are playing right into the hands of Communist propagandists, says author John Gunther in the October 5 issue of Look magazine.

Reporting on a ninemonth tour of the striferidden continent, Gunther says these two issues dwarf the rest of African politics and make Africa an almost perfect target for the international Communist conspiracy.

Freedom from colonial rule and an end to racial segregation — the two things desired by most African peoples — happen to be what the Russians say they stand for.

"Moscow has always claimed that its professed policy is to make colonial peoples free, and that it eschews color,bar, or racial discrimination.' Gunther writes.

Other factors in favor of Communist infiltration, he adds, are poverty, ignorance, the exploitation of black labor, and the greed and political mistakes of many white men in Africa.

Working against Communist chances for success, he writes, are Africans rich soil and ample food supply; its system of tribal ownership of land; and the fact that many black Africans reject communism as a movement of white origin.

Communism is unlikely to gain

Communism is unlikely to gain

a foothold in most of the Islamic communities of Africa because it is against the Moslem religion, while liberal reforms have reduced the Communist menace in a large part of British Africa, Gunther concludes.

JOHN GUNTHER
OCT. 5, 1954 issue of LOOK MAGAZINE

NEW ANTI-MAU MAU LAW

Enables Government to Order Evacuation of Any Area

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 2 (Reuters) — A new emergency regulation in Kenya's campaign against the anti-white Mau Mau terrorists will go into effect tomorrow. It empowers the Government to impose complete evacuation of any area it deems necessary for the public safety and order.

The new regulation, one of the most sweeping laid down by Governor Sir Evelyn Baring, enables Defense Minister Richard Turnbull to order destruction of livestock and movable property in any area scheduled for evacuation.

Another emergency regulation applies principally to white farmers. It compels them to notify the authorities if they plan to be away from their property for more than forty-eight hours and to make "adequate security arrangements" for their workers and livestock.

Meantime, a Government official told the Indian National Congress of Kenya that "outside interference" in the Mau Mau emergency would not be tolerated. Wilfred Havelock, Minister of Local Government, was replying to yesterday's Congress proposal that India should be asked to help settle the emergency.

Mau Mau Kill Nine Africans

NAIROBI, Kenya — (INS) — Bugle-blowing Mau Mau terrorists killed nine Africans in a series of attacks on laborers in the Kiambu coffee growing area of Kenya, near Nairobi.

Seven of the victims were found shot in a hut. The others were burned to death.

Officials said it was the first full scale attack by the terroristic anti-white society in several months. Eight Mau Mau terrorists were reported slain in the clashes.

NEW FEAR OF MAU MAU

White Kenya Householder Must be Alert in Hiring Servants

North American Newspaper Alliance.

Knowledge of anthropology has become a condition of survival in Kenya as white colonists seek to distinguish the Kikuyus—among whom the terrorist Mau Mau sect is recruited—from the "loyal" East African tribes.

A recent dispatch from Nairobi to Il Corriere Della Sera of Milan, reports that many Kenya whites have developed a knack for recognizing the "backwoods" traits of the Kikuyus—a blend of Congo Pygmies with the basic Bantu stock of the African uplands.

Behind the European-style dress that almost all Kikuyus wear, the settlers have learned to recognize their characteristics and distinguish them from the tall, fine-featured Masai and Watussi, and the placid, blunt-featured Umbua, Wakamba and other tribesmen who also stem from the Bantu stock.

Kenya settlers may risk their lives for a single anthropological error—such as mistaking a Kikuyu for a Wakambo when hiring a new farm boy, a guard or a house worker.

KENYA TO QUICKEN DRIVE ON MAU MAU

Minister Emphasizes Action to Eliminate the Terrorists From Forest Hideouts

Dispatch of The Times, London.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 20—Michael Blundell, Minister Without Portfolio and member of the War Council, indicated in a signed article in a weekly journal today that the trend of action in the next few months was intended to bring the Mau Mau terrorist phase nearer to its end.

He explained that the government, through the War Council, always had three aims—the control of Nairobi, the restoration of the situation in the tribal reserves and settled areas, and the elimination of gangs from the forests.

The first aim has been achieved. The second objective means the establishment of administrative stations right across the affected area, closely supported by police, and a great build up of Kikuyu guard posts under European leadership.

These operations, he said, have been largely successful in the Fort Hall area, where for many months the authorities have been able to employ the army in the forest and on the forest fringes because the rule of law now is maintained by the administrative and police system in the district itself. The Nyeri and Embu districts also have improved, he said, "and are now experiencing an intensification of our processes."

Restoration of the situation in the tribal reserves must continue until toward the end of the year.

Listing some of the results Mr. Blundell said the Mau Mau had suffered more than 600 casualties in action in the past six weeks. It was known that the gangs' recruitment was difficult because the casualties were beyond the capacity of recruitment to replace, he said.

"All our evidence shows that the new recruits are not of the quality of twelve months ago and have not the same fanatical belief in the Mau Mau movement," Mr. Blundell declared.

In the last six weeks the security forces had lost only thirteen precision weapons and captured fifty-nine precision weapons and 319 home-made guns, Mr. Blundell said. "Our major aim, therefore," he said, "is, before end the year, to have a greatly restored situation throughout troubled areas with a major assault on the forest areas launched before the year is out." Training and selection of men for this already is in hand, he added.

After the emergency, Mr. Blundell wrote, close administrative and police control would continue for a minimum of five years. Certain emergency powers also would have to be continued in these areas even after the emergency had been lifted from most of the colony.

Also, some hard-core terrorists must be expected to escape and some of these men would live in the forest as outlaws for a decade, their hands against every man, Mr. Blundell said. They would have to be hunted down remorselessly, one by one, until eliminated. This was likely to a long process because of the vastness of the forests, he said.

Governmental Relations Between Kenya And India Are Strained

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA) — India has boycotted this year's conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association because it is being held in Kenya where white settlers and African natives are carrying on guerrilla warfare.

The boycott became apparent Tuesday night when Sir Howard D'Egville, Secretary-General of the association, announced here that the Indian delegation had cancelled its acceptance of the invitation.

The Indian delegation was to have included six or eight Parliamentary figures, including the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the people. Their excuse was that the Indian Parliament is meeting this month.

The excuse was unconvincing because India is normally a very keen member of the association and the fact that a legislature is in session has never before prevented its representatives from attending either the biennial conference or the annual council meetings.

RELATIONS STRAINED

The Kenya Government's relations with India are strained. On the Kenya side, the resolution of the Kenya Indian Congress, seeking the intervention of the Indian Government in the Mau Mau rebellion, read along with some of the speeches made in support of it, is a source of irritation.

The Indian Government enjoys the special regard of Africans who seek to drive white settlers from the colony and the Europeans have been wondering what means of communication Prime Minister Nehru has for influencing the Africans in revolt

RESENTS TREATMENT

The Indian Government, for its part, is understood to resent the treatment given Apa B. Pant, the first Indian Commissioner to East Africa, who left here last February under a cloud of suspicion and without being seen off by any representative of the Government.

Mr. Pant's house was regarded as the center of African political activity. Some of his African associates have since been hanged for alleged murder. Many others are in jail.

Little more than a month ago, during a mass round-up of Africans, called "Operation Anvil," Mr. Pant's house, then occupied by the Acting Commissioner, was ransacked by police.

This incident was the subject of an official apology and the apology was officially accepted. But police here regarded search of Mr. Pant's house as a necessary part of the round up of Africans in Nairobi.

ENDED REGULATIONS

Recently, at the South African Government's request, the Indian Government ended diplomatic relations with the Union. South Africa is the joint host with Kenya and te Central African Federation at this conference and this fact also is understood to have influenced the Indian decision.

COLOR BAR IN KENYA

Indians also are understood to have raised the question of the color bar in Kenya. Officials here claim there is no official color bar and that the delegates from Pakistan and Ceylon will be treated in hotels and other public places exactly as other delegates.

If there is no hitch in present plans, the Pakistan and Ceylon delegates will be the first colored persons to be invited by the Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan to visit South Africa.

PHILANTHROPHY

Gifts and bequests of $1,000 or more in ten large city areas of this country totaled $374,960,710 for the first six months of this year. During the same period in 1953, the total was $247,479,097.

How Kenya Settlers Face the Mau Mau Terror

By Janet Blood

MWATATE, Kenya.—Kenya's hope es in the people on the spot in frica, those ordinary settlers who, ith humanity and local experience, eal with the nightmare of Mau Mau terror as it emerges and prevent it from making headlines. Such a couple are Jenny and her husband.

They settled in Kenya in 1912 and live in a small home facing the Ngong Hills on the edge of the Nasai Reserve. On a rare trip to Nairobi recently I met Jenny and plied her with typical Kenya questions. "Is there much trouble in your neighborhood? Do you still employ Kikuyu servants?"

"Well, of course," said Jenny, "we still have Kenua. After all, he has been with us for 27 years and our home is his home. He has his own little plot to cultivate, which we bought for him, and all his children have been born on the place. Actually, we are more worried for his safety than for ours—but I have not been foolish," she added hastily.

Lived in Stone House

No, she had not been foolish. She had taken the greatest care that Kenua and his family be protected. He, with his wife and children, live in a stone house behind Jenny's, a solid house that could not easily be broken into. By night he stays in the security of his home, but sometimes during the day he goes for a short outing.

"What will you do, Kenua," she asked him, "if you are stopped by bad men and asked to take a wicked oath? It may happen at any time and if you do not take it they will put a rope around your neck and strangle you. Have you thought about this, Kenua?"

"Yes, Memsahib," he replied. "I know this is true. I know I must make a plan. If I am stopped I must do what they order me to do and get it over as quickly as I can. Then I must somehow get back here and tell you and the Bwana about it so that you can protect me."

A careful system was worked out to safeguard Kenua at night. He was given a whistle upon which he was to blow three times if any one tried to break into his home. If strangers asked him to open up, saying, "We are the police," he must tell them that he could not open his door unless he heard the voice of his Bwana or Memsahib, that those were his instructions.

"We will come if you blow, Kenua, as we have promised," Jenny told him.

Mother Arrives

There was no need for the whistle until Kenua's mother came and asked for refuge which the kind-hearted Jenny and her husband could not refuse. The old woman had lived her life in a mud hut and the cold stone of her son's house made her uncomfortable; there was too much air and she wanted the soft earth around her and the smoke from the fire.

"Can my mother live in the small hut behind my house?" Kenua asked. "I will put my daughter with her for company and we will be close by." Reluctantly Jenny agreed, though she pointed out that the hut was insecure and, worse, inflammable.

Not long afterward, on a dark night when the moon was low, Jenny and her husband were awakened by screams of terror from the hut, yells that froze and stiffened them, desperate cries for help. Then Kenua's whistle pierced the cool night air with three shrill blasts which continued with growing urgency in sequences of three.

MAU MAU: British authorities try to round up the leaders.

The elderly couple groped frantically for their dressing gowns. They ran their fingers over the bedside table until they grasped their guns and flashlights. They hastened to the rescue.

Unlocking doors, first of the bedroom, then of the veranda—doors which held them in safety against whatever might await them in the blackness outside—they emerged into the menacing night. Jenny walked behind her husband as they flashed their lights questioningly in an effort to expose the secrets of the crowding trees and shrubs, knowing that at any moment death might spring from their concealing foliage.

No Time for Fear

"But weren't you afraid?" I asked. "There you were, practically silhouetted!"

"How could we be afraid, my dear?" she asked. "There was no time to lose. We only knew the ghastly things that might be happening to those poor people in the hut. Our only thought was that we alone might be able to save them. Our only hope was that we would get there in time."

As they neared the hut there was a soft rustle, as of a nylon skirt, and two shadows vanished quickly and quietly and melted into the encompassing gloom. Only the hut, when they reached it, was able to show its record of the raiding party, with footprints circling around it and a door almost, but not quite, battered down. They had got there in time.

"And what did you do then?" I asked breathlessly.

"Well, of course," said Jenny, "we told Kenua that his mother could no longer sleep in the hut. That no matter what her feelings were she would have to adjust herself to sleeping in the stone house!"

MAU MAU SLAY WIFE, COOK AND KIDNAP BRITON

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 14 [Reuters]—A 2,000-man Kenya security force searched forests in the Nyeri district today for a British farmer who was dragged off by 30 Mau Mau cultists after they strangled his wife and slashed his African cook to death.

The missing man, Arundel Gray Leakey, never took the Mau Mau seriously, seldom carried a gun and scorned guards. Recently while walking thru a forest he met an armed band face to face, but turned his back on them and walked away unharmed.

The Leakeys and their daughter, Mrs. Diana Hartley, were attacked by the Mau Mau as they ate dinner. Mrs. Hartley hid in an attic but was unable to get Mrs. Leakey to safety.

Kenya congress requests halt to Mau Mau crisis

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — The Kenya Indian Congress, representative body of 80,000 non-Moslem Asiatics in the colony, has called on the British and Kenya Governments to seek the good offices of the Government of India to bring the so-called Mau Mau emergency "to a desirable termination."

A resolution to that effect by a vote of 42 to 5. The occasion was the biennial delegate conference of the Congress.

THE RESOLUTION was offered by Mr. Kapi, the retiring president. He urged that a request be made of the Indian Government to "interfere" in Kenya to "stop the alarming continuation of the emergency that is sapping our morale and monetary resources."

Mr. Mungat, newly elected president, was hostile to the request. He said, "Interference" was a slip of the tongue.

His own view had been given in his presidential address, when he said: "For some strange reason, peaceful, non-violent India seems to be held in high esteem by the ferocious and violent adherents of the Mau Mau. If India's prestige is really as high as it is said to be, then it is the duty of the Kenya and British Governments to ask for her assistance."

Elderly Secy Reported Killed By Mau Mau

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA)—J. M. Berkeley Matthews, elderly secretary of the Sigona golf club, fifteen miles from here, was killed by a so-called Mau Mau war-band while he was eating his dinner alone in the club house Thursday night.

The band, said to have numbered about ten and to have been dressed in Home Guard uniforms, entered by the kitchen door and met with some resistance from the African staff of the club. Mr. Matthews was reported to have shot and wounded one of the intrduders before he himself was shot dead.

SECURITY FORCES

All the invaders escaped, taking with them Mr. Matthews' pistol and shotgun. The servants gave the alarm and security forces swept the area.

Two Africans were lated killed in an ambush and two wounded. Police dogs following up trails after several club caddies were held for questioning.

Mr. Matthews was the 25th European civilian to be killed by Mau Mau. In March so-called terrorists fired at golfers playing on the Sigona course.

Three pro-European Africans were also reported killed Thursday by a large band in the Embu district.

Ten so-called terrorists were reported killed Thursday by security forces. Eleven were executed in Nairobi prison Wednesday and Thursday.

One of those executed was convicted of murder. The other offenses were illegal possession of firearms or ammunition, consorting with unlawfully armed persons, and administering the Mau Mau oath.

500 MAU MAU ROUTED

Seven Terrorists Are Killed in an All-Day Battle

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—Nearly 1,000 Kikuyu Guards, policemen, and British troops scattered a band of Mau Mau terrorists in a forest near Gatundu tonight after an all-day battle.

More than 500 Kikuyu guards armed with rifles, spears, and knives, chased the gang, believed to be about 500 strong. The leader and six other terrorists were killed and seven others wounded and captured in the fighting about twenty miles north of Nairobi.

The terrorists, whose hideouts and supplies were found and destroyed yesterday by policemen in an uplands area, were attempting to move northeast to the safety of the thick forests.

The police also announced that Nyaga Ayubu, a Mau Mau general, had been slain in the Kingsway area near Nairobi and six leaders of a supply committee seized.

Wild Mau Mau cult probed by analyst

BY ALEC DE MONTMORENCY

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—(NANA)—The British government has had the fierce, brutal Mau Mau movement of native Africans in Kenya psycho-analyzed by Dr. J. C. Carothers and has published the diagnosis as an official government document.

The British wanted to find out if the weird secret cult:

1. Could be appeased by concessions;
2. Quelled by a show of force;
3. Would spread to other parts of Africa.

DR. CAROTHERS says the Mau Mau cannot be appeased by any concessions by the British or the white settlers in Kenya. He also declared, contrary to the fond hopes of many colonial officials, that no amount of enlightenment, western education or religious conversions would defeat the movement.

Force will not work either, the good doctor asserts, because the African sees the European as an evil force impinging on the magic tribal circle—he has no rights and any atrocity is condoned to remove him. Force is not effective because the African believes absolutely that right is on his side.

But force, by making the African tribesmen feel they are fighting a lost cause, may make the movement suddenly appear to collapse. This may occur because the African native is essentially a realist, Dr. Carothers says, and will never become a diehard adherent to a cause foredoomed to failure.

WHEN THAT HAPPENS, the ethnopsychologist declares, Kenya will appear to have peace. But it will really be only an uneasy armistice between outbreaks of force and atrocities whenever a witch doctor or leader like Jomo Kenyatta whips up temporary new recruits and fans their anger against the Europeans.

1000 Police Hunt Mau Mau Terrorists After They Raid Prison and Free 200 Convicts

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 18. (INS). — More than 1000 British troops and police, aided by dogs and spotter aircraft, joined in a hunt today for 40 heavily armed Mau Mau terrorists who raided a prison 23 miles south of Nairobi and released 200 Mau Mau convicts.

The terrorist force surrounded Lukinia prison and attacked on a signal of red flares and blowing bugles. They overwhelmed the African guards to stage the Mau Mau's biggest and most successful prison attack. The raiders seized nine rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition.

After the attack only one convict was found in the prison, but eight others surrendered shortly afterwards. Nairobi police reported that 19 more escaped convicts were recaptured by mid-morning.

Split Seen In Mau Mau Terrorists

NAIROBI, Kenya —(AP)— African sources say a split has developed in the terrorist Mau Maus between those wanting to keep up the fight against Kenya's White settlers and a faction ready to negotiate a truce with the colony's British government.

The sources suggested that the Kenya government is preparing a plan to negotiate toward the end of the year through "moderate" leaders of the Kikuyu tribe described as sympathetic toward Mau Mau political aims but opposed to terrorism.

These moderates recently approached the government-organized Kikuyu guard with proposals to reunite the tribe in a common political aim, the sources — which are close to the guard — said.

The moderates, who have avoided both official censure and Mau Mau assassination, could command a considerable following among a majority of the "passive" elements of a Mau Mau "Kenya parliament" which meets regularly to attempt a rough coordination of the Mau Mau campaign. The sources said that emissaries of the moderates attended a recent meeting to discuss the possibilities of a truce.

JOMO KENYATTA TO BE BANISHED

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA) — Jomo Kenyatta and four other Africans convicted with him of directing the activities of the so-called Mau Mau, native secret society sworn to drive whites from East Africa, are to be banished indefinitely to the remote northern frontier province of Kenya when their seven-year prison sentences end.

Governor Evelyn Baring of Kenya announced the banishment orders during an address at a specially convened meeting of Kikuyu chiefs at Wanji near here, Tuesday.

The Governor said the five men would be required to live in a place specified by the Government. They would be "far away from the scene of their former criminal activities," he said.

Speaking into a microphone and pausing after each sentence to allow his words to be translated into Kikuyu, Governor Baring recalled that Kenyatta's appeal had been dismissed by the Privy Council.

The trial magistrate recommended in sentencing Kenyatta that the Government should make a restriction order against him.

The Government accepted the recommendation, and an order has been made, said Governor Baring. It will come into effect at the end of Kenyatta's sentence and will remain in force indefinitely. Similar orders have been made against Fred Kubai, Bildad Kaggia, Paul the others who were convicted on charges of assisting in manging the the Mau Mau.

The audience of more than 1,000 heard the banishment announcement impassively. Some of the chiefs were masked and wore baboon skins.

The order means that the Government will control every move of Kenyatta and the other four, Ngei and Kungu Karumba. Their mail will be subject to censorship. Their use of all forms of communication will be restricted.

Seven Mau Mau suspects have been arrested on a farm owned by the Kenya Minister of Local Government, Wilfred Havelock, five miles north of here, it was announced Tuesday.

Laborers on the farm were screened after a terrorist group had been reported in the vicinity.

Problem of Putting Down Mau Mau Uprising Becomes Personal For Whites

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP)—The problem of putting down Mau Maus came home to roost, so to speak, as draft notices were sent to another 1,100 men, 600 of whom will be required to replace troops and Kenya police reservists soon to be released from the security forces.

The problem of getting men to fight the Mau Maus since the start of the uprising some two years ago has been described officially as "extremely difficult."

Compulsory national service in the colony will be restricted to a minimum of 24 months and a maximum of 30 months, under a new policy statement. But the new call has not been greeted enthusiastically by the hard-pressed European community, many who are feeling the war against rebellion in their pocketbooks.

For many of the young married businessmen in their late 20's and early 30's, a draft notice often means economic disaster. Few, indeed almost none, have the capital to be able to employ managers. Those who run farms single-handed say they will be ruined unless they can maintain personally day-to-day supervision.

Several thousand of the European population of 42,000 have worked and fought to put down the Mau Maus. The strain, in the form of financial losses and the knowledge that the Mau Maus are not going to give up their struggle for land, has produced a marked lack of enthusiasm for further conscripted service.

No less than 130 out of 206 Europeans called up in July and 100 out of 114 called in August have appealed against having to do full-time national service. There is general sympathy throughout the colony for those men who have already completed several years' service in the British Army, Navy and Air Force during and since World War II.

Fighting a losing battle

For more than a year, the British have been trying to suppress the Mau Mau in Kenya.

Despite the use of harsh restrictions and the resort to mass killings bordering on pure terror, their efforts have not exactly been crowned with success.

Six battalions of crack British infantry, plus a corps of engineers have been tied down by the Mau Mau in Kenya.

Repressive measures enacted hastily by the frightened English make it illegal for an African:

To ride a bicycle without his name painted clearly on the cross bar;

To ride more than one to an automobile;

To walk through an urban area without all of his pockets loaded with various kinds of passes;

To possess a gun, a knife, a spear or any other kind of weapon;

Or to grow patches of maize (corn) on public land within the city, for fear terrorists would have a hiding place.

Moreover, the British have dispatched their ace guerilla fighter, Sir George Erskine, to clean out the Mau Mau.

Since his arrival, Africans have been shot down at the alarming rate of 40 per week. More than 5,000 Africans, many of them guilty of no more than being Africans, have been killed.

But the Mau Mau continues to increase in strength. At the beginning fewer than 1,000 were believed to have been enlisted in its ranks.

Today, the Mau Mau boasts an army alone of 27,000 men, lurking in the forests.

Driven to desperation by his failure to crush these natives, Erskine has flown in a squadron of heavy bombers, complete with fighter escort.

Five hundred pounds and 1,000 bombs are being rained down on the flimsy grass huts in African villages.

No mercy is being shown women and children, who are the principal victims of this wholesale slaughter, which the British were so quick to condemn when Mussolini was riding herd on helpless Ethiopians.

After the bombings, fighter planes swoop down to spray thousands of machine gun bullets into mountain lairs and other hideouts believed occupied by Mau Mau troops.

It appears certain that more thousands of Africans are doomed to lose their lives by this shocking display of British inhumanity before London realizes it is fighting a losing battle.

For we predict there can be no peace until Africans cease being treated as outcasts in their own country and are accepted as full and equal partners in the operation and enterprise of Kenya.

Had they not been so blinded by their own color prejudices, the British would have realized that they learned this solemn fact dealing with 13 American colonies 177 years ago.

16 Africans Face Death

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP)— Some sixteen Africans were sentenced to death here last week on murder charges growing out of a massacre in Lari last March.

Besides those sentenced, some forty others were acquitted by the supreme court of Githunguiri. This was the last of the trials resulting from the Mau Mau massacre.

When the sixteen are executed, it will bring to sixty-one the number of supposed members of the Mau Mau killed in connection with the massacre.

White Kenya Cop Fined $140 For Beating Native

NAKURU, Kenya — (ANP) — A white police officer was fined $140 here last week for beating five Africans with a rhino-hide whip.

He is Frantz Pauli Hvass, 45-year-old Danish born reserve officer, who had pleaded guilty to the beating charges.

Two other white officers pleaded not guilty to the same charges and will stand trial next month.

Also convicted in court here were seven African police constables who were fined for whipping Africans. They were placed on probation for two years.

British Say Mau Mau Chief Killed

NAIROBI, Africa. — (ANP) — British forces last week boasted of killing another Mau Mau leader.

The latest supposed big wig of the secret society to fall before Kikuyu home guards here is "General" Matanjago, reportedly a member of "Field Marshall" Dedan Kimathis' war council.

Matanjago was trapped with four others, including his wife, army headquarters said. One of the four was killed and the others captured.

Top British Magazine Offers Evidence To Show Prizes Were Given In Africa For Killing Natives

EXETER, England, Jan. 5 — Charges that white officers in Kenya offered bounties to their men for killing Africans received support last week.

A British regimental magazine, Semper Fidelis, said the officers offered a $14 prize for the first kill" during expeditions against the Kikuyu tribesmen.

The magazine article confirmed earlier reports that officers were offering cash as a means of encouraging their men to launch a big-game hunt against supposed members of the Mau Mau.

The first intimation that the awarding of bounties came at the trial of a British officer accused of killing a native. Although acquitted, the officer admitted offering cash awards for every African killed.

Soldiers stationed in Kenya responded to the offers with enthusiasm, keeping a running record of their kills. Some outfits, stationed in an area void of Mau Mau activity, merely shifted their sights to other big game, such as elephants, rhinoceros, baboons and buck.

Public reaction to that method of attempting to wipe out the Mau Mau has been in the main unfavorable. Some newspapers and organizations expressed disapproval and called for an inquiry into the whole colonial policy of the Conservative government.

Mau Mau Clash Rages Fiercely

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 7 (AP) — A fierce battle raged Thursday between Kenya's security forces and more than 100 members of the Mau Mau secret anti-white terrorist organization. Twelve terrorists were reported killed and a number wounded. Large quantities of Mau Mau arms were captured.

Conviction Of Kenyatta Sustained

NAIROBI, Kenya — Kenya Supreme court last week dismissed the appeals of Jomo Kenyatta and four other Africans, upholding their convictions of organizing or aiding the anti-white Mau Mau society.

At the same time British military forces announced the capture of "General China" supposed second in command of the Mau Mau military forces.

REFUSE SPEECH

Kenyatta and the four others were sentenced to seven years at hard labor. Kenyatta had asked to speak before the supreme court. The court refused to hear him.

A sixth native, Richard Oneko, was freed by the court. The court ruled evidence against him was not strong enough to support conviction. However Oneko was arrested under emergency regulation as he left the courtroom.

RUTHLESS FIGHTER

The capture of "General China" by a patrol of the King's African Rifles is regarded as a major victory here. A ruthless warrior, "China" was commander of all Mau Mau forces around the southern slopes of Mt. Kenya.

China had a $750 price on his head and is believed to have commanded four separate fighting groups. He was captured after he was shot in the neck.

China, whose real name is Waruhiu, was second in command to Dedan Kimathi, known as "General Russia." Kimathi operates a decentralized command in the Aberdare mountain forests.

FORMER CORPORAL

A former corporal in the King's African Rifles with combat experience in Burma, Waruhiu is believed to have been the brains behind the organization manufacturing arms for the Mau Mau.

He has two wives who are also in custody, and a father and brother who live on the Kikuyu reserve.

Mau Leader Is Captured By British

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 15 (AP). British troops have captured "General China," the former convict who became No. 2 leader of the white-hating Mau Mau terrorists, it was announced today.

The arrest was disclosed as the Mau Mau, which has sworn to drive the white man out of Africa, opened a new wave of terrorism under the notorious Dedan Kimathi, its No. 1 chief.

China, held at Karatina near Nyeria, was captured as he led a large terrorist gang in a furious battle with security police and the Seventh Kings African Rifles near Nyeri.

He surrendered after being wounded in the throat and was identified by a European with the security forces who knew him years ago when he worked as a railroad fireman.

China was the second major Mau Mau to be captured. Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, ideological leader of the group, was arrested last year and sentenced to seven years at hard labor.

Most Feared Mau Mau Boss Caught

NAIROBI, Kenya — The most dreaded Mau Mau leader lay in a hospital here last week under one of the heaviest armed guards ever mounted in the city after he had been flown in as a wounded captive. There was a price of $1,400 on his head.

Waruhiu Otote — or General China, as he is called — is an ex-corporal in the British Army and a former laborer in a railroad roundhouse. He is regarded as the brains behind the creation of secret terrorist arms factories in the forest, turning out crude rifles to massacre white settlers and loyal Kikuyu tribesmen.

He was shot in the throat and taken prisoner by African troops of the British Army in Iyeri.

Top Mau Mau leader nabbed

Wounded terrorist headed arms plant

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — British troops have captured "General China," the former convict, who is second in command of the Mau Mau forces which are sworn to drive whites from East Africa. He is suspected of being the brains behind a jungle arms industry.

The general, who is "Field Marshal" Dedan Kimathi's first lieutenant, was shot in the throat and captured by troops of the King's African Rifles about 60 miles north of here.

A $14,000 price had been set on his head after he had allegedly led the anti-European forces in the forest regions south of Mount Kenya.

Makes Crude Rifles

The "General," who served with British forces in Africa and Burma in World War II, is believed responsible for a number of factories turning out crude rifles in the dense Kenya jungle.

The Kenya Supreme Court, sitting at Kitale Friday, upheld the conviction of Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and four other Africans who were convicted of managing and assisting in managing Mau Mau.

Authorities said that since the Mau Mau had opened their campaign to drive whites from Kenya October 20, 1952, their forces have killed 2,978 anti-European Africans, wounded 283 and captured 775.

Broken 'China'—Waruhiu Itote, who the British say is "General China," the second in command of Mau Mau forces in Kenya Colony, East Africa, lies in a Nairobi hospital with a throat wound. Itote was shot by Lieut. Wally Young of the King's African Rifles Kenya Regiment during an engagement in the Nyeri District and was flown to Nairobi for treatment. There had been a price of £500 ($2,400) on his head.—European

Deny appeals to Mau Mau

Kenya court backs 7-year sentences

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — The Kenya Supreme Court at Kitale on Jan. 15, dismissed the appeals of Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and four other Africans, who were convicted on charges of organizing or helping to organize the anti-white Mau Mau and sentenced to seven years at hard labor.

The appeal of the sixth African Richard A. Oneko, a member of the Jaluo tribe, was upheld. The court said he should be acquitted. As he left the court he was arrested and detained under the emergency regulations.

Evidence against Oneko was not strong enough to support conviction, the court rules. It said it had grave doubts that he was a member of Mau Mau, although it was satisfied that he was sympathetic to the movement.

Supports Magistrate

The court said the magistrate, Ransley Thacker, who presided at the trial, was justified in concluding that Mau Mau, in carrying out its policy, got control of the Kenya African Union, a political organization, and used it as a cloak for Mau Mau.

Besides Kenyatta, the Africans who lost their appeals were Fred Kubal, Bildad Kaggia, Paul Ngei and Kungu Karumba.

Dealing with the contention of D. N. Pritt, a London lawyer who headed the defense counsel, that the magistrate did not try the case judicially, the judges said:

Attacks Magistrate

"Mr. Pitt made a general attack on the learned magistrate and submitted that he was biased in favor of the prosecution and against the appellants and that he did not try the case fairly and with an open mind."

The court held that the sentences were proper and that there was no indication that the magistrate did anything wrong or improper in imposing them.

BOMBERS TURN ON MAU MAU AS 'WAR' RAGES ON

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 24 (AP) —British bombers are driving a shadow army of Mau Mau killers from Kenya's dense bamboo forests so ground forces can get at them. But authorities in this crown colony see no quick end to the anti-white campaign.

They predict the 15-month-long war which already has cost the British more than 10 million dollars will last until security forces bring in the Mau Mau top leaders — including Dedyan Kinathi, who boasts the title "Field Marshal Russia."

Up to Tribesmen

Peace also depends on the shifting loyalty of Kenya's 1¼ million Kikuyu tribesmen who till the fertile fields around Nairobi and have been subjected to unceasing Mau Mau pressure. The Mau Mau want the Kikuyus—who number almost one-fourth of Kenya's African population — to help them drive out all foreigners—the 154,000 Asians as well as 42,000 Europeans.

Mau Mau atrocities have cost the lives of 796 civilians—668 Africans, 13 Asians, 13 Whites. Here are exa

An African court house for a Briton was killed last week and four children hacked to death. They reportedly were slain because the father refused to take the Mau Mau oath.

Two African nurses sentenced by a Mau Mau "court" to have their fingers chopped off and then be strangled as informers were saved in the nick of time by a police patrol.

Army of 34,000

Meanwhile Gen. George Erskine, British commander in Kenya, continues to press his fight against the anti-white Mau Mau over 7,000 square miles from the Aberdare range to the glistening slopes of Mount Kenya. His forces total 34,000 men—10 battalions of British troops and Kings African rifles, 8,000 regular police, and 20,000 part time police.

Twelve British bombers are herding the Mau Mau out of 3,000 square miles of highland forest so Erskine's men can get a crack at them. Jeep trails and elephant tracks are being carved thru the dense woodland so patrols can operate.

Authorities estimate 3,200 Mau Mau have been killed, 300 wounded, and 900 captured. About 100 others have been tried and hanged for murder. Security forces are still killing off about 300 Mau Mau a month and capturing another 150. The jails are crowded with 30,000 suspects.

and "queens" or two other areas in an effort to divert the attention of the natives from the London coronation.

Mau Mau Queen Gets 10 Yrs. in Jail

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 24 (UP), —A "queen of the Mau Mau," crowned in competition with Queen Elizabeth of Britain last June, was sentenced yesterday to 10 years in jail.

Wafiri, daughter of a chief, had "ruled" the Thomson's Falls district for the last seven months. The Mau Mau society created her

wealthy Coatesville druggist was shot to death yesterday by a friend of many years.

The dead man was Joseph Piscoglio, of 13th ave., Coatesville, father of Sante Piscoglio, pharmacist and former member of the Coatesville School Board.

RETIRED RAILROADER

Police arrested Santo Nastase, also 74, of E. Chestnut st., Coatesville, a retired Pennsylvania Railroad worker, on an open charge of murder.

Nastase, who surrendered some time after the shooting, told police that Piscoglio "bothered me for years."

"I've been taking it," Nastase added. "I just couldn't take it anymore, and today was the day. I shot him."

STOP FOR CHAT

A short time before the slaying both men were guests of Anthony Gialoreto, of 726 E. Chestnut st.

Piscoglio, police said, stopped at Gialoreto's home around 10 A. M. to chat, as was his custom for years. About a half-hour later, Nastase, another daily caller, arrived.

It was after 11 A. M. when both men left the house by the back door and walked out into Diamond st.

A few minutes later, a woman telephoned police to report she had heard several shots fired in the vicinity of Gialoreto's home.

Police Chief Robert Hume and Patrolman Robert Grubb found Piscoglio lying on the ground on Diamond st. He was pronounced dead at Coatesville Hospital.

In the meantime, police called

Captured Mau Mau Urges Truce On Other Chiefs as British Watch

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3—Negotiations looking toward a possible armistice in the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya have been going on for the past two weeks, the British Government announced today.

A captured Mau Mau chieftain, "fed up" with the war, has been taken by armored car to secret meetings in the forest, watched by British intelligence officers.

The cooperating Mau Mau leader is General China, whose death sentence has been commuted. He was reckoned the number two commander in the bloody and fanatical movement that has infected a large part of the Kikuyu native tribe.

Gen. Sir George Erskine, British Commander in Chief in East Africa, said in Nairobi that General China had written to twenty-six fellow Mau Mau leaders and that so far six had replied, five of them favorably.

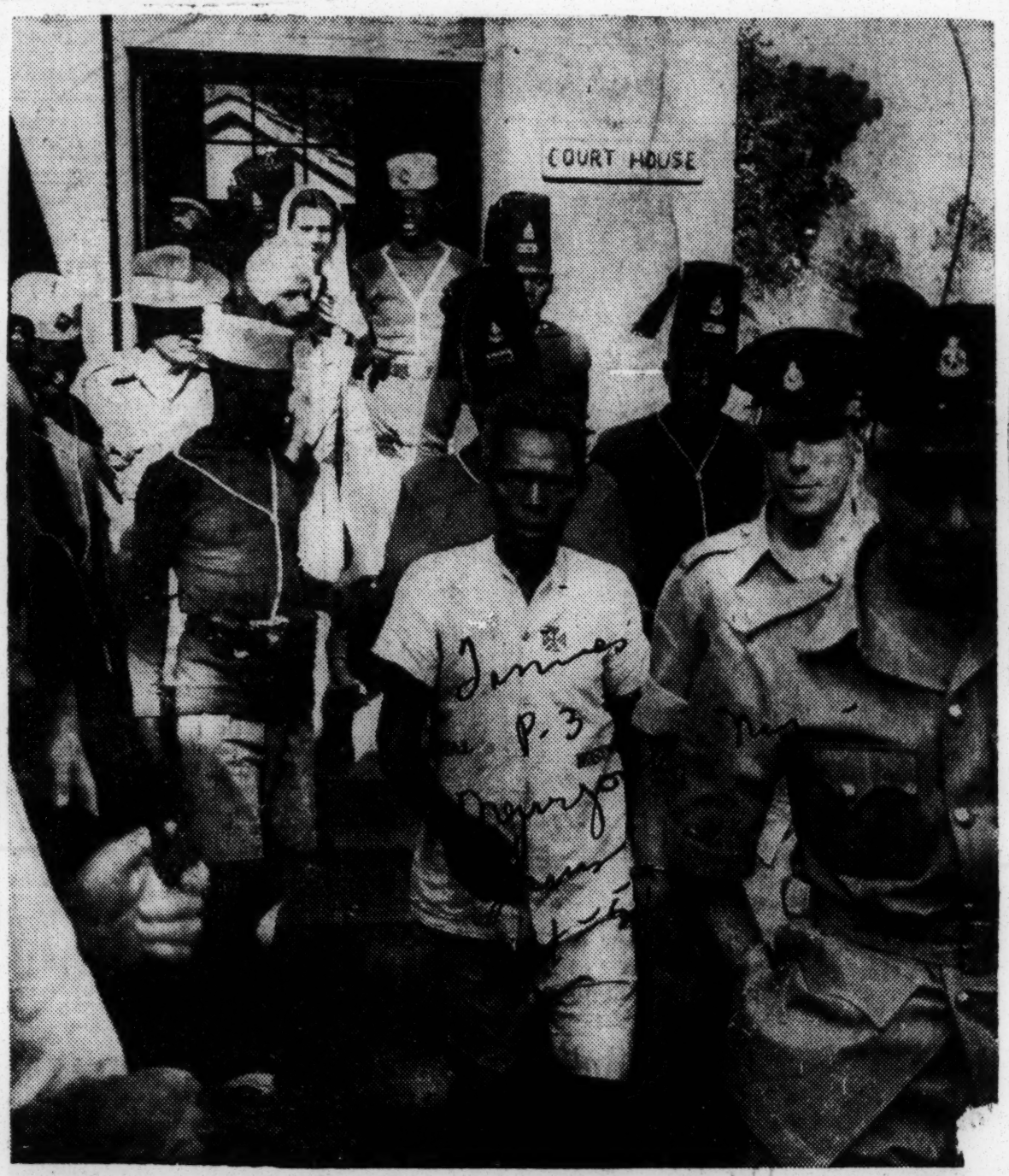
One of those reached was the number one Mau Mau chieftain, Dedan Kimathi, but Sir George would not say whether he had replied.

The British statement said that "should any organized meeting take place, safe conduct arrangements to all parties will be guaranteed."

Reuorts from Kenya said that if a parley did take place, four terrorist leaders would meet the British negotiators at a prearranged spot.

"We are prepared to call a halt to the military offensive if the terrorists will come into surrender with their arms," said Maj. Gen. A. D. A. Heyman, Chief of Staff to General Erskine.

The Mau Mau rebellion has gone on for about two and a half years, with the last eighteen months in conditions of general emergency in the British colony. A few days ago a parliamentary committee reported that the anti-Christian, anti-white movement, with its savage and often bestial rites, was gaining, not losing strength.



Mag

KEY TO MAU MAU NEGOTIATIONS: "General China," captured terrorist leader of Ken., who has been helping the British to arrange armistice talks, as he was escorted from cou during his trial early last month. "General China," whose real name is Waruhiu Itote, his been communicating with other Mau Mau chieftains. His death sentence has been commuted.

Events leading up to the negotiations are as follows:

General China, whose real name is Waruhiu Itote, a decorated veteran of the King's African Rifles in the war against Japan, was captured Jan. 16 after having been wounded in a forest battle.

He protested a wish to help to end fighting, but apparently was not trusted until he repeated it from a condemned cell after sentence.

Then he was disguised as a native policeman and flown about one hundred miles north of Nairobi to Nyeri on the outskirts of the forest.

From a closely guarded house he wrote his letters and, with his everpresent guards watching him, he left his messages in the forest "mailboxes" in tree forks and beneath stones.

The result was, in some cases, that General China met individual leaders, with British officers present, at a forest rendezvous.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, declared that although he had commuted General China's death sentence to life imprisonment, that sentence would stand even in the event of a successful surrender.

And he added that the war against the Mau Mau would not slacken but be intensified.

According to a dispatch from Nairobi, reaction among Kenya's 30,000 European settlers initially was not favorable to negotiations with the Mau Mau. Michael Blundell, leader of the white European members of Kenya's Legislative Assembly, said the decision was not in the country's long-term interests.

Some Europeans felt that it was a "sellout" to the terrorists.

Since October, 1952, the Mau Mau terrorists have killed 930 Africans, twenty-two Europeans and twenty-one Asians, often hacking their victims to pieces.

BRITAIN DENOUNCED ON MAU MAU TALKS

Dispatch of The Times, London.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 4—There has been an immediate reaction among European settlers against the Government's action in using General China, the Mau Mau leader, to negotiate with Mau Mau terrorists and the consequent decision to reprive him.

In the Legislature today, Michael Blundell, speaking on behalf of European elected members, said it was proper to deal with an enemy, but wrong to deal with criminals. He said the record of General China was that of murder, buttonery and arson.

The Government was defended by E. A. Vasey, Financial Secretary. He said the Government plan "bring the possibility of peace with honor."

Meanwhile the general court-martial of Capt. Gerald Selby Griffiths of the Durham Light Infantry, who was company commander of the 70th [Kenya] battalion, King's African Rifles, was adjourned until Monday. Captain Griffiths faces two charges of causing grievous bodily hard to two Africans and four of disgraceful conduct of a cruel kin

SEIZED MAU MAU AIDS PEACE MOVE

Post Appeals in Secret Jungle Boxes

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 3 (AP)—A captured Mau Mau leader is posting peace appeals in secret jungle mail boxes in a dramatic move by the British aimed at ending the anti-White terror in Kenya.

"Gen. China," a 32-year-old Mau Mau leader who was wounded and taken prisoner 2½ months ago, has convinced the British the time is ripe to seek peace meetings with leaders of the terror group.

His activities, undertaken against a background of secrecy and intrigue, have brought him this reward thus far: His death sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment.

'Encouraging Replies'

Details of the British gamble at ending terror that has taken thousands of lives in the British East African colony were disclosed today at a news conference by Sir Evelyn Baring, the colonial governor.

Sir Evelyn said "encouraging replies" had already been received from the letters written by China and distributed by him in the Nyeri District of south central Kenya.

China, whose real name is Waruhiu Itote, formerly commanded 4,000 terrorists in the Nyeri area. He was considered second in command to Dedan Kimathi, field commander of Mau Mau.

During World War II China served with the British Military Labor Corps in Burma, attaining the rank of corporal. Later he was transferred to the Kings African Rifles and won several medals. After the war he worked for the East African Railways' locomotive department.

Wounded, Captured

China was wounded in the throat Jan. 15 in a skirmish with British forces fighting a Mau Mau gang in the Nyeri district 60 miles north of Nairobi.

Flown to Nairobi, he was shackled with a ball and chain and placed under close surveillance.

On Feb. 3, a British court sentenced China to die, after con-

victing him of consorting with armed persons and unlawfully possessing two rounds of ammunition.

He did not ask for reprieve and was not offered one. But during interrogations he convinced the British there was a widespread feeling among the terrorists that further armed insurrection would only bring hardship to the Kikuyu tribesmen from whom Mau Mau draws recruits.

The British decided not to miss any opportunity to end the emergency. They agreed to let China make contact with other gang leaders to negotiate a surrender.

Officials said no promises regarding surrender conditions were made.

KIKUYU HUNTS MAU MAU

Men, Women and Children Join Battle Against Terrorists

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 28—Seven thousand Kikuyu tribesmen in the Aguthi location near Nyeri, heart of the Kikuyu reserve, turned out this morning in a hunt for Mau Mau terrorists.

Men, women and children, armed with knives and sticks, gathered around their guard post and then set out voluntarily in a sudden outburst of enthusiasm to hunt down the Mau Mau. They found none. Presumably, any Mau Mau around had taken alarm and fled to mountain forests.

This, however, was the first outburst of such anti-Mau Mau fervor as a mass movement and encouraged the authorities, who hold it is the indication that the Kikuyu tribe is getting thoroughly angry with the long-drawn-out crisis that is making the lives of Kikuyus miserable. Kikuyu tribesmen have been the chief victims of the terrorist movement.

Mau Mau Emergency In Kenya Grows Worse

LONDON, England. — (NNPA) — The guerrilla war between British and colonial forces in Kenya and Africans, who are sworn to drive whites from East Africa, is worse now than when the Mau Mau emergency started in October, 1952, according to a report submitted last week by a British parliamentary delegation on what it learned from an 18-day visit to the British colony.

The report, published as a White Paper, makes these points:

1. The Mau Mau is a conspiracy to exterminate or drive out all other races and seize power in Kenya. It would be an error to confuse its operation with economic, social or political grievances.

2. The danger of Mau Mau infection outside the Kikuyu area is now greater. In Nairobi, the capital, the situation is grave.

3. Complete re-organization of the Kenya police from the highest level downwards is needed, with stern action to enforce discipline.

4. Constructive measures were needed to secure confidence and goodwill of civilians. Enough was not being done for the Kikuyu Home Guards.

5. Members of the main races should be appointed by the governor to his executive council. Talks should be started for the election of African members of the legislative council at the 1956 general election.

An appendix to the White Paper describes oath-taking ceremonies and oaths sworn by initiates. It was not made a part of the report, but has been placed in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament. The reason given for not circulating it is that the ceremonies and oaths are bestial.

The report recalls that before the visit of the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, in January, 1952, an intensive security check failed to reveal the depth and nature of Mau Mau, despite the fact that there had been arson and violent attacks on African servants of the government at about that time.

Between July and September, 1952, there were increasing outbreaks of violence, including brutal murders of European farmers. This Mau Mau outbreak took the Kenya government by surprise.

The report asserts that Mau Mau stemmed from earlier Kikuyu subversive organizations. Information about the growth of Mau Mau may have been masked by the rapid social progress which followed the war. It erupted at a time of prosperity.

Mau Mau was a conspiracy, designed to dominate first the Kikuyu tribe and then all other Africans. It was a secret society which used terrorism to secure obedience.

It progressed from the political oath with which it began, through successive oaths each more violent than the other. Mau Mau intentionally sought to lead the Africans of Kenya back to the bush and savagery, not forward into progress.

Mau Mau did not catch on with the majority of Kikuyu. "Furthermore, in the Kikuyu Home Guard, the Kikuyu chiefs, the sturdy loyalty to their faith of the remaining Kikuyu Christians, and even in the inert frightened mass of the people, there are materials out of which Kikuyu life and progress can be and are being reconstructed," the report stated, adding:

"Christianity has suffered serious reverses in the Kikuyu Reserve under the impact of Mau Mau terrorism, but the importance of its resurgence cannot be under estimated".

All races in Kenya would be heartened by a declaration from the British parliament that the British people, while according sympathy and support to the legitimate aspirations of all communities in Kenya, were united in their determination to eradicate Mau Mau.

"It is our view based on all the evidence available to us, both from official and unofficial sources, that the influence of Mau Mau in the Kikuyu area, except in certain localities, has not declined," the report stated. "It has on the contrary increased.

"The situation has deteriorated and the danger of infection outside the Kikuyu area is now greater, not less, than it was at the beginning of the state of emergency. These are serious words and they are used with a due sense of responsibility, but that they are fully justified we have no doubt.

"The government of Kenya has not succeeded sufficient in rallying the mass of the Kikuyu to the side of law and order".

The report attiributed this in part to a feeling among the people that adequate protection would not be forthcoming if they openly opposed the Mau Mau.

"To deal with this situation African leadership will certainly be required and means of developing this are, we believe, indispensable."

Military strategy sought to drive the Mau Mau "'Hard core" from their forest hide-outs back into the Reserves. There they mingled with the ordinary population. To find them the British and colonial forces need civilian cooperation.

The report recommended constructive measures to secure the confidence and goodwill of the civil population.

MAU MAU GENERAL QUITS TERRORISM

2d in Command Surrenders to Colonial Troops After Plea by Ex-Chief

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 7 (Reuters)—A Mau Mau "general"—one of twenty-six advised by a captured leader of the terrorist cult to give themselves up—has surrendered, it was officially announced today.

General Tanganyika, commander of a terrorist battalion in the Mount Kenya region and one of the most ruthless outlaws there, surrendered to Kikuyu Home Guards in the South Nyeri Reserve Friday night.

This was the first concrete result of the captured General China's negotiations with his former comrades.

Usually reliable sources here tonight said that ten of the twenty-six Mau Mau chiefs reached now had replied favorably to General China's surrender proposal.

Commander in Chief Gen. Sir George Erskine's headquarters announced in a communiqué that General Tanganyika's surrender was prearranged. Special branch officers who met his advance representative were told that General Tanganyika intended to surrender "to make a personal gesture in aid of China's surrender project."

General Tanganyika had served under General China in the terrorist forces. His real name is Mirioki Kamotho. With his surrender, only one of General China's four battalion leaders in the Mount Kenya area is believed still operating. Security forces killed two others this year.

The communiqué from General Erskine's headquarters said General Tanganyika had confirmed his intention to surrender in a letter to General China which was received today. It said that General Tanganyika, or arrival at the Karatina Police Station about twenty miles south of Nyeri, "informed the inspector of police that he had come in connection with the surrender proposals. He was placed in detention."

The fight against the Mau Mau, who draw their members from the 1,157,000 Kikuyu tribesmen in Kenya and have sworn to drive white settlers from the country, went on today. Royal Air Force bombers carried out some of the most concentrated aerial attacks of the emergency on terrorist positions in the Aberdare Mountain range during the week-end.

The Government announced a communal fine of $2.80 a head on 10,000 adult inhabitants of the Kangema District "who are known, or suspected, to have consistently harbored Mau Mau gangs, or have failed to report their presence to the authorities."

No. 2 Mau Mau Chief Wins Commutation, Pledges Aid to British

By the Associated Press

NAIROBI, Kenya, Mar. 3.—The Kenya government announced today it has commuted the death sentence passed on Mau Mau leader "General China" to life imprisonment. In return he promised to help negotiate a surrender of the native terrorist society trying to oust the white man from Africa.

The announcement from the British colonial government said "China," identified previously by the British as the No. 2 fighting leader of the Mau Mau forces, already had made contact with some other terrorist leaders.

The statement said the peace overtures would bring "no relaxation of the impact of the security forces upon the terrorist organizations. . . . These operations will be continued and intensified."

200 Terrorists Killed.

Last week end, in a battle north of Nairobi, British forces killed some 200 of the terrorists. It was the biggest single action of the 19-month war.

The government said "China" was contacting his former associates by letter and in police-escorted, armored car tours of jungle areas around Mount Kenya, the heart of the Mau Mau movement among the Kikuyu tribe.

"The result of such contacts cannot be made clear for some time, but should any organized meeting take place, safe-conduct arrangements to all parties will be guaranteed," the British said.

Convicted on Two Counts.

The British captured 32-year-old "China," whose real name is Waruhiu Itote, January 14 after wounding him in a skirmish 60 miles north of Nairobi. A British court at Nyeri sentenced him to death February 3 after convicting him of consorting with armed persons and unlawfully possessing two rounds of ammunition, both capital offenses under emergency regulations proclaimed after the start of the costly war in 1952 of the bloody uprising in the rich East African colony.

A six-man, all-party delegation from the British Parliament, after a recent visit to the colony, last week proposed drastic changes in government policy to meet the Mau Mau threat. The House of Commons members said

BOY, 4, SLAIN IN KENYA

Terrorist Held in Murder—Brutal Policeman Fined

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 3 (Reuters)—A few hours after taking a Mau Mau oath to kill and decapitate a white person, a Kikuyu terrorist today crept up behind the 4½-year-old son of a British officer and slashed him to death.

Three hours later the terrorist was caught by three Kikuyu workers with a blood-stained, eighteen-inch chopping knife still in his hand. He was dragged to the murdered child's home and handed over to the police, and he confessed.

A Supreme Court judge fined Barry Hayward, 17, a white policeman, $70 today for throwing lighted matches at a Mau Mau suspect during questioning. His African assistant got two years at hard labor for pouring kerosene on the suspect's head and setting him afire.

Mau Mau Leader Is Killed In Battle

Nairobi, Kenya, April 1 (AP)—Notorious "General" Cargo, toughest of all the antiwhite Mau Mau leaders, was killed today in the Fort Hall district of this troubled British colony.

He fell leading a 300-man gang in a battle with security forces, an Army spokesman announced. Twenty-two other Mau Mau died in the fighting.

A European temporary district officer leading Home Guardsmen from the Kikuyu tribe, main recruiting ground of the Mau Mau, was fatally wounded. His name was not disclosed. The security forces swooped on the gang after the kindaping of two Kikuyu in the area.

Mau Mau Slay Seven Teachers

NAIROBI, Kenya—(UP)—Seven Kikuyu school teachers, loyal to the British government, were ambushed and slashed to death Monday by a gang of Mau Mau terrorists in the Meru area.

Police said the massacre indicated the Mau Mau again have turned their attention to intimidating loyalist schools. They reported one school was burned last week.

20,000 Rounded Up In Mau Mau Raids

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 24 (Reuters). — More than 20,000 Africans in Nairobi were rounded up by mid morning today as troops and police staged an all-out campaign to rid the capital of Mau Mau terrorists and sympathizers.

The first sweep through Nairobi's 13 sprawling African locations resulted in 100 suspect tribesmen being taken to special screening camps.

Before "Operation Anvil" ends, the 8000 British and native troops, police and home guards taking part expect to isolate some 5000 members of the terror cult, sympathizers with it or "criminal elements."

Kikuyu men, women and children were included in the 20,000 rounded up since the operation began last night. But only men were being held for screening. Women and children were to be fed and sent back to tribal reserves.

The operation continuing throughout the weekend will bring in Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribesmen from among the 75,000 natives in Nairobi's population of 100,000.

The drive aims at depriving Mau Mau gangs hidden in the forests of Kenya of couriers, supplies and recruits drawn from among the city's native population. Several top Mau Mau leaders are believed to be hiding in the city's teeming native districts.

Mau Mau suspects, after intensive questioning, later will be taken to two barbed-wire detention camps between here and the port city of Mombasa.

Mau Mau Trouble Persuades Britain To Hear Natives

NAIROBI, Kenya—(ANP)—Despite its violence and bloodshed, the Mau Mau war has succeeded in bringing about a long-desired change in colonial policy here.

The British last week decided to admit one African and two Asians to a council of ministers which also will include 13 white representatives. The admittance of the colored persons to the council was seen as a move to end the 16-month-old guerrilla warfare. The African will be minister for community development.

Whether or not the move will bring peace or whether or not it will be another case of "too little too late" remains to be seen. The Mau Mau has stated its purpose to be the ridding of Kenya of the white man. The secret society considers the move a token one and not sufficiently representative of the 5,500,000 Africans and 500,000 Asians in Kenya.

The council, an advisory body, will work with Gov. Evelyn Baring, who also is a member. The governor will retain all his old powers.

Oliver Lyttelton, colonial secretary, announced the concession after a survey here of the Mau Mau situation. Lyttelton came here after a special parliamentary mission visited here and described the situation as "grim."

24 MAU MAUS SLAIN BY BRITISH; LEADER AND 9 AIDS SEIZED

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 7 [Reuters]—British troops and native home guards captured a self styled Mau Mau brigadier" and nine of his men today and killed 24 other members of the anti-white cult.

The prisoner, "Brig." Gatamuki, was one of captured "Gen. China's top commanders. His capture left China's formidable Mau Mau gang in the Mount Kenya area almost leaderless.

More than 40 members of the cult have been killed by security forces the last 24 hours as British authorities stepped up military operations to support a "surrender or die" threat.

32 More Mau Mau Killed by British

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 8 (AP)—British security forces have killed 32 Mau Mau terrorists in the past 24 hours, to bring the total of secret society members killed in a four-day drive to more than 100.

Officials said that loyal natives had overcome their fear of the terrorists and given aid to the security forces which allowed a large band of Mau Mau to be ambushed on the slopes of Mt. Kenya.

Mau Mau Grows Despite Killings And Captures

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — Despite reports of wholesale slaying and capture of Mau Maus, the numbers of anti-white nationalists have increased in the last year, persons in Kenya state.

The movement which started with the Kikuyu tribe now has spread to the Embu, Meru and Wakamba tribes. More and more these tribes are realizing that they have something in common with the Mau Mau.

The focal point centers on land. More of the homeland of these tribes is held by aliens than is the case in any other place on earth.

The 12,000 square miles of the white reserve in the heart of the highlands may be 35 or 45 per cent of the country that the highland tribes call home. In some quarters, it has been estimated as high as 50 per cent.

Much of the land reserved for whites stand idle. The law, the police and the army stand ready to prevent a native of this country from occupying that land or even an acre of it no matter what his qualifications unless he is white.

In contrast to the 12,000 square miles reserved for whites, only 2,000 square miles of cultivable land is reserved for natives of the Kikuyu tribe. The difference is given added weight when it is pointed out that there are only 4,000 white families operating plantations within the white reserve. Compared to this there are about 1,500,000 Kikuyu. After deducting state forecast area within the white reserve, the 4,000 white families still have five times as much land as the Kikuyu natives.

The Kikuyu and the other highland tribes number a total of about 4,500,000 natives. Together they have about 50-65 percent of the valuable land. The rest is reserved for whites.

Associated Press Wirephot

ROUNDUP OF MAU MAU SUSPECTS—BRITISH KENYA, April 18—Dwarfed by his impressively armed captors, a native of British Kenya squats on the ground as British patrol leader Norman Hewitson looks over the homemade rubber band gun taken from the captive. Native members of the home guard, armed with guns and knives, watch proceedings. The incident occurred during a roundup of Mau Mau suspects following breakdown of peace negotiations between British authorities in the African colony and the native terrorists.

Around the World

MauMauHead Threatens to Shoot Queen

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 27, (AP).—The leader of the Mau Mau terrorist organization has threatened to shoot Queen Elizabeth II when she arrives in Uganda Wednesday, a high government official said today.

The reported threat was made in a letter from Dedan Kimathi to Sir Frederick Crawford, acting Governor of Kenya. Kampala police officials denied any knowledge of the letter.

In London, Buckingham Palace declined comment.

The queen and the duke of Edinburgh were scheduled to fly to Uganda Wednesday.

The source said Gen. Sir Brian Erskine called a conference in Nairobi and urged that the royal visit to Uganda be cancelled. But the source said, Erskine relented after Uganda authorities agreed to cancel projected visits to Kampala as well as cross-country drives.

Queen in Aden

ADEN, (AP).—Colorfully turbaned Arabs, sultans and shieks of Britain's Aden protectorate pledged their loyalty today before Queen Elizabeth II.

The queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at this Indian Ocean seaport early today aboard the royal Liner Gothic, homeward bound after a five-month world-circling tour.

Five sultans and shieks boycotted the welcome as a protest against British plans for a federation of the Aden protectorate states.

At a ceremony, the queen conferred knighthood on the chief Moslem holy man of the territory, Seyid Abubakr Bin Sheikh Al Kaf. Because Moslem holy men kneel only to Allah he rested his knee on a chai as the queen tapped his shoulder with the ceremonial sword.

Saar Talks to Resume

PARIS, (AP). — Authoritative sources said today Germany and France would resume their talks on the Saar here Monday. The delegations will be headed by Walter Hallstein, German Foreign Office chief, and Maurice Schumann, French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Suspects Rounded up

NAIROBI, Kenya, (Reuthers). British troops today rounded up more than 2000 Mau Mau suspects in Nairobi's game park reserve.

This was fourth day of the roundup, called "Operation Anvil." It aims to rid the district of thousands of Mau Mau.

Mau Mau informers, wearing Ku Klux Klan style headdresses to disguise their identities, picked out 419 terrorists leaders from the more than 9000 suspects detained in a massive screening camp here.

MAU MAU MOVING INTO TANGANYIKA

State of Emergency Decreed —Warnings Are Radioed to White Colonists

By ALBION ROSS
Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 18—The Government of Tanganyika declared a state of emergency today in the territory's northern province. A Mau Mau band is moving south out of Kenya into Tanganyika.

Radio warnings were broadcast to white plantation owners, indicating the Mau Mau was attempting its first international raid across the frontiers into Tanganyika, a United Nations thrust territory under British rule. The warning given to the whites in the Arusha area was that a band of about forty well-armed anti-white terrorists was believed to be pushing through the Mount Meru Forest Feserve toward white plantations.

Arusha and Moshi are the only two areas outside the 12,000-square-mile Kenya highland white reserve, where a considerable colony of white plantation operators exists in the three territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Tribesmen Arrested

Several thousand Kikuyu tribesmen, from the terrorist Mau Mau are drawn and who are employed on plantations in the Arusha-Moshi area of the northern Tanganyika frontier near Kilimanjaro and Meru Mountains, were arrested earlier this week. The prisoners were either placed in concentration camps by the Tanganyika Government or established in villages distant from the Kenya frontier. The European-owned plantations in the Arusha and Moshi areas are in a region where there has been a strong demand for the return of the land to native Africans.

The tribes of the area have been the most successful in East Africa. They have made a great success in growing high-grade coffees for export on the slopes of the two mountains. However, land has been running out.

Meanwhile, two new blows to white supremacy in Tanganyika and in Nyasaland, which is also British-ruled, have increased the sense of isolation found among the white settlers in Kenya.

Election Is Ruled Out

They had protested, on while supremacy grounds, the formation of a multiracial cabinet in Kenya several weeks ago. Gov. Sir Edward Twining of Tanganlika has now announced that next year a system of representation of the population of Tanganyika will be introduced under which the representatives of the small white population will be outnumbered 2 to 1 by representatives of native Africans and Asians.

Each of Tanqanyika's provinces an dthe capital, Dar es Salaam, will have one native African, one Asian and one European representative, making nine for each race. The representatives will be appointed by the Governor after consultation with various organizations.

That there will be no election is another blow to Tanganyika's fifteen thousand whites. They will not be permitted to vote as long as the native Africans and Asians are not ready to vote.

More alarming to the white settlers in Kenya is a report that Sir Oliver Lyttelton, British Secretary of State for Colonies, ordered the few hundred white settlers in British Nyasaland to turn back part of the land they occupy. Nyasaland is the most overpopulated part of eastern and southern Africa. The native Africans there are among the most intelligent and advanced tribes.

The Mau Mau terrorism that arose basically out of land hunger. Outnumbered, and with supremacy apparently slipping through his fingers, the white settler views with increasing dismay what seems to be the policy of the British Government under what appears to be the pressure of British public opinion.

KENYA, UGANDA TROUBLE SPOTS

None in W. Africa; White Settlers Stay Away

By ERNIE HILL
(Chicago Daily News Foreign Service)

LONDON, June 26—Current British difficulties in Africa can be charted in direct ratio to a greed for land.

British settlers are trying to get a foothold in Kenya and Uganda because the climate in these countries is good and the land fertile.

Kenya is one of the most violent trouble spots in the world and Uganda looks as it it will soon become another Kenya.

The British high commissioner there has just removed eight tribal chiefs from leadership to break up opposition to the colonial administration.

White settlers can be blamed for most of this trouble.

In contrast, the British are doing a much better administrative job in West Africa—the Gold Coast Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Why? Because the west coast of Africa is known as the white man's grave. Nobody wants to go there as a settler. The climate saps the strength of even the strongest.

So there is no competition between natives and Englishmen for land. The Africans can have it all by default.

But the mountainous and more pleasant countries in East Africa are destined to see violence and political upheavals as the settlers from England and Scotland push the natives back into the mountain retreats.

Gangsterism has taken control of the retreating natives. Their leaders are half-educated Africans seeking to exploit the troubles to make themselves rich and powerful.

Neither side is all good nor all bad.

The Shooting War in Africa

Mau Mau Land Settlers Not Being Intimidated

This is the fourth of five articles on the Mau Mau uprising by Mr. Zinsser, a member of the Herald Tribune staff who has just returned from Kenya.

By William K. Zinsser

NYERI, Kenya.

One night this week a white-haired man of sixty came into the Outspan Hotel, a European fortress here in the heart of Mau Mau country, and checked in with the room clerk. He was in good spirits, he said, and his only regret was that he had to leave his wife alone on their farm. It is one of the many farms that British settlers own here in the "white highlands" of Kenya, and quite a few of the twenty-seven Europeans who have been murdered by the Mau Mau were farmers in this area.

"But my wife will be all right," the old man continued. "After all, she always has a gun with her, she keeps a shotgun by the bed, and we have an alarm system. You simply touch two wires together and the rockets go off."

What happens then?

"Well, the security forces come as fast as they can. They may be five miles away or twenty miles. But we've been fighting these rascals off for two years now, and we'll keep at it."

Hold Out for 20 Minutes

Last week the government told the settlers that if they could hold out for only twenty minutes against a Mau Mau attack, help would arrive. Nevertheless, these are hardly ideal living conditions, and one would expect many Europeans to have sold their farms and moved to safer quarters.

"Not at all," the old man said briskly. "When all this fuss started, a lot of people came up here looking for a bargain in farms, but they didn't find it. I've been here thirty years and I'm going to stay. All of us think there's going to be a great future in Kenya when things quiet down again."

Younger settlers are equally resolute in the face of a constant threat to their lives. For example, Sue Marrian, a twenty-four-year-old girl from Milwaukee, her English husband, Peter, and their two small sons live on a farm fifteen miles from here—or so deep in Africa that Sue didn't even know that Milwaukee has had a major league baseball team for two years.

Their 2,600-acre farm borders Mt. Kenya forest on one side and the Kikuyu tribe reserve on another, the two main hiding places of Mau Mau gangsters who have terrorized this area since 1952.

Rhinos Add to Worries

The Marrians continue to farm the land—they have 600 head of cattle and 165 acres of coffee—but it's not the carefree life they knew when they came here in 1948. They carry guns every moment; they never can leave the house unguarded, they can't go away on week ends or go riding in the woods as they once did. They must keep a close watch on the 400 Kikuyus who live on the farm and work the land. (The Mau Mau are members of the Kikuyu tribe.)

The Mau Mau come out of the forest regularly to steal food. Other unwelcome intruders from the woods include rhino and similar wild animals, which are wounded in R. A. F. bombings of near-by Mau Mau hideouts and come out of the forest in an unfriendly mood.

The Marrians' home looks like a country house in England. It has attractive English furniture and prints on the wall and a neat, close-cropped lawn with flower beds. It has four big dogs, a good supply of Schweppes and a "nanny" for the children.

But there the similarity ends. The windows have iron grillwork. And just beyond the garden there are two tall towers, where guards stand watch and two searchlights comb the ground all night for prowlers.

Can't Get Much Worse

What happens if the guards spot some one?

"Peter comes out to take a look," Sue said, as if it were a routine domestic errand like putting the cat out.

As a matter of fact, many precarious errands have become part of the routine for the Marrian household and that of all the other white farmers in this region over the last two years. They all accept the somber change in their lives calmly and without dramatics. Like homesteaders in other lands and other times — American pioneers in Indian country, for example—they are here to stay and they know that things can't get much worse.

Mother and 3 Babies Spared After Mau Maus Burn Home

By the Associated Press

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 29.—A gang of 40 Mau Mau terrorists swooped down on a British settler's farmhouse last night and burned it to the ground. But they spared the Britain's young wife and her two babies.

As the gang attacked the farmhouse 50 miles from Nairobi, Mrs. Lovat Carnelley grabbed her children, 1 and 2 years old, and fled into nearby bushes. The Mau Maus ran through the house, seizing guns and setting the place on fire.

Suddenly a drunken terrorist stumbled upon the three huddled figures in the bushes and shouted gleefully he was going to kill them.

The gang leader came up and ordered the drunken gangster away.

Speaking in Swahili, he told the woman: "You must leave the country by plane if you do not want to be killed." Finally the gang left.

The woman's husband was visiting friends at the time of the attack. She said later she had tried to use an automatic pistol against the raiders but it had jammed.

Strange War Being Waged Against Mau Maus

By William K. Zinsser

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

NYERI, Kenya.—The battle between three brigades of British army troops and at least 10,000 elusive Mau Mau terrorists hiding in the mountains and forests of Kenya is an odd little war, now going into its third year.

The men who are fighting it—many of them veterans of the tricky campaign against the Communists in Malaya—say they have never seen anything quite like it.

The majority of the Mau Mau holdouts have retrenched into the thick forests on the slopes of Mount Kenya and the Aberdare mountains near here. They filter out at night to get food from sympathizers in their own Kikuyu tribe or to steal it from the farms of the many European (white) settlers who have been keeping an uneasy vigil in the Kenya highlands ever since this long emergency began.

The job of eradicating the Mau Mau in this crucial central zone falls to the first brigade of the King's African Rifles. Their headquarters is in this small mountain town, once famous as the site of Treetops Hotel, where hundreds of tourists came every year to watch wild game at night and where Princess Elizabeth heard the news that she was Queen of England. Now soldiers have replaced tourists, and the nightly watch is for men instead of animals.

Pins on Wall Maps

Huge military maps cover the walls of the operations room in headquarters, and pins representing pockets of troops are stuck all over the map. They tell more vividly than words what kind of campaign this is—small patrols jabbing at spectral enemies who vanish into the trees, small squads ambushing the trails that terrorists might take out of the forest.

I asked if I could see some of the troops on this elastic front, and a British major said, "Let's go have a look."

We piled into a land rover and headed off on a dirt road through thickly grown country. "It's a bit touch-and-go along here—might get ambushed any time," the major said cheerily. "Never know when the chaps are going to pop out at you."

Despite this gloomy prognosis, we reached our destination as the company was just breaking camp to move into the forest.

The King's African Rifles are well-trained native troops commanded by British officers and some British noncoms. The two other brigades in Kenya consist entirely of British troops—7,000 in all—who are fighting on adjacent fronts. The company I visited was going into the forest—as it had countless times before—on a tip that a big Mau Mau concentration had been located.

"We get many tips, but only about one in five leads to anything," the major said.

Forests Full of Game

The Mount Kenya forests are full of game—one normally resolute British patrol was dispersed by three rhinos the other day—and people are forbidden to enter them. The army therefore takes the logical view that any one found there is a terrorist.

Long before the British came, these forests were the traditional retreat for the Kikuyu men in their battles with the renowned warriors of the Masai tribe in southern Kenya, and they know their way around. Some of the bamboo forests are almost impenetrable.

"This campaign is entirely different from anything else," said Maj. Leslie Tedder, brigade intelligence officer. "You've got to forget the orthodox concepts of war and just try to catch them where you can find them."

This is more difficult every day because the Mau Mau are gathering in smaller and smaller bands.

No Sign Of Peace As Mau Mau War In Kenya

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 4

NAIROBI, Kenya — There is not likely to be any peace in Kenya this year, just as there wasn't any last year. Even hopes for peace next year are slim because the Mau Mau and the white settler are resigned to fight each other over land rights, until an equitable agreement can be reached or until the white man has been driven out of the black man's country.

The Mau Mau rebellion against white exploitation started two years ago this month. Thus this British colony in the highlands of Africa as observed a somber anniversary.

Kenya's state of emergency against the Mau Mau revolutionists was declared two years ago, and then some said the fight would last "less than six months." But it has lasted 18 months longer than the expected six months, proving that a comparatively backward group of Africans could defy the military might of Great Britain.

THIS IS WAR

The British thought the Mau Maus would carry no more hhan light raids and skirmishes. Those skirmishes and raids, however, have grown, sometimes, into full battles, first in the villages, then in the forests. They (the British) know now that this is war.

Supporting the Mau Mau movement are numerous members of Kikuyu trible. who number well over a million in strength. Most of their weapons are crude and handmade, but nature is one of their best allies. They have the terrain on the side and can disappear to forests of Mt. Kenya or the vast Aberdare range. without a trace.

According to the Kenya Government more than 6,700 Mau Mau have been killed, as compared with 489 police and troops and 450 men of the anti-Mau Mau Kikuyu guard. These figures do not include 30 white civilians and 750 African civilians killed.

But more important, perhaps, 5,000 to 10,000 Mau Mau are still at large and there is nothing to indicate that they have trouble replacements for their dead or wounded.

The revolutionists avoid clashes with troops and the police, in preference to hit-and-run guerrilla raids on white farms and against anti-Mau Mau Kikuyu.

Though the casualties of the Mau Mau are high in comparison to their opponents, but even so, a number of white settlers are leaving and others are talking of doing so.

In the last two years several dozen reasons have been given for the cause of this war. Some of the Kikuyu grievances like those which relate to the color bar and stolen land, are understandable. But others have been blown up all out of proportion.

Real or fancied, the grievances are there and so is the Mau Mau.

Unbowed—Suspected as being "Field Marshal" of the Mau Mau rebels operating in East Africa's Kenya War, Kaleba, manacled hand and foot, is taken to a chartered airplane at Naibobo to be flown to Nyeri for trial. The Nyeri Court recently sentenced Mr. Kaleba and two companions to death.

Witch Doctors Now Lead Mau Mau

This is the first of five articles on the Mau Mau uprising by Mr. Zinsser, a member of the Herald Tribune staff.

By William K. Zinsser

NAIROBI, Kenya.

The bar of the New Stanley Hotel, favorite watering hole of Europeans in Nairobi, looks somewhat like the saloon of a frontier town in a Western movie these days. Everybody carries a gun. The men wear them on holsters or lay them on the bar in the best Hollywood tradition. The women carry them in handbags or on a belt. An evening dress with a gun belt may not be the Paris idea of a haute couture, but it's in perfect fashion here.

These are instinctive habits now to white settlers in the capital of Kenya Colony, where Mau Mau terrorism, an eerie mixture of black magic and murder, is still very much alive. The armed emergency has just entered its third year, though the situation is far better today than it was six months ago.

Terrorism has actually been curbed within the city itself, and Nairobi people can go about their business without the momentary fear of being knifed or shot. But a certain uneasiness inevitably remains.

Bombers Overhead

Overhead, for instance, big Lincoln bombers of the Royal Air Force drone off on almost daily missions to bomb Mau Mau strongholds on Mt. Kenya. Troops constantly patrol the streets in jeeps and on foot. "The East African Standard" carries a daily communiqué describing the latest victories and losses in the hide-and-seek war that has turned this agreeable African colony into one of the tension spots of the post-war world.

Things took a major change for the better in Nairobi last May when a brigade of British troops ringed the city, screened its entire African population and sent 24,000 Mau Mau suspects or collaborators to detention camps, where most of them remain to this day.

Guerrilla War

"Operation Anvil," as this swift maneuver was called, smashed the central core of the Mau Mau, who had used Nairobi as their headquarters and brazenly raided the city at night for new members and new weapons. Now they have been driven into the forests around Mt. Kenya, where British battalions pursue them in a guerrilla war that will probably go on for some time.

The people of Nairobi thus bask in a new-found security, but every once in a while something happens to shock them into the realization that the battle is far from won. The grisly incident last month, for example, put a sinister new twist on an old situation.

Burial Alive

A. G. A. Leakey, a seventy-year-old man who lived on a farm in the "white highlands" of Kenya, was well known as a friend of the Kikuyu tribe, to whom the Mau Mau belong. He trusted them and never carried a gun. On Oct. 13 a Mau Mau gang broke into his home, killed his wife and abducted Mr. Leakey. A few weeks ago, word came out that he had been buried alive in a human sacrifice.

Apparently a Mau Mau prophetess had said that the movement would thrive only when two prominent Europenas had been sacrificed in a voodoo ritual. So far there has been no second murder, and the white settlers have doubled their precautions.

But the main point is that the Mau Mau movement is degenerating into the hands of witch doctors, who hold a strong influence over the tribe.

This is a far cry from the leadership which launched the Mau Mau. Though fantastically evil, it was undeniably shrewd. Jomo Kenyatta and his fellow agitators roused the Kikuyu with the cry that the Europeans had stolen their land (which was untrue) and that all whites must be killed or driven out of Kenya.

This nationalistic slogan was coupled with the Mau Mau oath, a primeval code so clever and so binding that all Kikuyus were mortally afraid of breaking it. Ninety per cent of the entire tribe is believed to have taken the oath, most of them under threat of death or cruel torture.

Savage Massacre

When certain heroic Kikuyus refused to take the oath and formed loyal resistance groups, the Mau Mau turned on them with fury, and to this day they have murdered an estimated 6,000 of their own tribesmen, often in savage massacres. This year alone they have killed forty Kikuyu teachers in one district, burned countless native schools, abducted African nuns and generally turned their original crusade into a brutal civil war. The loyal natives have recently been formed into an effective Kikuyu Home Guard, and along with the British troops they have turned the tide against the Mau Mau gangsters.

Tea Still Served

Meanwhile, amid the violence the British here continue to preserve all the cherished customs of empire. The sun never sets for instance, on the ritual of early-morning tea. A local guidebook says, rather firmly:

"Guests are expected to conform to the tea-drinking habits of the colonial British. The ritual begins as a rule at 6:30 a. m., when a cup of tea is delivered to the bedside by the room boy." No sure method has yet been evolved to prevent this early morning intrusion upon the unsuspecting visitor.

Residents also dress for dinner frequently. Tuxedos and evening dresses seem a bit out of place in a city which, more than anything else, resembles a frontier town of the early American West, with most buildings about three stories high and the endless African plains and sky stretching out from the city limits.

The city sprouted almost accidentally in the middle of this vast plain. "It used to be a camp of the Masai tribe," one man explained," and the railroad just happened to stop here while trying to make up its mind how to get down the escarpment."

That was in the early 1900s. The railroad eventually went to Uganda, but Nairobi boomed and British farmers came by the thousands to settle. No Mau Mau reign of terror is going to budge them from their new homeland or from the right to dress for dinner.

They even pursue the venerable game of golf amid hazards that would discourage a lesser race. A ground rule on one British course says: "If a ball lies in a dangerous proximity to a crocodile or a hippopotamus, another ball may be dropped."

Herald Tribune—United Press

Although the Mau Mau terror in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, has subsided, the British remain constantly on guard.

AP Wirephoto

LADY WARRIOR UNDER THE GUN—The British soldier in Kenya, Africa, doesn't underestimate the power of a woman. The captive, a lieutenant of the native Mau Mau terrorists who have been raging guerilla warfare in the British protectorate, was nabbed in a recent roundup. The beads around her neck identify her as a Mau Mau lieutenant. Military rank in the terrorist organization is indicated by the number and position of white shells in the necklace.

Kenya Government Warns

Danger of Mau Mau Greater Than Ever

NAIROBI—(ANP)—On the second anniversary of the Mau Mau emergency, the government last week warned white settlers here that the danger is greater than ever before.

Laurence Welwood, minister for forest development, said the danger had increased because Mau Mau forces have been split into smaller and smaller groups of desperate men who will stop at nothing."

The statement was right on the heels of an announcement that there are some seven thousand "hard-core" Mau Maus with precision weapons operating in Kenya.

* * *

WELWOOD SAID that at least eleven thousand Kikuyu tribesmen had been killed since the uprising started.

Welwood also cautioned, in a statement before the legislature, that "we spend too much time on political matters which are truly insignificant compared with the task which confronts us—the struggle of civilization against barbarism.

Meanwhile, the four-man war council said there is no likelihood of an early end to the emergency. The council declared:

"There are indications of a weakening of terrorist morale and of dissension among a few of the leaders, but most of the leaders, in the absence of any alternative, are still firm in their determination to continue the fighting."

The council also added that the Mau Mau is on the "defensive, that areas now affected by the emergency total are less than a tenth of Kenya's total area, and that the three affected tribes—Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru number about 1,500,000 of the total African population of 5,250,000."

American Fight On Mau Maus

NAIROBI, Kenya — An American citizen and army veteran has joined in the "murder" of nationalist inspired, anti-white so-called Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya.

He is William Wright Baldwin, 27, of Evanston, Ill. Baldwin stopped off here last June on a "round-the-world" trip and joined up with the Kenya police to fight the Mau Mau.

Last week he led an ambush party which killed four Mau Maus in the Fort Hall Kikuyu reserve.

Baldwin liked his new killing role so well he decided to remain after his four month term was up. A teacher, Baldwin served in the United States Army from July 19, 1945 to March 19, 1947.

"I saw what the farmers were up against on some of the farms so I decided to do what I could to help in the fight against the Mau Maus," Baldwin said.

3 Mau Maus Face Death

NYERI, Kenya, East Africa — The commander of a Mau Mau band of revolutionists was found guilty of possessing a revolver and ammunition. The commander, who calls himself Field Marshal Keleba, and two other men found guilty on the same charge, face the death penalty.

American Vet Joins Mau Maus

A girl was arrested with the three men in a cave. She also was found guilty of possessing a revolver, but since she is under 18 she is not subject to the death penalty.

A 'Lean' Yank

Kenya War Joined by American

NAIROBI, Kenya (INS)—A lean, sunburned "peripatetic Yank" was disclosed to be the first American member of the police reserve battling Mau Mau in British East Africa.

An official announcement said 27-year-old William Wright Baldwin of Evanston, Ill., led six African police in the ambush and killing of four hard-core Mau Mau on the edge of Aberdare Forest.

The Mau Mau have been killing white residents and Africans who refuse to join them in bloody raids throughout the area.

* * *

BALDWIN, wearing a red beret, relaxed in Nairobi and said he was a "peripatetic Yank who fell in love with Kenya" after arriving there in April.

He said he had been traveling since 1950 when he was graduated from the University of Colorado. He walked, worked and motorcycled through the United States, Canada, Alaska, Europe and the Middle East, India, and then into East Africa.

On his travels, Baldwin said he managed to penetrate the Himalayas and met Sherpa Tensing, one of the conquerors of Mount Everest.

OFFICIAL CLAIMS MAU MAU DECLINING

LONDON—(ANP)—A member of the Kenya War council said here last week that the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya is completely on the defensive and fighting for survival.

Michael Blundell said the turning point came in April and partly coincided with the constitutional reform providing for native membership in the executive council for the first time.

Observers noted Blundell's report was at variance with dispatches from Kenya which assert the Mau Mau is very strong and in another two years white settlers might give up in Kenya because of economic costs of fighting the natives.

Blundell said the Mau Mau were surrendering at about 25 a week, compared with two a week six month ago. He admitted there were still about 7,000 Mau Mau, but said they are "splintered" and without coordinated leadership.

Warn Settlers Mau Mau Dangerous Than Ever

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NO END NEAR

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BURY FARMER

Other developments in the strife torn land include:

1. Three thousand Wakamba tribesmen roared approval last week when a tribal elder raised an arrow in a symbolic declaration of war against the Mau Maus. The arrow was later presented to the governor of the colony. The Wakamba called the meeting to launch the Wakamba association, which aims to eradicate the Mau Mau from the tribe.

2. The staff of a Roman Catholic mission locked itself in a room behind a bolted door which withstood repeated battering by 100 attacking Mau Maus. However, the Mau Maus shot to death David Njeorge, a leading African preacher, in the grounds of the Riara mission, 15 miles north of Nairobi. They threw his body into one of 30 huts they set ablaze on the mission property.

3. British authorities said they believed the Mau Mau had buried alive, as a sacrifice, a 72-year-old white farmer, kidnapped 12 days ago. A spokesman said the farmer, Arundel Gray Leakoy, was probably not tortured before he was smothered on the upper slopes of Mount Kenya. Leakoy had lived in Kenya for more than 50 years, and spoke the native language fluently. He never regarded the Mau Maus as serious and scorned carrying guns or having guards.

4. Mau Mau leader "Field Marshal" Kaloba, in a one-minute hearing, was charged with carrying a .45 pistol and having 13 rounds of amunition in his possession, both of which carry the death penalty. Kaloba was captured last week in a cave after police had been tipped off to his whereabouts. He took over "command" of all Mau Mau forces after the capture last January of leader "General China."

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF MAU MAU IN KENYA BRINGS CONTINUED TERROR TO EUROPEAN SETTLERS

Kikuyu Tribesmen More Determined Than Ever to Repossess Land Stolen From Them

BATTER INTO HUT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION

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32 Mau Mau Slain After Raid

NAIROBI, Kenya —(AP)— British security forces pursuing a Mau Mau terrorist band which raided a power station and homes in the Fort Hall area Thursday reportedly have killed 32 of the attackers in a continuing chase. The band, estimated at about [illegible] killed at least two persons and wounded several others in [illegible] page. Authorities said the rebels were armed with [illegible] machine guns.

Officials said the gang wrecked a block of houses at a power station near Fort Hall, 30 miles north of Nairobi, and then broke into the station, itself, smashing the interior.

The terrorists ransacked the nearby Kandara divisional center, setting some houses on fire. An African policeman was killed and two European assistant police inspectors were wounded. The gang also hacked a native barman at a golf club to pieces with their knives and waylaid a team of officials responsible for screening natives for Mau Mau adherents. The team leader was shot and slashed.

Mau Mau Terror Reported Worse

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Kenya colony's anti-white Mau Mau terror is increasing in spite of the costly war waged by Britain, a parliamentary delegation reported today.

The group called for drastic reorganization of the Kenya police from the "highest level downward."

The six-man all-party delegation spent 16 days in the East African colony last month on a fact-finding mission. Its report published today by the government appears certain to touch off a hot debate in the House of Commons.

One mission member said their general impression was "grim." Some British experts have expressed fear the struggle may last a generation before the terrorists are weeded out.

British security forces yesterday reported killing 197 Mau Mau terrorists, including two top leaders, in a nine-day campaign.

White settlers say the campaign is not tough enough; they demand an emergency war cabinet to run the country. In Britain, Laborites say strong-arm methods including air bombing have hindered, not aided, the British cause.

British Map War To Humble Mau Mau To Stay In Kenya

N By ROBERT A. MIENER

LONDON — (INS) — Britain's Colonial office was reported to be seriously considering the formation of a "war cabinet" for Kenya to map the campaign against the Mau Mau terrorists in the African colony.

Many European settlers in Kenya are reported to favor the appointment of a military governor for the colony and the launching of an "all-out Malaya-type campaign" to wipe out the anti-white society.

The weekend flare-up of fighting between British Security Forces in Kenya and the terrorists served to underline the concern which the Mau Mau society is causing the British government.

What started out to be a "little war"—waged to suppress a few rebellious tribesmen—has mushroomed in major headache for Prime Minister Winston Churchill's government, and particularly for Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton.

LARGE-SCALE KILLING

The seriousness of this problem can be measured by the running battles between security forces and the hit-and-run terrorists during the weekend. At last report 197 Mau Maus were killed in nine days of skirmishes.

British planes bombed and machined-gunned today remnants of a Mau Mau band pinned into a wedge in the Aberdare Forest in the northwest corner of Fort Hall Reserve.

The Mau Mau style for 16 months has been the quick, deadly raid on a remote outpost to seize guns, the bloody, sudden killings in the villages of the native tribesmen loyal to the British.

Six Conservative and Labor members of Parliament who returned to London recently after an extensive tour of the East African Colony have called for drastic reforms in the political and military conduct of the anti-Mau Mau campaign.

Their report was accompanied by rumors that Sir Evelyn Baring the governor of Kenya, and Sir John Erskine, British East African commander-in-chief, do not see "eye-to-eye" on the planning of the battle.

"NO FRICTION"

The Colonial office denies friction exists between Baring and Erskine, but the situation in Kenya has caused so much concern that Lyttleton is flying to the Colony this week for the third time in less than a year for urgent conferences.

Accompanying him will be Sir John Harding, chief of the Imperial general staff, who will be making his second visit to Kenya.

Britain has 10 army battalions fighting the Mau Mau. Five of these are African and five are British. It is estimated officially that the campaign is costing the Kenya government 400,000 pounds ($1,120,000) a month.

Officials admit that Mau Mau oath-taking, which formerly was confined to the Kikuyu tribe, is spreading to other tribes, and they are worried lest it take hold in the neighboring Uganda and Tanganyika.

It already has made inroads into the Kimba tribe in Kenya, which has been one of the most loyal tribes and traditionally provided a large number of policemen and soldiers.

Lyttleton is said to oppose the appointment of a military governor in Kenya. But there is little doubt that he will be pressed by the Europeans in the Colony to make drastic and sweeping changes in the government of the Colony.

Kenya police shakeup urged as Mau Mau menace grows

LONDON, Feb. 24—(AP)—A spell that anti-white Mau Mau terrorists cast on Kenya in 1952 with knife, torch and witch doctor ritual is growing despite a bomber-backed campaign to crush the rebellion, a British parliamentary delegation reports.

A drastic shakeup of the East African crown colony's police was proposed by the six-man, all-party delegation yesterday to help cope with the bloody uprising that some British experts say may last a generation.

FRESH FROM an 18-day survey of the fertile land where British security forces each month are killing off about 300 of the terrorists and capturing 150, the delegation said there was danger the movement to drive out the whites and kill loyal tribesmen would spread beyond the Kikuyu area where it was born.

The Kikuyus number almost a fourth of Kenya's African population. It is among those tribesmen—who till the fields around Nairobi, the capital, and work as laborers and servants for the whites—that the Mau Mau has done its recruiting by a combination of persuasion and violence.

Publication of the report appears certain to touch off a hot debate in the House of Commons on the colony, a country of 224,960 square miles which lists coffee, tea, cotton and grain among its principal exports.

Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton arranged to fly to Kenya Saturday for another review of the political and military strategy.

Lyttelton's methods of handling the campaign have been widely criticized both in Kenya and in Britain. Many among the colony's 42,000 whites contend the campaign is not tough enough. But British Laborites insist strong-arm methods already in use have hindered, not helped, the British cause.

lists up to noon today in a battle that began yesterday near Fort Hall, 45 miles northeast of Nairobi.

Mau Mau losses since Thursday were put at 119 dead, 40 wounded, and 12 captured. Among those killed was the Mau Mau recruiting officer for the Nairobi area.

Gen. Sir George Erskine, the British commander, returned to Nairobi today from the battle area. He said the security forces plan to cut off hundreds of Mau Mau trying to take refuge in Aberdare Forest, 10 miles from the fighting scene.

The fighting began yesterday when the security forces caught up with mmebers of a gang that lost 39 killed in an attack on a police station Thursday.

(In London, Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton prepared to fly to Kenya Thursday for a review of the military and political strategy. Some British and American experts fear the struggle may last a generation before the terrorists are weeded out. Field Marshal Sir John Harding, chief of the British imperial general staff, will accompany Lyttleton:

(The Colonial Secretary's trip was announced shortly after he had heard a "grim" secret report on Kenya from a six-member parliamentary mission. Lyttleton and Harding are expected to order some changes in the Kenya policy and government. Erskine has reported that one big stumbling block in the path of a British victory is the lack of organized African political support.

(White settlers are squabbling over whether African leaders should be admitted to the Kenya Colonial Government Cabinet. Some African leaders, who profess opposition to Mau Mau, are still in internment camps set up when a state of emergency was declared October 20, 1952. Officials distrust these natives and are afraid to free them.)

119 Terrorists Slain In Kenya Battles

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 21 (AP). kuyu home g rds have killed British troops, police, and Ki- 80 anti-white Mau Mau terror-

17 Mau Mau Killed By British Raiders

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA) — British forces in Kenya killed seventeen alleged terrorists near Karatina last weekend.

Among those reported killed was "Brigadier Batu Batu," who was described as a subordinate leader to "General China" in the so-called Mau Mau's Hika-Hika band. "General China" was sentenced to death recently.

Only one of the band's 3 principal leaders, "General Tananyika, is reported still at large, It is believed that the anti-white band, which was estimated to number between sixty and 100 strong, has now been eliminated as a fighting unit.

During the weekend battle Color Sergeant Arthur F. Corwther, 24, was shot dead. St. Michael H. M. Tetley, 28, also of the Kenya Reiment, who comes from the Transvaal, and John Richardson, 28, a district officer operating with the Kikuyu guard, were wounded. One pro-European African soldier was also wounded.

At least thirteen home-made rifles have been captured. A large quantity of ammunition was also reported taken.

TELL HOW KIDS READ

Elizabeth Abrams will speak on "Reading in the Elementary Schools" at a meeting of the Christopher school Parents' Club, Feb. 24, at 12 m., at 342 Artesian ave. Miss Abrams is assistant principal and adjustment teacher at the school.

British Officials Assailed For Deal With Mau Mau

By the Associated Press

NAIROBI, Kenya, Mar. 5.—British officials were raked over the coals by Kenya's Legislative Council yesterday for bargaining with a Mau Mau leader in an attempt to arrange several terrorist surrenders. A group of European farmers already has demanded the resignations of the crown colony's heads for making a deal with the leader, "Gen China."

The storm of protest was touched off when the government announced it had commuted the death sentence passed on China to life imprisonment after he agreed to seek surrenders of other leaders of the secret anti-white society.

China has been posting peace appeals in secret jungle mail boxes to try to persuade other leaders to give up.

Council Member Humphrey Slade declared: "If this unholy plan succeeds and some terrorists do surrender, the price we shall have paid will have been too high."

Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected forces, said it would have been proper to deal with an enemy, but that it was a different matter with criminals.

The Meaning Of The Mau Mau

The Washington Post is making a significant contribution in calling attention to the report of the British parliamentary delegation on the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya. I have had a chance of studying this uprising firsthand in recent weeks, and I can add my evidence to what you have already gathered from the report of the British parliamentary delegation.

I was impressed by the calm and judicial approach of the British to this revolutionary situation. It was difficult at times to understand their calm approach to a situation that was a daily threat to thousands of people. The judge who was charged with the trial of the 200 executed in recent months said over and over again that they must follow the traditions of fair play and justice so characteristic of British law. It was really quite a contrast to the hysteria and malignity that we find in our country at the present time.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of the Mau Mau situation as it affects the members of the Kikuyu Tribe, and one has to remember that at least two other tribes have already been infected.

I have talked to many people who were acquainted with the Mau Mau revolutionaries. The 113 who were executed while I was in Kenya faced the gallows as martyrs. They gave the last moments of their lives to bitter denunciation of the Europeans. They were not only anti-European but also bitterly anti-Christian.

One might wonder why the British permitted this revolution to make such headway without doing anything positive about it. Why did they permit these revolutionaries, some of whom had been trained in the Russian Embassy in Abyssinia, to get control over a considerable number of their schools? It is now clear that the British have learned their lesson. They are proceeding in a systematic way. They are learning something now about the type of cell organization that is so necessary to deal with this very difficult situation.

I had an opportunity of studying the letters written by some of the young Christians who are organizing to deal with the Mau Maus. I have also seen the statements of their attitudes toward taking the Mau Mau oath. These are elements of hope.

Its experience with the Mau Maus has taught the Kenya government some useful lessons about the importance of a program of vocational education in Kenya. In cooperation with the various voluntary groups, they have now organized some technical schools for training people in the arts and crafts. This has been one of Kenya's greatest needs for a long time. The types of skills that are being developed in these schools are very useful not only in the cities but likewise in the rural villages. The government is loaning money to many young men who have been trained, to help them in setting up their own small shops in the rural villages.

As soon as peace and order are restored I am sure that the Kenya government is going ahead with the program of land reform. The European settlers in the White Highlands will, I am sure, take a sympathetic attitude toward this reform. In a country where there is so much pressure of population on land, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to justify the ownership of 20,000 acres, or even of 10,000 acres, by one individual or family. I have heard some severe criticisms of the attitude of the White Highlanders toward land reform. The attitude of many of them is to fight out the issue with the Kikuyus and other tribes. The Mau Maus represent a return to the worst kind of barbarism on the part of a group of intellectual leaders trained by Communists. The reports of what they are doing in chopping up their own people who refuse to take their oath is shocking. Nobody's life is safe in the areas reached by the Kikuyu revolutionaries.

Many people in Africa have been gravely concerned about the possibility of the revolution spreading to other countries. It has already made its appearance in one sector of the nearby territory of Tanganyika. There are evidences of unrest in Tanganyika, Uganda, French Equatorial Africa. I have heard it said that here and there one finds revolutionary cells. One is liable to find them today in any country in which there is much unrest. There is one country, however, in which I did not find any unrest, and that is in the Belgian Congo.

I am not pessimistic about the future of other African territories. They are passing through a great transition. The American people ought to be concerned about their future; they should give more thought to the developments in Africa than they have in the past.

(RT. REV. MSGR.) JOHN O'GRADY,
Secretary, National Conference of Catholic Charities.
Washington.

Mau Mau "generals" are surrendering all over Kenya, the latest being "General Tanganyika," second in command to supreme leader "General China." However, Mau Mau campaign has been successful in forcing British to appoint first Negro minister in Kenya's government.

BRITON OPTIMISTIC ON MAU MAU FIGHT

Lyttelton Tells the Commons Kenya Bands No Longer Have the Initiative

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22—In nine months of fighting in Kenya the security forces have wrested the initiative from the Mau Mau terrorists, Oliver Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons today. He was reporting on his trip to the colony where he made proposals for constitutional changes.

"When I was last in Kenya about nine months ago, nearly all the incidents were initiated by the Mau Mau and the role of our forces was mainly defensive," Mr. Lyttelton said. "This has now changed. Two incidents out of three are initiated by us."

He declared that constant pressure had brought the Mau Mau militants in many areas to the view that there was nothing to be gained by continuing the revolt that began more than eighteen months ago. And he said there was no "alarming" spread of the Mau Mau infection to tribes other than the Kikuyu, among whom it originated.

Mr. Lyttelton's general optimism contrasted sharply with the report of a six-man parliamentary delegation earlier this month. These men writing before the surrender efforts of the captured Mau Mau leader, General China, said the Mau Mau infection was getting worse, not better, and was likely to spread to other tribes.

Clement R. Attlee, former Labor Prime Minister, mildly criticized Mr. Lyttelton's proposal to bring an African minister into the Kenya Government along with three Europeans and two Asians.

It will be the first time an African has been given full administrative responsibility in East or Central Africa, as distinguished from West Africa where there are no white settlers and where constitutional advance recently has been rapid.

Mr. Attlee said the Africans themselves had not accepted this concession and wondered whom the African eventually appointed would represent.

Mr. Lyttelton, who said in Africa that this negotiation had been the "toughest assignment" of his life, told Mr. Attlee that the proposal was the best that could be achieved. It had the virtue, he emphasized, of enlisting the support of the moderates among the white settlers for the principle of multiracial government.

Gun Fight in Nairobi

Dispatch of The Times, London.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 22—A gun fight occurred yesterday in Bahati, an African settlement of Nairobi, as a result of which 15,000 residents were confined to their houses today and 400 detained for questioning.

The fighting began while a police patrol, assisted by the headman of the settlement, tribal police and home guards were checking passes.

A Kikuyu on being recognized as a wanted man drew a pistol and shot the headman twice in the stomach. He also seriously wounded one tribal policeman and slightly injured two others. The patrol replied with fire from rifles and shotguns.

The gunman was killed by the headman, who carried on the fight despite his wounds. Another African was also shot dead and two more wounded by the patrol. The crowd passed the gunman's pistol from hand to hand and finally a member of the crowd ran away with it.

18a 1954

Mau Mau Suspects Held for Questioning in Drive on Kenya Terrorism

Tents erected within barbed-wire enclosures house natives held for screening as possibly Mau Mau terrorists at a camp near Langata. The natives were taken into custody in "Operation Anvil," which started with raids on April 24.

Elizabeth Defies Mau Mau Threat

By the Associated Press.

ENTEBBE, Uganda, April 28.—Queen Elizabeth II defied a Mau Mau death threat today and flew to Uganda for a three-day stop on her commonwealth tour.

She and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived from Aden despite a letter to Gov. Sir Andrew Cohen that the secret antiwhite terrorists in neighboring Kenya would shoot the monarch if she came to this protectorate.

Visit Canceled.

But the letter from Mau Mau leader Dedan Kimathi caused the government to cut a visit to Kampala from her program and to cancel plans for a 72-mile road journey through the bush to open a new dam at Jinja. Instead the queen will fly to Jinja.

Uganda police said some Mau Maus had crossed the border from Kenya recently and still had not been traced.

Thousands of tribesmen clapped and waved as their "Kwini Elizabetti" smilingly descended from her plane.

Security Tightened.

The crowd included many members of the Baganda tribe who had defied orders by Buganda's anti-British nationalists not to take part in the welcome.

Baganda regents, braving assassination threats, were among those presented to the queen.

The Mau Mau threats caused a tightening of all security precautions.

Native police lined the entire two-mile route from the airport to Government House. Guards with bayonets fixed were on duty when 5000 guests attended a royal garden party.

The police had received reports that Kimathi had been seen in Kampala, near Entebbe.

MAU MAU TERORIST SLAIN IN TANGANYIKA

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika (NNPA) — In a two-hour running gun battle with police May 20, an alleged Mau Mau terrorist was shot to death.

MAU MAUS SUFFER 42 CASUALTIES IN DAY

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — In a 24-hour period last week, 42 alleged Mau Mau terrorists were killed in engagements with British and colonial forces.

KENYA HELD BURDEN TO EASTERN AFRICA

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 27—Stormy Kenya is becoming an increasing burden to the two other British East African territories, Tanganyika and Uganda, which provide nearly 80 per cent of East Africa's exports but are bound to Kenya in a customs union.

Complaints in Uganda and Tanganyika are persistent. Import duties have had to be increased sharply to provide the Kenya Government with funds because of the emergency here arising from the Mau Mau terrorists' activities and the ever-incerasing cost of Kenya Government services.

East Africa is still in a stage of development and import duties are the most important form of taxation. East African trade has dropped very sharply. From 1952 to 1953, it dropped by more than one-third. Kenya exports always drag far behind those of the two other territories.

Kenya's 40,000 whites have, however, by far the highest standard of living in East Africa. Company headquarters are here. Uganda's coffee is sold through the Mombasa market. The Kenya railroad administration and headquarters and various joint services are here.

The other territories are now struggling with less income and must pay higher taxes through import duties so that Kenya can increase its income to meet part of its obligations.

ready been removed from Nairobi for screening. Nearly 8,000 of these are strongly suspected of Mau Mau activity. The secret Mau Mau society has sworn to drive the white man out of this British colony in East Africa.

Several locations in Nairobi's African residential areas and some of the city's most important European suburbs where Kikuyu are largely employed as domestic servants have not yet been tackled.

Harassed European housewives ar ealready creating a problem for the authorities by their inquiries respecting the fate of their staffs and by visiting the camps with blankets and foodstuffs for their domestics.

Many municipal sweepers are in custody. The dislocation of the normal life of the city is likely to increase, but crime has fallen off markedly.

Mau Mau Hunt Fills Camps, British Will Screen 20,000

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 5 (AP).—Operation Anvil, a gigantic drag-[illegible]eing employed in this colonial capital city in an effort to catch at least 5,000 "hard core" Mau Mau terrorists, has ended its first phase.

British troops and local police opened the operation April 24.

The special camps provided for the operation are now becoming so full of men awaiting screening that the process of cleaning up Nairobi is likely to be slowed down.

The numbers involved appear greater than the authorities expected. About 20,000 Kikuyu and other tribesmen have al-

Associated Press

Mau Mau suspects huddle in a long column under guard as they await interrogation. British and African troops will search and question 30,000 tribesmen in an effort to end terrorism.

Along The Colonial Front

By A. J. Siggins, British Journalist

MAU MAU SPREADING ALL OVER AFRICA

LONDON — (ANP) — It is with little satisfaction that I again claim to have foretold disaster. The Time recently reported that "Mau Mau is spreading all over Africa." The report read as follows:

"In an appeal to the Dutch Reformed Church to help fight the Mau Mau danger in East Africa by supporting financially a training institute for native ministers in that territory, the Rev. Lieb Loods, minister of the East African congregation of Vergenoeg, said that Mau Mau was anti-Christian in character and was spreading like a tide from Kenya all over Africa. The only way to counteract it was by spreading the gospel among the people."

How many times have I written that Mau Mau was spreading all over Africa? And how many times have the British government and the Kenya military and civil authorities said that the situation was improving?

The Dutch Reformed Church has frequently stated that it regards the African as "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water," and has beer totally opposed to all emancipation leader to equality; in other words, the southern states of America, for what the Archbishop of Canterbury de-

Africa Today

Why Mau Mau?

By CHARLES WALKER

The shots fired by the Mau Mau have gone around the world. The Egyptian radio has hailed the Mau Mau as a "liberation movement" and the Egyptians proudly call themselves "the Mau Mau of the Suez Canal." The British authorities in Jamaica got into a near panic because of a report (false) that Mau Mau activities had started on the West Indian Island. When a Nazi plot headed by Dr. Naumann was discovered in West Germany, the Germans promptly nicknamed the plotters Mau Mau.

can be reached, however, some wrong ideas commonly held about the Mau Mau have to be disproved.

The Mau Mau are not Communists. The contrary has been asserted by the head of the British Secret Service, Sir Percy Sillitoe, a prominent British ex-Communist writer, Douglas Hyde, and a number of American reporters. But as a matter of fact the Mau Mau outburst surprised the Kremlin even more than it did the British. The Moscow "New Times" wrote on November 26, 1952: "The colonial authorities in Kenya and official spokesmen in London justify the brutalities against the population of the colony. . . on the ground that the Mau Mau terrorist organization has to be exterminated—although no such organization exists." It was only when Moscow discovered that the Mau Mau were not invented by the wicked capitalist that it settled dow not its usual line.

* * *

THE MAU MAU are no common murderers. Far be it from me to suggest that they are vegetarians. The details of Mau Mau killings make revolting reading but so do the details of killings in America, especially as reported by some newspapers, and for that matter, details of killings anywhere. But even the official British figures list Europeans killed at a few dozens and the Africans killed at many thousands.

And if the Mau Mau use murder to intimidate their opponents, the political use of murder is by no means confined to one side. It is surely not for nothing that the British police are becoming knwn known in Kenya as the "White Mau Mau."

* * *

THE MAU MAU are not "savage fifty years down from the trees."—to use a phrase popular in Kenya. It would be impossible for them to resist a modern mechanized army for almost two years without brains. "Field Marshal" Dedan Kimathi, who organizes this resistance is surely among the outstanding military leaders of our time.

And here we come to the heart of the matter. The Kikuyu, the tribe from which the Mau Mau are recruited, are not a "warlike" tribe. They developed a peaceful civilization of their own. It had its less admirable features—they still treat heir women as beasts of burden—but they believe in one God.

British Hang 22 Mau Mau In Seething Kenya

NAIROBI, KENYA — (ANP) — 22 Mau Maus were hanged here last week, government officials announced.

The victims were a leader of a Mau gang, six natives convicted of murders, six found in illegal possession of tiearms and ammunition, three convicted of administering the obscene oaths of the secret society and six who had consorted with armed persons.

At the same time security forces killed 103 Mau Mau, wounded or captured 12 others and detained 256, Gen. Sir. George Erskine's headquarters announced.

European members of the Thika District Association, including in the main cofee and sisal farmers, criticized the tactics of Gen. Erskine in dealing with the Mau Mau. The asociation adopted a resolution of "no confidence" in the British commander-in-chief in East Africa. The resolution requested that Gen. Erskine "be replaced by a more energetic, inspiring and able man".

Mau Mau activity has thrown this British colony in a state of turmoil for more than a year and a half. It also has affected the economy of neighborhing lands.

Despite numerous tactics used by the British, the secret society, designed to rid Kenya of the white man, has continued to run rampant. And many observers believe the guerrilla warfare will continue for some time to come--or until some of the basic grievances of the Mau Mau are settled.

5 Mau Leaders Favor Gen. China's Peace Plea

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 3-4-54

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 3 (INS)—British officials in Nairobi announced today that five leaders of the anti-white Mau Mau society have replied favorably to surrender appeals made by their imprisoned No. 2 commander.

The imprisoned leader, "Gen. China," whose real name is Waruhiu Itote, voluntarily contacted subordinate commanders suggesting that they consider a peace parley and possible surrender to the British.

China addressed 26 letters to Mau Mau leaders; including "Commander-in-Chief" Dedan Kimathi.

Maj. Gen. G. D. Heyman, British chief of staff, said he believed "this is the best chance we have ever had for finishing the shooting war."

British Governor Sir Evelyn Baring announced that he had commuted Gen. China's death sentence, imposed last month for carrying arms, to life imprisonment.

China commanded 4,000 terrorists, a substantial portion of the Mau Mau forces operating on the southern slopes of Mt. Kenya.

10 Mau Chiefs Answer Pleas To Surrender

Constitution
P. 2
18a
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 3-6-54

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 5 (AP)—The colonial government said today 10 Mau Mau leaders had replied to surrender appeals thus far from Gen. China, but no conference to discuss terms for ending the terrorism in Kenya had been arranged.

China, a captured terrorist leader, is making contact with his former companions in a government-supported effort to negotiate an end to the anti-white violence which has plagued this British East African colony for more than two years.

A government statement said its plan is proceeding "on the lines indicated" but swift developments were not expected. Officials said it would not be possible to arrange a conference with the gang leaders to discuss surrender terms before the end of next week at the earliest.

FIRST MAU MAU 'GENERAL' GIVES UP TO BRITISH

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Mon. 3-8-54

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 7 [Reuters]—British army headquarters today announced that a Mau Mau "general," one of 26 contacted by a captured leader of the anti-white cult and urged to give themselves up, has surrendered.

"Gen. Tanganyika," commander of a Mau Mau battalion in the Mount Kenya region, surrendered to Kikuyu home guards in the south Nyeri reserve Friday night.

This was the first concrete result of captured Gen. China's negotiations with his former comrades. It was reported that 10 of the 26 Mau Mau chiefs contacted have replied favorably to China's surrender proposal.

P. 2

Surrender Prearranged

Gen. George Erskine's headquarters announced in a bulletin that Tanganyika's surrender was prearranged. Special oficers who met his representative were told that Tanganyika intended to surrender "in order to make a personal gesture in aid of China's surrender project."

Tanganyika had served under China. His real name is Mirioki Kamotho.

China, who led 4,000 cultists until his capture in January, had been sentenced to death, but this was commuted to life imprisonment. He coöperated with the British, giving them details of the Mau Mau forces' setup and supply routes.

Acts as Go-Between

He also wrote personal letters to Mau Mau chiefs, urging them to enter surrender negotiations. Three weeks ago, he was taken from his prison cell to act as go-between for the British in their dealings with the Mau Mau leaders.

The Kenya government hopes to arrange a peace parley to discuss surrender terms.

Many white settlers have condemned the dealings with the Mau Mau. One of their representatives in the legislative council said it was all right to deal with an enemy, "but not with criminals."

British bombers continued pounding Mau Mau positions in the Aberdare mountains.

The government announced a communal fine of $2.80 on each of 10,000 adult inhabitants of the Kangema district "who are known, or are suspected, to have consistently harbored Mau Mau gangs, or have failed to report their presence to the authorities."

10 Mau Mauists Answer Appeal

Jimmy-Hayward
Tampa, Fla.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 5 (AP)—The colonial government said today 10 Mau Mau leaders had replied to surrender appeals thus far from Gen. China, but no conference to discuss terms for ending the terrorism in Kenya had been arranged.

Sat. 3-6-54

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D. 2

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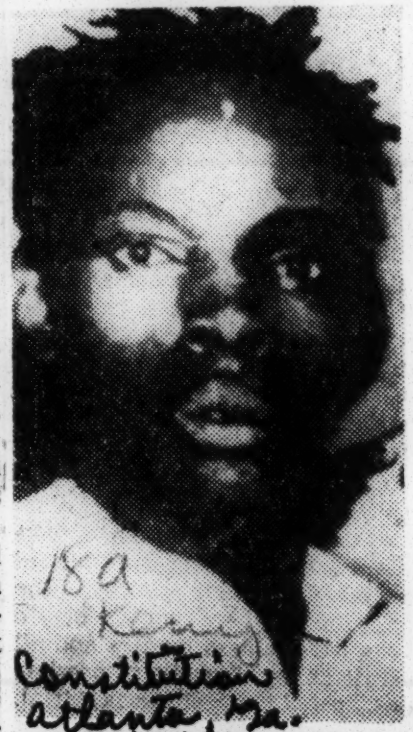
Some members of the Kenya Legislative Council and prominent white landowners have assailed the government for making a deal with a Mau Mau leader.

Today the council passed a resolution expressing appreciation for services of loyal Kikuyu tribesmen in opposing the Mau Mau.



18a
Kenya
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Associated Press Wirephoto

FACES DEATH—NAIROBI, Feb. 4—A British court sentenced the No. 2 fighting leader of the anti-white Mau Mau terrorists to death. Known as "Gen. China," Waruhiu Itote was found guilty of consorting with armed persons and of unlawfully possessing 10 rounds of ammunition.

80 More Mau Maus Slain; Total at 119 in Kenya Drive

Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.
Mon. 2-22-54

By The Associated Press

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 21.—British troops, police and Kikuyu home guards had killed eighty anti-white Mau Mau terrorists up to noon today in a battle that started yesterday near Fort Hall, forty-five miles northeast of Nairobi.

Mau Mau losses since Thursday were put at 119 dead, forty wounded and twelve captured. Among those killed was the Mau Mau recruiting officer for the Nairobi area.

P. 1

Gen. Sir George Erskine, the British commander, returned to Nairobi today from the battle area. He said the security forces plan to cut off hundreds of Mau Mau trying to take refuge in the Aberdare Forest, ten miles from the scene of the fighting.

The fighting began yesterday when the security forces caught up with members of a gang which lost thirty-nine killed in an attack on a police station Thursday.

[In London, Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton prepared to leave for Kenya Thursday for a review of the military and political strategy in the over-all fight against the Mau Mau. Some British and American experts fear the struggle may last a generation before the terrorists are weeded out. Field Marshal Sir John Harding, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, will accompany Mr. Lyttelton.

[Mr. Lyttelton and Marshal Harding are expected to order some changes in the Kenya policy and government. Gen. Erskine has reported that one big obstacle to a British victory is the lack of organized African political support. What alarms the British most is recent evidence that Mau Mau influence is spreading.]

Land, Air Blows Strike Mau Mau

Atlanta, Ga.
18a
Kenya
Sun. 3-7-54
P. 13

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 9 (AP)—British security forces pounded the anti-white Mau Mau in ground and air strikes today, killing at least 40 terrorists.

British planes dropped 30 tons of bombs on Kenya's Embu native reserve in the heaviest air

eral Kombu" a Mau Mau leader. British officials said that for the week ending March 6. 85 Mau Mau were killed and 33 captured. Security forces lost five men, including one European.

British ground forces killed an estimated 40 Mau Mau in running battles in the Thika, Kiambu areas about five miles north of Nairobi.

One African captured by the James Candler last Friday, 2-26-54

home guard 12 miles north of Nakuru identified himself as "Gen

AFRICAN WILL SIT ON KENYA COUNCIL

Lyttelton Step Also Opens Way for Asians and Arab—Mau Mau Drive Reorganized

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 10 (Reuters)—Britain gave Africans, Asians and Arabs ministerial posts in Kenya today as a first step toward multi-racial government in this troubled colony.

Recognizing a sharp change in public opinion since the fight against the terrorist anti-white Mau Mau cult began seventeen months ago, Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton greatly modified the colonial system dating to the beginning of British rule nearly sixty years ago.

He announced a new Council of Ministers—"the principal instrument of government in the colony"—to include two Asians and an African. All will be members of the present Executive Council, which also is to include an Arab Under Secretary.

At the same time, the visiting Minister set up a War Council of four members, including Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring, to pursue with "the utmost vigor" the war against Mau Mau terrorism. The Governor retains supreme authority.

This will be the first time that an African has held a portfolio in any British East or Central African territory. Because native leaders are resentful at not being given greater representation, he may have to be nominated by the Governor instead of being chosen by his own people.

"There are distasteful things to all racial groups in these proposals, but politics is the art of what is practical," Mr. Lyttelton said, adding that the moves would be considered experimental until the next election, which is unlikely for at least a year.

Mr. Lyttelton came here last week for a survey following widespread criticism of the present administration.

Europeans Said to Back Step

Both the Africans and Arabs wanted greater representation, Mr. Lyttelton said, and a substantial majority of the elected European representatives approved the changes and the leaders of the Indian community were virtually unanimous in their acceptance.

Kenya's 5,500,000 Africans will be represented by one official in the sixteen-man Council of Ministers. Two ministers will speak for 154,000 Asians, mainly Indians and Chinese. The remaining thirteen ministers will be drawn from the 42,000 whites.

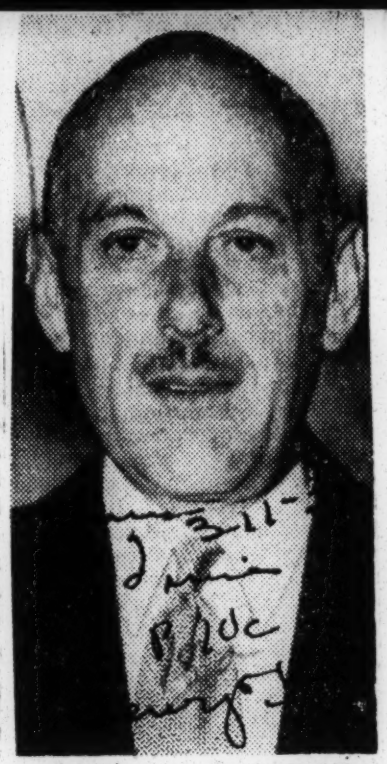
The present twelve-man Executive Council will be broadened to include the Council of Ministers, plus an Arab and two additional Africans. Two of the three Africans and the Arab, who represents 24,000 Arabs in the colony's coastal region, will be given posts as under secretaries to gain administrative experience.

The Council of Ministers will include the Governor, the Deputy Governor and fourteen members—six officials, six representatives of different racial groups and two persons nominated by the Governor.

Meanwhile, Capt. Gerald Selby Lewis Griffiths, a British officer charged with cruelty to Africans, declared at his court-martial today that he thought it "quite proper" for a Mau Mau prisoner to be led by a wire run through a hole in his ear.

Captain Griffiths, who has pleaded innocent to charges of causing "grievous bodily harm" to Africans, told the court that leading a native by the ear "would not cause pain."

"These men have holes made in their ears when very, very young," he added.



The New York Times

OFFERS KENYA PLAN: Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, who proposed seating an African minister in Kenya's Cabinet to help saw natives from Mau Mau terrorists.

MAURITIUS BID REBUFFED

Lyttelton Declines to Consider Constitutional Change Now

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS, March 10 (Reuters)—Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton has declined to meet a delegation to discuss constitutional changes for this Indian Ocean island colony.

The Colonial Secretary, who has been handling delicate constitutional and racial problems in Britain's African colonies and territories, turned down a request by the Mauritius Legislative Council to meet its representative in London. In his reply, disclosed here today, he said his decision was prompted by a "lack of precision" in the council's proposals. He asked for clarification, and for the views of opponents of the changes.

The council had voted by a majority of three last December to appoint a delegation to meet Mr. Lyttelton to discuss changes that "would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country towards greater political self-expression."

The sugar island of Mauritius lies east of Madagascar, covers an area of 720 square miles and has a population of almost 500,000. About 60 per cent of the inhabitants are Indo-Mauritians, mostly descended from intentured laborers brought from India in the nineteenth century. The rest include a long-established French "aristocracy" of estate owners and industrialists, and Chinese, Africans and half-castes.

2 Mau Mau Generals Slain

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 22 (AP).—Security forces reported killing two more Mau Mau "generals" in a stepped up campaign which has taken a death toll of 197 anti-white terrorists in the last nine days.

The battle continued against a Mau Mau force now surrounded in the Aberdare Mountains, a few miles from Aberdare in the Great Rift Valley of West-Central Kenya. Eight Lincoln heavy bombers took off from here to blast the Mau Mau from the air.

The surrounded Mau Mau are remnants of the big force of terrorists which security forces engaged in a series of running battles over the weekend. During those battles, the Mau Mau lost eighty-seven killed, sixteen captured and about forty wounded.

Too little, too late

Sixteen months after launching what was thought to have been a little police action in Kenya, the British find themselves bogged down deeper than ever.

A parliamentary delegation after an 18-day tour of the African colony has carried the sad news back to London.

The highlight of their report, made in the form of a White Paper, is that despite the wholesale and merciless slaughter of Africans by British bombers, machine guns and flame - throwers, the hard - pressed Mau Mau has gained in strength, not weakened.

Fighting a desperate battle, the Mau Mau tribesmen have lost 3,600 killed and 1,500 captured. But they still have 14,000 determined warriors, twice the number they had been able to recruit at the time they first struck their blow for liberty.

Against these, the British commander, General Sir George Erskine has 8,000 British soldiers, 20,000 African guards and about 24,000 policemen.

To the amazement of the British, this overwhelming superiority in both men and arms has not frightened, but made even more determined the beleaguered ranks of the tribesmen.

They are fully aware that they have a reserve force of 1,250,000 Kikuyu tribesmen, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose but their lives in this momentous struggle for freedom.

So anxious has the Churchill government become, they have dispatched Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton to the Kenya capital for another look at the situation.

Obviously, after their complete failure during a savage and bloody 16 - month trial, bullets are not the answer.

Mr. Lyttleton, it has been reported, has been instructed to urge the Kenya government to abandon its white - on'y setup and grant representation to Asians and Africans.

This is a step in the right direction. But it is a case of too little arriving too late.

Until Kenya Africans, indeed all Africans are treated like human beings and enjoy full democratic rights in their own land, the relentless struggle will most surely continue.

40 Mau Maus Slain by British

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 8 (AP)—British security forces pounded the anti-white Mau Mau in ground and air strikes today, killing at least 40 terrorists.

British planes dropped 30 tons of bombs on Kenya's Embu native reserve in the heaviest air raid in weeks.

British ground forces killed an estimated 40 Mau Mau in running battles in the Thika, Kijabs and Kiambu areas about five miles north of Nairobi.

Kikuyu Prison Camps Set to Halt Mau Mau

By Hugh Latimer
London Observer News Service

NAIROKI, Kenya—A spectacular measure to remove half of Nairobi's 51,000 Kikuyu African inhabitants is expected to be undertaken shortly in an effort to clear up the Nairobi underground, which supplies the Mau Mau with weapons, medical supplies and recruits.

The proportion of the Kikuyu tribe in the town's African population has risen from 45 percent before the beginning of the emergency to more than 70 percent now.

Three large prison camps have been completed at a place originally intended as an army base, on an island near Lamu, and at Kahawa, near Thika. Each of these camps has a capacity of 7000, but could, by crowding, hold twice that many.

It is expected that all the Kikuyu in Nairobi will be taken into custody under emergency regulations. About half will be released if employers can prove that they need them. The rest, containing the criminal elements it is hoped, will be sent to the camps where they are to be rehabilitated.

A pilot operation affecting 2000 at Thika was carried out over the weekend. From the pattern set there, it is seen as probable that the women will be allowed to return to the Kikuyu reserves.

British admit 179 executed in Kenya

Murder counts excluded; 36,000 others facing political charges

LONDON (NNPA)— Replying to questions in the House of Commons Wednesday (June 23), Oliver Lyttelton, British colonial secretary, disclosed that up to May 8, 179 persons had been executed in Kenya, British East African colony, for offenses other than murder.

He added that more than 1,000 Africans had been killed and those guilty of trafficking in arms had to be punished.

Mr. Stokes, a Socialist member, said he had been told that Africans had been executed merely for having a single round of ammunition on their persons.

Cries of Shame

When Mr. Lyttelton said 39 Africans had been executed for illegal possession of ammunition several opposition members cried: "Civilization!" and "Shame!"

Mr. Lyttelton replied that civilization had been broken down by alleged Africa terrorists "and not by us and there is no way of dealing with a reign of terror but by these measures."

He added that on June 5 a total of 6,741 were detained on detention orders and 6,937 were in work camps on restrictive movement orders. In addition, he said 22,553 were held for screening and classification on short-term detention orders as a result of "Operation Anvil."

Dentention Questioned

Mr. Fernyhough, a Socialist, asked whether these persons were held indefinitely without being brought to trial. "If so, what is the moral difference between detention camps in a so-called civilized democratic country and concentration camps;" he asked.

Mr. Lyttelton replied that those held on permanent detention orders are held at the disposal of the government and there are advisory committees to which the detainees may apply. He added that careful consideration is given to every representation.

Mr. Stokes asked how long it would take to get through screening the 22,000 Africans held for that purpose. When he was in Kenya recently, he said he thought it would take about nine years.

Mr. Lyttelton said the screening will be completed well within six months.

Terms Publicized

Answering other questions, Mr. Lyttelton said "all possible steps were being taken to end the fighting. The terms on which surrenders would be accepted had been widely publicized."

Africans in Kenya, particularly Kikuyu tribesmen, are sworn to drive whites from Biritish East Africa and have been carrying on a guerrilla war to terrorize them into leaving Kenya.

Mr. Lyttelton said he could not accept the implication of Mr. Brockway that there were Africans now in detention, as well as outside, who might serve as a bridge to bring about surrender.

He also declined to agree to a proposal for an all-party conference in Keyna to consider the situation.

Cost Of Suppression

Mr. Lyttelton estimated that the current cost of efforts to suppress the so-called Mau Mau was about $2,800,000 a month.

Pointing out that the cost is about four times the rate it was a year ago, Mr. Fernyhough asked the minister whether he believed that "the time has come when he should pursue an economic policy of reform with the same vigor and determination as he is pursuing a policy of repression?"

Mr. Lyttelton replied that Mr. Fernyhough was "completely misinformed." He explained that the expenditure included police, rehabilitation, centers, closer administration and so on.

Opposition To Britain

The large majority of the Africans seem to be opposed to Britain said Mr. Hale, who asked Mr. Lyttelton whether, in the circumstances, he will refer the matter to the Security Council.

Mr. Lyttelton replied that it was not true that the overwhelming majority of even the Kikuyu are against the government. He added that there are other tribes in Kenya beside the Kikuyu.

"This is not a war in the ordinary sense of the word," Mr. Lyttelton said, "and we are getting on top of the situation."

Great Britain gives Kenya $11,200,000 to fight Mau Maus

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — Great Britain has granted $11,200,000 with a $4,200,000 interest - free loan to Kenya to help finance the fight against the so-called Man Mau, African secret society pledged to drive whites from East Africa, Mr. Vasey, Kenya's Minister of Finance, told the Legislative Council Wednesday.

(In London, Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, announced the loan and grant in the House of Commons.)

The Minister told the Legislative Council that the coast of the colony's war against the Africans might run $3,584,000 a month within the next six months. He said expenditure was mounting very fast.

Kenya general, 8 aides killed

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — The alleged Mau Mau "General Kaggia" was among 27 Africans killed in seven actions reported Tuesday.

Kaggia and eight of his followers were ambushed and killed when a force of Black Watch, Meru home guard and police, attacked two hideouts at dawn in the Naro River basin.

The "general" was described as being second in command to "General Ruku," leader of a large band of Africans who have been operating along the slopes of Mount Kenya. Seven so-called terrorists were wounded in the clash and one was captured. The others escaped into the forest and were pursued

British To Execute First Mau Mau Woman

NAIROBI, Kenya— The first Mau Mau woman to be convicted since the outbreak of the revolution against whites here, reclined on a stretcher in court here last week, with two bullet wounds in her leg, heard a Supreme Court judge sentence her to death

She was 20-year-old Wanji Johanna, a member of the Kikuyu tribe. She was charged with the murder of a white woman, 55-year-old Rita Dorothy Violet Critchley, on June 5.

Meanwhile, British troops killed its third Mau Mau general in almost two years. He was known only as "General Kaggia." Eight of his gang were also killed in a surprise attack on their hideout on the eastern slopes of Mount Kenya.

But even as this action was taking place 10 more Mau Mau suspects escaped from the Nairobi screening camp, where seven made getaways earlier last week. three of them were recaptured a few hours later.

All efforts to date to stop the Mau Mau uprising have failed. British officials and white settlers alike, are trying desperately to stem the anger of the natives who have sworn to drive every white soul from Kenya.

Late last week a new white political party aimed at uniting all races behind a multi-racial government was launched.

The party, with the declared object of inviting other races to join its ranks in the future. will be known as the United Party.

It is said by supporters that the party could provide a solution to Kenya's crisis. But even as this may be so, there has been no letup in the fighting.

Britisher Says Terrorism In Kenya Is Under Control

LONDON — (NNPA) — Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, declared during debate in the House of Commons Thursday night that alleged terrorism in Kenya was under control.

The whole situation in Nairobi capital of Kenya, he said, had been completely changed for the better since the round-up of alleged Mau Mau suspects.

"OPERATION ANVIL"

The debate on a grant and loan of $131,825,646 for Kenya was opened by Mr. Bottomley, a Socialist who was a member of the Parliamentary mission to Kenya. He said he was afraid that the detention camps into which Kikuyu were herded after such offensive actions as "Operation Anvil" would create disaster.

Among the thousands detained he said, were the "thugs and gangsters" who were the real cause of the trouble. "I am fearful of something being done, perhaps murder of the detainers, who are doing their best to guard them," he said.

"Innocent people were also detained in the campus, and something should be done to remove them."

Mr. Bottomley said the behavior of some white settlers made him favor a suggestion that there should be screening of Europeans as well as Africans. He suggested the appointment of a resident minister in Kenya.

Mr. Lyttelton replied that since the completion of "Operation Anvil" on May 25 there had been a spectacular drop in crime, and notably violent crime, in Kenya.

TERRORIST METHODS

Even among the forest bands, he said, a substantial number realized that the Kikuyu would never achieve their aim by the terrorist methods of Mau Mau. He declined to prophesy when the shooting war would end. Some Mau Mau leaders, he said, were determined to carry on the struggle.

Morale among the alleged terrorists, he said, had suffered severely because of high casualties, less willing support from the population, and the increasing realization that success was impossible.

There was no hope of the Kikuyu winning, he said, without help from other tribes, and the Mau Mau had been unsuccessful, by and large, in their attempts to indoctrinate other tribes.

PROPER EVIDENCE

Justifying screening and detention, he said:

"Unless you are going to relinquish all idea of keeping law and order you have to accept that some people against whom proper evidence cannot be brought have to be detained."

About 17,000 Africans were being detained in work or detention camps and 21,000 were in reception centers as a result of "Operation Anvil." A total of 510 Africans had been executed for Mau Mau offenses, 211 for murder, 120 for unlawful possession of arms, and 91 for consorting with alleged terrorists.

Discussing the resettlement of those detained, Mr. Lyttelton said that of the 50,000 Africans concerned, a certain number had been so deeply implicated that they were unlikely ever to be permitted to return to thir land in reserves. Some would be resettled in other parts of the colony when security conditions permitted, he said; others in European farming areas, and some in forest areas.

Others not entirely free from suspicion, he said, would be employed in new areas. Families still requiring supervision, he added, would work on schemes proposed by the African Land Development Board.

Mr. Lyttelton disclosed that 140 of the 320 new villages proposed by the Kenya Government had been established, and 86 were under construction. Each was designed for about 100 families.

The Colonial Secretary spoke of the Government "bold and imaginative" coffee, tea and pineapple growing schemes. He agreed that the target acreages were going to be difficult to attain, but said there was undoubted drive and enthusiasm.

Rejecting Mr. Bottomley's suggestion of a resident minister, he said it was neither practicable nor desirable in the circumstances in Kenya.

James Griffith, a Socialist, commented that there were dangerous possibilities of overcrowding in the reserves. He said responsible African leadership could not be built without responsible African organizations and an African electorate.

Henry Lennox d'A. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, suggested a committee to examine the whole question of African elections.

REPORT SHOWS GAIN AGAINST MAU MAU

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 19—The recent successes against Mau Mau terrorists may justify "cautious optimism" in Kenya Colony, according to a report issued today by the war council on the Mau Mau insurrection. However, the report added there was nothing to indicate an "early end of the emergency."

"There are indications of a weakening of the terrorist morale and of dissension among a few of the leaders but most of the leaders, in the absence of any alternative, are still firm in their determination to continue the fighting," the report says.

The War Council report listed the following considerations as "encouraging:"

The ratio of incidents now is about one initiated by the Mau Mau to 2.8 by the security forces compared with 2-to-1 in favor of the Mau Mau in the first six months of the emergency in 1952.

A substantial increase in Mau Mau surrenders, which totaled 260 between April 17 and Oct. 9 against fourteen the first half of 1953.

The increase in the number of Mau Mau leaders that are being killed or captured.

An increase in the Mau Mau casualties and a decrease among the security force and loyal civilians.

The raio of arms captured by the security forces to those lost shows a pronounced swing in favor of the Government.

British Kill 305 Mau Maus

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — Only one man straggled back last week from a patrol of seven African home guards who were ambushed 10 miles north of here while hunting Mau Maus.

Two were shot to death and four are missing.

Meanwhile, security forces say they killed 305 Mau Maus in Kenya last month, wounded and captured 43 and detained 1,592 suspects for questioning. Security force losses were put at 22 killed and 11 wounded.

New Religion In Africa

Communism has been defined by competent observers as a religion even more than a political philosophy. Now, we are told, the Mau Mau cult in Kenya, East Africa, has developed into a religion. The authority for this statement is L. S. B. Leakey, a resident of Kenya and authority on native life, writing in *The Manchester Guardian*.

Natives of Kenya have been exposed to Christian teachings, and there has evolved what Mr. Leakey calls "the Mau Mau religion."

It has its good points. It enjoins a very strict moral code. It frowns on drunkenness.

All mixed up wth this, however, are such things as an oath ceremony, which Leakey describes as designed to take the place of baptism in the Christian faith. The Mau Mau are in rebellion against British rule and their oath-taking ceremony has savage and bestial aspects. Those taking the oaths start off with "I swear by Almighty God" and then proceed to promise a series of things including murder, arson and other crimes. There are cases where persons taking the oath have had the sign of the cross solemnly made, in blood, upon their foreheads.

The avowed goal of Mau Mau is to drive the white man from Africa. Its adherents have been guilty of the most revolting atrocities. But it is hard to avoid a feeling of sympathy for the natives as to the basic issue. They resorted to arms only after the best land in Kenya had been "reserved" for European settlers and they had begun to feel like outsiders in their own land.

The Mau Mau movement has been depicted as a reversion to primitive African barbarity. But, as noted above, it includes certain forms, warped and distorted, derived from Christianity: "Every evil thing that is done by Mau Mau is done in the name of God and His chosen disciples the Mau Mau leaders."

Leakey places part of the blame on missionaries too much engrossed with what he calls "stylized Christianity" and "printed forms." He notes that they tried to lift the Kikuyu, the tribe from which most Mau Mau adherents are recruited, "In one big step, not out of the Old Testament into the New, but into 20th Century Western European Christianity which embodies much that goes far beyond the teachings of Christ."

Seeking a solution, Leakey asks of Christian leaders:

"Are they prepared to do as Pope Gregory did, when sending Saint Augustine and his monks to the British Isles? Dare they tell their missionaries to put no value on the mere doctrines and teachings of the early fathers, the customs that have grown up as part of British Christianity, but to abide only by the simple teachings of Christ? If they do, then I feel that the teachings of Christ will draw back tens of thousands who have gone over to Mau Mau as a religion."

Mau Maus to Die For Having Arms

Herald Tribune Fri. 11-12-54

NYERI, Kenya, Nov. 11 (AP).—A court today found the commander of Mau Mau terrorists on Mt. Kenya guilty of possessing a revolver and ammunition. The commander, who calls himself Field Marshal Kaleba, and two other men found guilty on the same charge, face the death penalty.

A girl was arrested with the three men in a cave. She also was found guilty of possessing the revolver, but since she is under eighteen she is not subject to the death penalty.

22 in Mau Mau Hanged in Kenya

Herald Tribune June 7-22-54

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 21 (AP) —Twenty-two Mau Mau terrorists were hanged at Nairobi prison last week, authorities announced today.

Among them were the leader of a Mau Mau band. Six were convicted of murder, six in illegal possession of arms and ammunition, three convicted of administering the Mau Mau oath and six who had consorted with armed persons.

A Mau Mau Roundup Under Way in Kenya

Natives are running from a corn field with Home Guards and police in pursuit in a drive on Mau Mau and suspected Mau Mau adherents. The Home Guardsmen are carrying spears and bows and arrows.

Mau Mau Rising Called Outburst Of Native Grievance Over Land

Social Revolution in Primitive Setting Incited by Anger Over White Invasion

Settlers at Odds With Britain

This is the third of four articles on Africa by a correspondent of The New York Times who has completed a two-year assignment on that continent.

By ALBION ROSS

Kenya's Mau Mau rebellion involves such questions as who owns Africa and what life is about, rather than who should govern. It is the question of social justice in the context of the primitive world.

This combination has opened up a gulf of savagery and laid bare the African powers of darkness and the world of the outlaw sorcerer in the bush, dreaded plague of African tribal life. Civilized peoples in revolutions have been guilty, however, of the utmost barbarity coupled with confusion in which all rational aims are lost. Mau Mau is social revolution.

Revolution raises the question of what society, the business of living, is about. Mau Mau, in terms of the Eighteenth Century Enlightment doctrine and the French Revolution, is the breakdown of the social contract—refusal to continue under the established order.

Mau Mau is the violent, visible part of an intense agitation within the tight circle of the central Kenya's green highlands. Within that narrow and somewhat isolated area are contained the Kikiyu agricultural tribe of 1,000,000, the related Embu and Meru about 4,000 white settlers in a white reserve and the white townsmen and semi-urbanized Africans of Nairobi and Nakuru.

The whole confused movement is intensely local. Nevertheless, it is watched in Africa with concentrated interest and by the whites with a feeling of dread.

Kenyatta Aroused Natives

The Africans of the central Kenya highlands stand, in all the confusion and amid the primitive bestiality, for one thing. That is that the land, the little highland world and life there, is about them and not about the foreigner living there.

Jomo Kenyatta brought the explosive message that it is infinitely worth while to be African. He has since been imprisoned somewhere in the arid northern province for seven years and lost his appeal to the British Privy Council this year. He was charged with managing the Mau Mau movement.

Kenyatta has become one of the principal symbolic figures of awakening Africa. He belongs to those who challenge routine and an order based on the accidents of history and for whose ideas, even if half understood or in fact unclear, men are prepared to die.

Kenyatta returned after World War II from seventeen years in Europe during which he had crystallized his ideas at least partly in a book entitled "Facing Mount Kenya." He had been at one point president of a Pan African Federation in London of which Kwame Nkrumah, now Premier of the Gold Coast, was secretary general.

On his return he became head of the so-called independent schools of the Kikuyu. He lived at his teacher-training college and became the prophet of the Kikuyu and the most widely known African in British East Africa.

The essence of his message was that a society concerned primarily with the white man's needs and desires was senseless and that in the ancient intimacy of African tribal life and African morality and customs lie the seeds of the future Africa. He had a somewhat mystic vision of an Africa based on the African spirit and designed for the fulfillment of African aspirations.

The stage was set for this message to inspire rebellion.

Fertile Land Divided

The 4,000 white settlers in that little corner of Africa are plantation owners and managers whose insistence that Kenya is their homeland has brought them into the main stream of the contemporary African story. Some are titled or younger sons of aristocratic families and many are former officers.

They occupy, in the heart of the restricted fertile belt of the green highlands of Kenya, 12,000 square miles of white reserve where Negroes may not acquire land. The Kikuyu tribe of 1,250,000 owns 2,000 square miles of equally or more fertile land. The official statistics refer to a larger Kikuyu land area, but only part of that is the actual tribal land.

In that corner of Africa fertile and watered land is scarce. There is land hunger. Some argue that the white reserve is only 30 or 35 per cent of the really worthwhile land and others argue that it is half.

The settlers call their white country within black Africa the White Highlands and the term is used legally. About 200,000 natives worked the plantations for white masters or otherwise found a livelihood within the white reserve.

Involved in the whole situation has been an African political movement first called K. C. A. and then K. A. U. Primitive, half-Christian and half-pagan sects arose that challenged the foreign faith and moral code.

Two years have gone by since the Mau Mau revolt started. The battle cry was, "Drive out the white man!" The green highlands have become an armed camp dotted with concentration camps containing a substantial section of the Negro population. The operation is costing around £1,000,000 monthly and many plantations probably would be sold if anyone wanted to buy a battlefield.

White Settlers Dissatisfied

London seeks to restore the broken social contract and stitch together again the torn fabric of Kenya's society. A multiracial parliament system has been installed over the protests of most white settlers. There is an African minister in the Kenya Cabinet, to the disgust of most white settlers. Fourteen million dollars have been provided primarily for African agricultural development.

The "white Kenyan" does not like the way things are going and, if he understands what London is trying to do, is opposed.

The white settler and the average British townsman in East Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has a constant quarrel with the British Government. It is a fundamental quarrel. Successive British Governments have proclaimed the primacy of the Africans' interest and welfare. It is the word "primacy" that hurts.

The white man in British Africa below the Equator will grudgingly accept to a degree the idea of a so-called multiracial society or partnership. What he insists on, however, is that a certain striking aspect of the situation is not important. That is the fact that the white population of all the areas mentioned is only that of a moderate-size city and there are about 22,000,000 Africans.

It is not too difficult to find that circumstance unimportant. This illusion results from the importance of the Europeans, actually far scattered in usually small establishments in the empty landscape of Africa. The African is so anonymous in this great seemingly empty, primitive land.

British Africa below the Equator is the last scene in the panoramic drama of the spreading out of Europe into the empty places of the world. What is happening there, however, is in some fashion an anticlimax and a feeble postscript. Actually, since the war a few tens of thousands of people have come to the Rhodesias and settled, chiefly in two towns, and a few thousand have come to Kenya.

The white pioneer in Africa cannot or will not believe that this is not an empty continent. The Kikuyu tribes' long quarrel with the whites that culminated in Mau Mau began at the beginning of the century because of the empty land idea. White men occupied about 900 square miles of supposedly empty lands.

Only Pockets of Fertility

The lands were not empty. They were Kikuyu lands resting, according to the age-old custom of Africa, where land exposed to the tropic sun is soon exhausted of its fertility. Soil maps, water maps and scientific research have long since exposed the essential poverty of most African soils and the limitations of this continent. There is a reason for the Sahara. This old sun-scorched, deeply eroded continent has only its pockets of fertility. Some of them are fairly large. They must all be treated with the greatest circumspection, pampered and protected.

The drama of the Americas will never be re-enacted here unless the findings of the geographers, soil scientists and the like are all wrong. The theory of the "dying continent" is probably regarded today by African soil scientists as somewhat of an exaggeration, but they grant that it contains a vital element of truth. The native will need all of his African heritage as the generations go by and will be lucky if it can support him in decency.

A new British federation began to function this year. It consists of the self-governing white-controlled colony of Southern Rhodesia with its own royal government and Parliament, the purely colonial territory of Northern Rhodesia with its own legislative council and royal governor, and the Negro protectorate of Nyasaland with its own council and royal governor. The Federation has its own Parliament, including six Negro members, and its Governor General. The comment heard in Salisbury, the capital, was that never have so few been governed by so many.

Every Negro spokesman in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has rejected the federation, and the Negroes of both areas still reject it. They do not want to be linked to Southern Rhodesia, which they regard as another version of the Union of South Africa.

Half of Southern Rhodesia is reserved for white settlement, although there are only about 160,000 whites. Southern Rhodesia has a legal color-bar system that differs only in name from the South African. Negroes vote, but under such qualifications that only a handful can qualify.

Some compromises have been made in Southern Rhodesia since federation. The policy of the new federation, written into the Constitution, is racial partnership.

The new federation is well off. The Northern Rhodesian copper belt is the second largest copper producer in the world and light industry has been growing apace in Southern Rhodesia. The greatest hydroelectric projects in Africa are in the process of being financed.

A Question of Primacy

The issue that accounts for the incessant resistance of the Negro leadership in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is actually the question of the primacy of the African native interests. Again the emphasis is on the word primacy. They do not want to be in a federation controlled by white men who claim that Africa is their home.

They want to live in a society and under a government that is primarily about them. They want to be under the British Crown and under the British Colonial Office, with its recognition, in principle at least, of African native primacy. As they see it, their Africa is not a partnership or a multiracial society. They are the people and it is their Africa.

In Uganda there was a flare-up early in the year when the Secretary for Colonial Affairs merely mentioned the possibility of East African federation. Negro Uganda wants no tie to white-settler Kenya. The highly successful modern and moderate coffee-growing Chagga tribe on Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika wants the neighboring lands of white planters. The issue can become serious.

The desire of the white man, and possibly the British nation, to see in the Rhodesias and British East Africa a new Canada or Australia is encountering everywhere the same difficulty. The white man does and probably must administrate. He will profit from the development of resources that he alone can develop. It seems evident now, however, that it is going to be very difficult or impossible for him to move into the house and call it home. It is already occupied by those who consider themselves, with some justification, the sole owners no matter how primitive they may be.

The New York Times Oct. 26, 1954

EAST AFRICAN PICTURE: Kenya (diagonal shading) is wracked by Mau Mau revolt. The new British federation in central Africa (vertical shading) is being organized.

Gen. China' Aiding Whites

British and Mau Mau Open Talks

By Joseph Newman
From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, March 3.—The British government announced today that contact had been established with leaders of the Mau Mau anti-white terrorists with a view to concluding peace and terminating nearly two years of warfare between whites and blacks in Kenya, a British colony in East Africa. The contacts are being made by "Gen. China," a Mau Mau leader recently captured in battle.

The announcement, which was read in the House of Commons, came as an unexpected and most welcome surprise since many in this country were beginning to despair of a settlement.

Great Britain already has spent about £3,000,000 ($8,400,000) in waging war against the Mau Mau guerrillas, and current costs are estimated at £250,000 ($700,000) monthly.

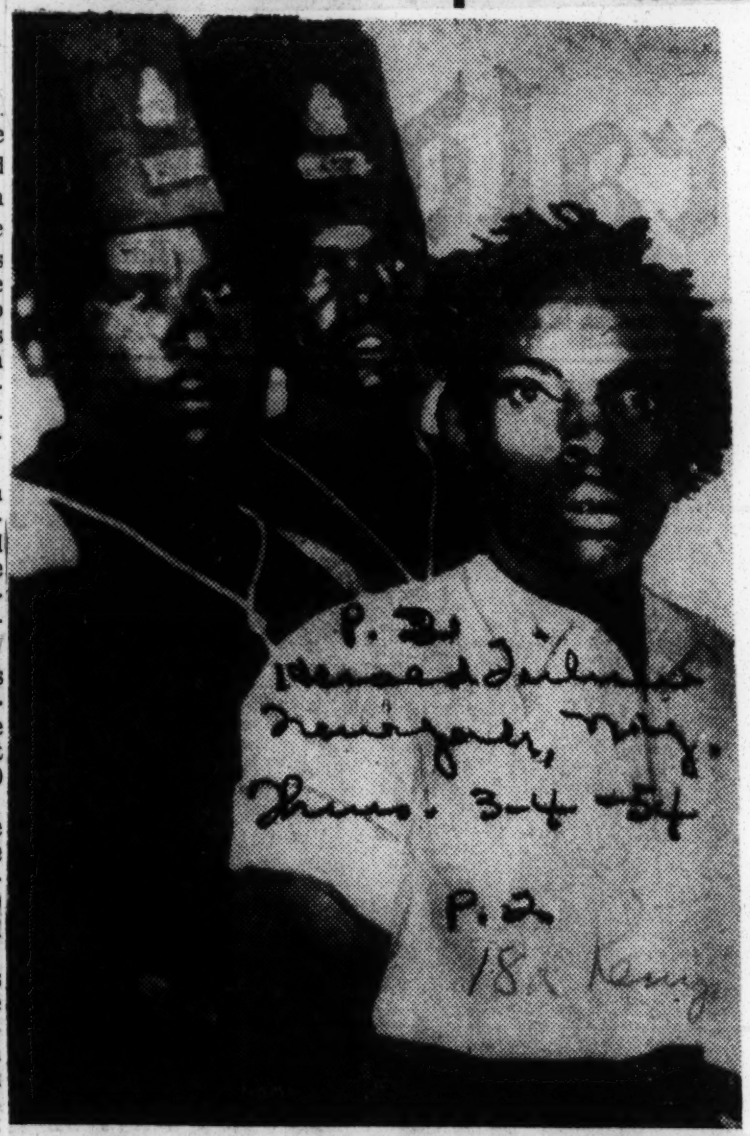
About 3,000 guerrillas have been killed in the fighting. The toll of lives taken by the guerrillas was last reported as 930 Africans, twenty-one Asians and twenty-two Europeans.

Today's announcement does not necessarily mean that peace will be established, but it represents the first hopeful break in the situation since the Mau Mau opend their organized campaign of terrorism in the summer of 1952. It came about through the capture of "Gen. China"—his real name is Waruhiu Itote—the No. 2 leader of the Mau Mau forces.

Itote was wounded in a skirmish and captured by British troops on Jan. 16. He was sentenced to death last month, but Sir Evelyn Baring, British Governor of Kenya, commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

Today it was disclosed that Itote, together with British officers, began negotiating on Feb. 14 with other Mau Mau leaders.

On that day, according to official statements, Itote was taken from a prison in Nairobi, capital of Kenya, relieved of his manacles, dressed in the uniform of an African policeman and flown 100 miles to Nyeri which is close to the center of Mau Mau operations.



Associated Press

Gen. China, leader of the Mau Mau of Kenya, in custody of British guards in Nyeri last month during his trial.

There in a house closely guarded by two armored cars and European police, Itote composed twenty-six letters appealing to Mau Mau leaders to end the war. The terms of these letters were not disclosed.

They were delivered to secret "postoffice boxes" in trees and under rocks, where they were collected by Mau Mau warriors and then delivered to their leaders in forests and other hiding places.

Six replies are reported to have been received—five of them favorable.

British terms for concluding the war have not been disclosed. Statements by Gen. Sir George Erskine, British commander in chief in Kenya, imply that they are unconditional surrender, with a possibility of freedom for most, if not all, who have been participating in the conflict.

BLAST BRITISH IN KENYA OVER MAU MAU DEAL

Called 'Unholy Plan' in Council

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 4 (AP)—British officials were raked over the coals by Kenya's legislative council today for bargaining with a captured Mau Mau leader in an attempt to arrange surrenders of anti-white cultists.

A group of European farmers already has demanded the resignations of the colony's heads for making a deal with the leader, "Gen. China."

The storm of protest was touched off yesterday when the government announced it had commuted the death sentence imposed on the general to life imprisonment after he agreed to seek surrenders of other leaders of the secret Kikuju tribe society.

Mails Peace Pleas

The general has been posting peace appeals in secret jungle mail boxes to try to persuade other leaders to give up.

Council member Humphrey Slade declared: "If this unholy plan succeeds and some terrorists do surrender, the price we shall have paid will have been too high."

Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected forces, said it would have been proper to deal with an enemy, but that it was a different matter with criminals. Gen. China's record, he said, was one of murder, butchery and arson, and the ordinary citizen would conclude that the government had become a party to this brutality.

8 Mau Mau Killed

E. H. Windley, member for African affairs, said he was amazed at the opposition. He said the government hoped to reduce the number of culists at large for the safety of the colony.

Government officials contend that the deal with China might shorten the period of bloodshed by many months.

China, 32, whose real name is Wauhiu Itote, formerly commanded 4,000 Mau Mau in the Nyeri area. He was considered second in command to Dedan Kimathi, Mau Mau field commander. China was wounded and captured last January.

The British today announced the killing of another Mau Mau leader—Gachuma—with seven of his gang five miles south of Nyeri.

Kenya's new council

British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton rushed back to Kenya with what has been widely heralded as a prescription to end the bloody warfare with the Mau Mau.

The prescription was to give Africans and Asians, who form the preponderant majority of Kenya's population, 'fair' representation in the colony's government.

Decision to make this belated concession came after an 18-day tour of Kenya by a six - man parliamentary delegation.

The delegation reported in a White Paper that harsh and inhuman measures against the Africans had only served to strengthen the Mau Mau, not weaken it.

The members of Parliament urged that Kenya's government be reorganized and made representative of the colony's population.

The white settlers, determined to maintain their supremacy, no matter the cost, expressed bitter opposition to this proposal.

But fearful that the desire for freedom which fires the Mau Mau would spread to oppressed millions in nearby British African possessions, Mr. Lyttleton has ignored these protests and spelled out his "peace-making" proposal.

Kenya's reformed government is now to be governed by a 16-member council. The council will be authorized to work closely with British Governor Sir Evelyn Baring.

The 42,000 white settlers are to be represented by 13 members on the council.

Only two members are to speak for the colony's 154,000 Asians.

But even more shocking is the plan to allot 5,500,000 African residents only one seat in the governing body.

If this is Mr. Lyttleton's idea of "fair" representation, it appears that Great Britain's colonial secretary is badly in need of a refresher course in fourth grade arithmetic.

And as to his proposals peace - making possibilities, we feel safe in predicting that the already hard - pressed British are in for a rude and terror - filled awakening.

If carried out, Mr. Lyttelton's preposterous suggestion is certain to win thousand of new and more bitterly anti - British recruits for the Mau Mau.

Mau Mau War Persuades Britain

Admits African, Two Asians To Advisory Council

NAIROBI, Kenya, — (ANP) — Despite its violence and blood shed, the Mau Mau war has succeeded in bringing about a long desired change in colonial policy here.

The British last week decided to admit one African and two Asians to a council of ministers which also will include 13 white representatives. The admittance of the colored persons to the council was seen as a move to end the 16-month-old guerrilla warfare. The African will be minister for community development.

Whether or not the move will bring peace or whether or not it will be another case of "too little to late" remains to be seen. The Mau Mau has stated its purpose to be the ridding of Kenya of the white man. The secret society considers the move a token one and not sufficiently representative of the 5,500,000 Africans and 500,000 Asians in Kenya.

The council, an advisory body, will work with Gov. Evelyn Baring, who also is a member. The governor will retain all his old powers.

Oliver Lyttelton, colonial secretary, announced the conclusion after a survey here of the Mau Mau situation. Lyttelton came here after a special parliamentary mission visited here and described the situation as "grim."

Lyttelton also announced the formation of a council to pursue with vigor the war against the Mau Mau.

Other changes include the increasing of the number of members of the executive council. The present 12-man council will be broadened to include the council of ministers and an Arab and two additional Africans. Two of the three Africans and the Arab will be given posts as ministerial undersecretaries to gain administrative experience.

The new changes will give colored persons government portfolios in British East African and Central African territories for the first time in history.

The changes will go into effect immediately, Lyttelton said. However, they will be regarded as experimental until after elections a year or more from now. And if the plan proves workable, Britain reserved the right to throw it out, Lyttelton added.

Mau Mau Buys Illegal Arms In Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) —E. W. Mathu, an African unofficial member of the Legislative Council, stated last week that illegal sales of firearms to Mau Mau terrorist continues to take place.

The African leader urged closer administration in Nairobi, especially of the European and Asian areas, "where he believed many thugs were in hiding."

Hidden arms are still being found in the vicinity of the Kikuyu reserves.

In the other areas of British East Africa (Tanganyika and Uganda) members of the Kikuyu tribe are being returned to Kenya for alleged oath-taking.

In Tanganyika, a UN Trust Territory, a voluntary exodus to Kenya of Kikuyu women and children has begun from the Northern Province following the "round-up" of over 2,000 Kikuyu males. Some 500 Kikuyu have already been returned to Kenya and 1,000 more sent to a new detention camp at Urambo in western Tanganyika.

Even in the troubled territory of Uganda a Kikuyu Registration, Removal, and Detention bill has been approved by the Legislative Council. The bill will affect about 1,400 Kikuyu tribesmen in the East African territory. The official statement reads: "Ivestigations had shown that some of these had taken the Mau Mau oath."

EVEN GEN. CHINA' CAN'T MAKE MAU MAU GIVE UP

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—(ANP) —Reports from Nairobi, Kenya, are that even though "General China," captured leader of Mau Mau forces was permitted to converse with seven other Mau Mau and the constant surveillance of British intelligence agents, the results have been that none of the leaders was willing to surrender voluntarily to British and African military troops.

Even the threat on the part of British authorities to evacuate 60,000 Kikuyu from the confines of the city of Nairobi had no positive reaction from Mau Mau leaders. The interrogation of "General China" lasted almost 16 hours a day and all meetings between him and other "unofficial" leaders of the Mau Mau have been friendly affairs.

Incidentally, even in capture, the young Kikuyu has maintained that he was not trying to help the Kenya government, but the Kikuyu tribe as a whole. He reportedly was even willing to broadcast a public appeal to the Kikuyu people as a whole, but since his death sentence has now been commuted to a life term, some observers have expressed the opinion that he would be branded as Kenya government "stooge."

Although African political leaders like W. W. Mathu have welcomed the treatment and use made of "General China," many Europeans openly resent the so-called "China deal."

In fact, in this connection Michael Blundell, European leader in the Kenya Legislative council, has complained that he was not at all "consulted" on the matter. E. A. Vasey, financial secretary, who recently conferred with Oliver Lyttleton, colonial secretary, in London where he received promises of financial assistance, commented:

"I doubt whether I have ever heard of any more ill-advised things said. This brings the possibility of peace with honor."

However, Mathu, unofficial African member of the Council asserted with due emphasis, "Criticism of the government's action is ill-timed. The sooner the thing is over, the better for the Kikuyu."

Other persons favoring the conciliatory atitude of the government toward the Mau Mau stressed the point, often overlooked, that such arguments against "compromise" undermined the confidence of "loyal" Africans in the government as such.

Objectively speaking, the move on the part of the Kenya Government and the presence in Kenya now of Oliver Lyttleton indicate clearly that even qualified offialdom is certain that it would be well to keep the confidence of the million-strong Kikuyu tribesmen (whose "moderate" leaders are in detention campus) and other "loss-advanced" tribes.

However, at latest reports "General Tanganyika"—a lieutenant of "General China" has surrendered in the Mount Kenya area "after reading China's surrender letters." He was "beaten" by African Home Guard units before it became clear that he was a leader and wished to surrender. The real name of "General Tanganyika" is Miuiki Kamutho.

On the other hand, an action by the Kenya government early this week may help destroy the socalled confidence of Africans in Europeans. A fine of $2.80 per capita, in the form of punitive action for the murder of District Officer J. H. Candler in the Fort Hall district, has been imposed on 10000 Kikuyu ordinary residents" on the reserve. Candler was beheaded by Mau Mau terrorists after they had killed him.

In the meantime Colonial Secretary Lyttleton continued to meet with African and Asian leaders in the Kenya communities.

GOLD COAST ENDS BRIBERY PROBE

At Accra, the Gold Coast the three man commission under Justice Korras, established last December to inquire into the alleged bribery existing in the Gold Coast government, has ended its hearings after 70 witnesses gave testimony. The commission will report its conclusions to Sir CharlesArden-Clark, governor of the West African country.

Much to the chagrin of certain Europeans and African political opponents of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, A. G. Forbes, the solicitor general of the country, has expressed the opinion that the "evidence against Mr. Nkrmah was of little weight."

British Officer Gets Five Years For Cruelty To Natives

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — The law finally caught up with Capt. Gerald Griffiths, 43-year-old officer in British security forces here.

Griffiths was sentenced last week to five years' imprisonment and dismissed from the British army after conviction on charges of cruelty to Africans during the Mau Mau warfare.

The European officer last November had been acquitted of charges of murdering a native whom he suspected of being a Mau Mau.

Last week, however, he was found guilty on five of six charges of "cruel and disgraceful" conduct toward two Mau Mau suspects last summer while commanding a company of African infantry men.

The court took 2 1-4 hours to decide Griffiths was guilty. He had pleaded not guilty.

He was specifically charged with ordering the slicing off of the ear of one African and with piercing and threatening with a wire lease the ear of the other. The court cleared him of one charge because it found no actual proof that he ordered the ear severed.

Charges against Griffiths shocked staid England and several newspapers commented editorially on the charges. The result was a mission to Kenya to investigate the conduct of British forces engaged in the war against the Mau Mau.

The mission, on returning to England, substantiated rumors of cruelty to natives.

Attorneys for Griffiths tried to explain his conduct on grounds he was upset over the death of his favorite horse which supposedly was tortured and killed by members of the Mau Mau. The defense also argued that he was over-zealous to end the war.

Kenya policeman denies atrocities

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)—Barry H. Hayward, 17, a Kenya police reservist, denied in the Supreme Court here Friday that he had lighted oil poured over a Mau Mau suspect's head.

He is charged with assaulting Kimani Nguhe "by causing burns to his body" at a screening camp in January.

Hayward said assistant District Commandant Howell of the Kenya police reserve was in the hut with him when the questioning of Kimani began. Guchu, son of Guthiongo, is also charged with the same offense.

Lighted matches were thrown by either Gucho or Howell at Kimani, but they went out on the ground. "Either Guchu or Howell started it," Hayward testified. "I had no purpose in doing it. I did it because I saw Howell doing it."

Associated Press

DOOMED TERRORIST: Gen. China, in white shirt, deputy field commander of the Mau Mau in Kenya, who was sentenced to death Tuesday by a British court. The terrorist, whose name is Waruhiu Itote, is shown in court with British policeman and trooper of King's African Rifles. He was found guilty of unlawful possession of ammunition and consorting with armed men.

Mau Mau Slay British Officer

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA)— A British officer of the King's African Rifles was killed last week in an attack by fifty anti-European Africans on a party-erected guard post at Githambo, twenty miles west of Fort Hall. His name was not disclosed.

In the attack on the post, occupied by a platoon of the King's African Rifles, the alleged African terrorists were reportedly driven off.

Mau Mau Leader, 17 of Gang Slain

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 7 (AP). British security forces today killed the Mau Mau leader "Brigadier Batu Batu" and 17 of his henchmen in a running gun battle in terrorist-infested woods around Karatina.

The Brigadier" was one of three leaders of a gang that terrorized tribesmen in the district. "General China" was captured and last week was sentenced to death. "General Tanganyika" is still sought.

Mau Mau Leader Doomed

General China Must Hang, Says British Court

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

NAIROBI, Kenya—(INS)—Kenya security forces reported Sunday that seventeen Mau Mau terrorists, including a leader known as Brigadier Batu-Batu, were killed in a running battle at Karatina over the week-end.

Patrols are searching the rough wooded country—in the same area where "General China" was captured recently—for other Africans believed wounded and in hiding.

Batu-Batu was second in command of the Hika-Hika "gang," formerly commanded by General China.

NAIROBI, Kenya—(ANP)—"General China," supposedly a top commander in the Mau Mau, whose real name is Waruhiu Itote, last week was sentenced to death. He will be hanged.

Admitting he once led an army of some 4,000 Mau Mau fighters, General China was found guilty of consorting with armed persons and being in unlawful possession of ammunition. He had pleaded not guilty.

He is the second top Mau Mau leader to be captured since the outbreak of the guerilla war between the Mau Mau and Europeans.

The first was Jomo Kenyatta (Burning Spear), reportedly the founder and head of the secret society designed to drive the white man from Kenya. Kenyatta now is serving time in prison.

THE 32-YEAR-OLD "China" told a court he was the second top leader in the Mau Mau society. Only Dan Kimathi outranked him, he asserted.

"China" surrendered Jan. 15 after he had been shot and wounded in a clash with security forces.

He also told the court he started collecting money for Mau Mau activity in 1951, after his wife was arrested for taking an oath of loyalty in the secret society.

Mau Mau Strikes Again In Kenya

NAIROBI, KENYA—(ANP)—The Mau Mau anti white society struck again here last week, claiming as victims six warriors of the Bamburu tribe.

The Mau Mau, numbering about 30, reportedly escaped to a swamp 17 miles long in the Marolal district of Kenya where some 250 Bamburu warriors, attempting to avenge the death of their fellow tribemen surrounded them. Aiding the warriors were police, troops and armored cars. Ten of the Mau Mau supposedly have been captured.

Meanwhile, nine members of another Mau Mau group reportedly were killed and 11 arrested in a clash with African troops in the Mt Kenya foothills.

While the latest Mau Mau activity was in progress, a British war minister, Antony Head, was busy exonerating European soldiers of charges of brutality to Mau Mau suspects.

He said acts of brutality do not occur often, only in isolated instances in a statement of Sir George Erskine, British commander, Head said "The general conduct' of British troops in the colony is "well worthy of the British Army."

At a trial late last year British troops were accused of putting up "scoreboards" for Mau Mau kills. Witnesses testified that 70-cent prizes were awarded for each native killed. Court witnesses also have testified that African prisoners have been flogged and tortured.

As a matter of fact, a British policeman, Edward Burgess, 40, was convicted last week of beating two Mau Mau members and encouraging his dog to bite them. Burgess was given the alternative of a $56 fine or eight months at hard labor.

GENERAL CHINA IN HOSPITAL

Mau Maus lose leaders

General China, one of the Mau Mau's three top leaders, was shot in the throat and captured by British troops while leading a large band of terrorists in an attack. One of the other members of the Mau Mau triumvirate, General Zimba, was killed six months ago. The third and most powerful man, Jomo Kenyatta, who had been captured and jailed last year, was told this month by the Kenya Supreme Court that he must serve out his seven-year sentence which he had appealed. Although substitute leaders would undoubtedly appear, the British hoped this loss of leadership would mark the beginning of the end for Mau Mau terrorism.

Mau Mau Band Stikes Again In Kenya

NAIROBI, KENYA—(ANP)—The Mau Mau anti-white society struck again here last week, claiming as victims six warriors of the Bamburu tribe.

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BRITISH SOLDIER TARRED BY IRISH

'Kenya Black and Tans' Warned by Nationalists

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 31 (AP)—Irish Nationalists tarred and feathered a British soldier here Saturday and chained him to a lamp post.

Around his neck they hung a sign, "Kenya black and tans, beware."

The soldier, Walter Mercer of Belfast, was home on leave from duty in Britain's East African colony of Kenya.

"Black and tans" is the name the Irish gave British soldiers sent to Ireland during home rule riots in the 1920s.

Mercer was taken to a hospital for treatment and removal of the tar.

The attack was the second on a British soldier in Belfast this month. Two weeks ago another soldier was stripped of his uniform and forced to watch it burn.

The Irish Republican Army, an outlawed organization which demands independence from Britain, admitted "full responsibility" for that attack in letters to Belfast newspapers.

Mau Mau queen given ten years

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)—An alleged "queen" of the Mau Mau, an African organization sworn to drive whites from East Africa, has been sentenced to ten years in prison in Kenya.

The woman, Wagiri, daughter of a Kikuyu tribesman named Njeroge, was charged with taking the Mau Mau oath and being chairman of a women's Mau Mau movement. She was said to have been the ruler of the Thomsons Falls district for the past seven years.

She was allegedly "crowned" on June 2 by local Mau Mau in an effort to divert Kikuyu attention from the celebrations in the district of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth in London. The district is 100 miles from Nairobi.

Mau Mau hit enemy again

Kill 6 Bamburus despite planes

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The Mau Mau, numbering about 30, reportedly escaped to a swamp 17 miles long in the Marolal district of Kenya where some 250 Bamburu warriors, attempting to avenge the death of their fellow tribemen, surrounded them.

Aiding the warriors were police, troops and armored cars. Ten of the Mau Mau supposedly have been captured.

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Put Up "Scoreboards"

At a trial late last year, British troops were accused of putting up "scoreboards" for Mau Mau kills. Witnesses testified that 70-cent prizes were awarded for each native killed. Court witnesses also have testified that African prisoners have been flogged and tortured.

As a matter of fact, a British policeman, Edward Burgess, 40, was convicted last week of beating two Mau Mau members and encouraging his dog to bite them. Burgess was given the alternative of a $56 fine or eight months at hard labor.

Despite the presence of British bombers in this area, the Mau Mau secret society still is active and probably will remain so for some time to come, according to local authorities.

Mau Mau Queen Sentenced To 10 Year Term

NAIROBI, Kenya —(NNPA)—An alleged "queen" of the Mau Mau, an African organization sworn to drive whites from East Africa, has been sentenced to ten years' in prison in Kenya.

The woman, Wagiri, daughter of a Kikuyu tribesman named Njeroge, was charged with taking the Mau Mau oath and being chairman of a women's Mau Mau movement. She was said to have been the ruler of the Thomsons Falls district for the past seven years.

She was allegedly "crowned" on June 2 by local Mau Mau in an effort to divert Kikuyu attention from the celebrations in the district of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth in London. The district is 100 miles from Nairobi.

Two other Kikuyu girls were crowned at the same time but as they had been forced into the ceremony, and were described as "inoffensive," they were not given prison terms.

Some of Wagiri's alleged "subjects" received prison sentences ranging from three to eight years for taking the Mau Mau oath.

At the hearing before the resident magistrate it was stated that when Wagiri was crowned, Mau Mau men and women chanted ritual songs and administered oaths.

In another development, Frank H. Wilson, 60 year old European farmer, was badly wounded in his farmhouse seven miles from Wachokos Saturday night, January 23, by a band of about ten Africans.

He was sitting in his lounge when they rushed in and attacked him with pangas (long knives) and swords.

His African houseboy ran to the home of his nearest neighbor, about a mile away, for help. When the neighbor arrived with a rifle, the Africans were gone. Wilson was taken to a hospital at Machakos. About $56 was reported stolen.

British Kill 80 Mau Mau Near Nairobi

Colonial Secretary To Fly To Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 21 (AP)—British troops, police, and Kikuyu home guards have killed 80 anti-white Mau Mau terrorists up to noon today in a battle that started yesterday near For Hall, 45 miles northeast of Nairobi.

Mau Mau losses since Thursday were put at 119 dead, 40 wounded, and 12 captured.

Gen. Sir George Erskine, the British commander, returned to Nairobi today from the battle area. He said the security forces plan to get rid of hundreds of Mau Mau trying to take refuge in Aberdare Forest, 10 miles from the fighting scene.

The fighting started yesterday when the security forces caught up with members of a gang which lost 39 killed in an attack on a police station Thursday.

In London, Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton prepared to fly to Kenya Thursday for a review of the military and political strategy in the overall fight against Mau Mau. Field Marshal Sir John Harding, chief of the British imperial general staff, will accompany Lyttleton.

Lyttleton and Harding are expecting to order some changes in the Kenya policy and government.

White settlers are squabbling over whether African leaders should be admitted to the Kenya colonial government cabinet. Some African leaders, who profess opposition to Mau Mau, are still in Interment camps set up when a state of emergency was declared Oct. 20, 1952. Officials distrust these natives and are afraid to free them.

The whites are demanding appointment of an emergency war cabinet to run the country.

On The Colonial Front

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Louisiana Weekly.

By A. S. Siggins, British Journalist

THE OUT-OF-HAND HELL-BOMB RAISES MAU MAU HOPES OF VICTORY

London (ANP).—Mau Mau and other revolutionary leaders who believe they can achieve their aim by violence are rejoicing over the consternation among imperialist powers because the Hell-bomb got completely out of hand.

None of the scientists was right to within scores of miles as to the diameter of the field covered by the latest and most destructive of all bombs and all the newspapers are running articles by leading scientists and others warning their readers of the possible consequences of such bombs getting further out of hand. The disquiet in scientific circles most competent to judge is caused by the evidence that, no scientist, not even the world's best, can calculate accurately the extent of damage some of these bombs can cause.

Scientists base all their tests on long and intricate calculations. In the case of the last bomb explosion groups of the best scientists in the United States spent many years making calculations, before starting to make the hydrogen bomb. Many months work by eminent scientists preceded the explosion. All the theories and figures of these men, who are the topmost scientists of the United States, went for naught. The truth is that they don't know what can happen when they pull the trigger of a Hell-bomb. They cannot tell within 200 miles the extent of damage. And even now they do not know what quantity of radio-active sand or other elements is floating above the world in the stratosphere. Any quantity may be there and could fall on any city without warning.

Mau Mau and other colonial revolutionary leaders rejoice for several reasons; one is that the imperialist powers are now so terrified of the Hell-bomb that they may try to avoid a war as they know that the Communists have equally lethal bombs.

Another reason is that it is obvious that all nations in the West are afraid that some fear-stricken U. S. A. leader may get trigger happy and precipitate the destruction of most of Western civilization. That would relieve colonials of their suppressors and exploiters.

All Africans, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean would like to see their European overlords forced to do their duty to the colonial peoples. Most Africans sympathies with Mau Mau leaders who are using terrorism to gain their objective.

And these see that the wealthiest—and most powerful in a military sense—nation in the West also believes in terrorism: the threats expressed by all American leaders since they have had the atom bombs were designed to terrify all enemies and possible enemies the methods used by these American leaders were similar to those used by Germans from time immemorial.

Whether they use Hell-bombs and threats or Mau Mau and Malayan revolutionary tactics those who believe in and practice terrorism support the principle. Therefore U. S. A. supports Mau Mau methods.

Colonial leaders hope that the Colossi will find a method of expeling each others' stocks of bombs in their present stores or that by some miscalculation one of their Hell-bombs will get so far out of hand that many millions of Europeans will be destroyed.

And that hope is spreading through the colored world.

This too, gives colonial revolutionaries hope of victory as the more evils that are exposed in the methods and ways of life of their oppressors the more certain they are of allies in their struggle for liberty and justice.

WOULD NOT A PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS' PEOPLE'S FEDERATION BE BETTER THAN HELL-BOMBS? HELL-BOMBS "SPREAD DEATH AND DESOLATION" THE P. I. O. P. F. W. UDL FOSTER LIFE AND PROPERTY IN THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS BASINS.

700 Backers Of Mau Mau Rounded Up

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 12 (Reuters).—More than 700 Mau Mau supporters have been rounded up into special prison camps in the last 24 hours in the first phase of a new offensive against the terrorists.

The offensive was launched at dawn yesterday after the breakdown of talks on a mass surrender of terrorists, British army headquarters said today.

British troops and planes are today continuing their drive planned by Gen. Sir George Erskine "to hit these people harder than ever before."

The commander-in-chief said that the mass surrender move through the captured "General China" had "nearly come off." And though surrender negotiations have now broken down "we have gained a tremendous amount of information about Mau Mau."

He disclosed that British Royal Air Force bombers plastered jungle hideouts with high explosives in day-long Sunday sweeps.

Erskine said two Mau Mau generals who surrendered last month to join in General China's peace efforts were now believed to be either dead or held prisoners by their followers in the Mount Kenya forests, to which they had been allowed to return for negotiations.

Native-operated Kenya school enrolls 1,250

GETHUNGURI, Kenya (ANP) An adventure in self-help that began in 1939 has developed into one of the largest educational institutions for natives in this part of Africa.

It is the Kenya Teachers College which today boasts a student enrollment of some 1,250. Guiding spirit behind progress at the school is Peter Mbiyu Koinange, head of the institution since its founding.

MAU MAU BLOCKS KENYA SURRENDER

British Resume All-Out Drive on Terrorists as Plan for Conciliation Collapses

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 11 (Reuters)—The Government has dropped its offer of mass surrender terms to the Mau Mau and opened a new all-out offensive.

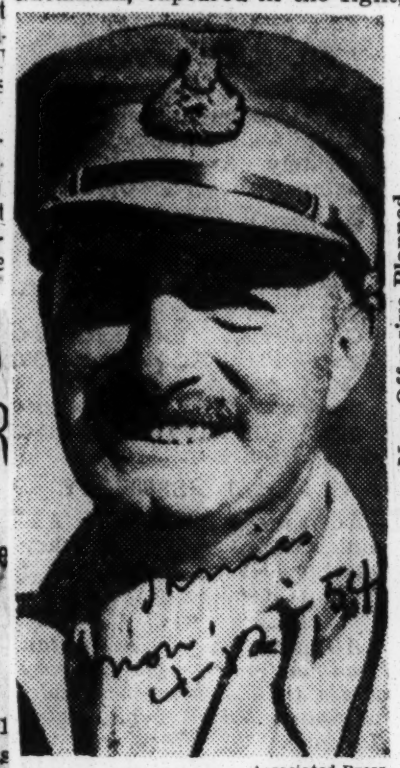
Gen. Sir George Erskine, Commander in Chief of British Forces in East Africa, disclosed today that leaders of the terrorists who had attended surrender talks last month were later arrested as traitors by their own followers. Some are believed to have been executed.

The British surrender plan broke down after a battle on the edge of Mount Kenya Forest last week. Shots were exchanged as about 1,600 terrorists gathered with the apparent intention of surrender, a Government statement said tonight.

The tribesmen disappeared in the battle. Among twenty-five terrorists killed by security forces were two Africans believed to have attended a surrender meeting March 30.

"There is little doubt that the majority of terrorists now are convinced that the whole surrender project was a Government trap designed to bring them out together so that they could be slaughtered," the statement said.

Attempts will be made to convince the terrorists otherwise and that the battle occurred because a gang led by self-styled General Gatumuki, captured in the fight,



Associated Press

Gen. Sir George Erskine

came out of the forest into a reserve. This was against the surrender instructions.

The Government said convincing the terrorists of its good intentions would be a long process and no large-scale organized surrenders could be expected soon. Individuals can still surrender, it added.

The end of the surrender bid, which began last February, came yesterday as Superintendent Ian Henderson, 27, Special (political) Branch police officer, drove to keep a forest rendezvous with terrorist leaders of the anti-white agitation.

He found only a cleft stick holding a letter. Signed by General Karugo, terrorist leader in the Mount Kenya area, it said all Mau Mau delegates to the surrender talks March 30 had been arrested on suspicion of leading their men into a trap.

Signal by Plane Asked

General Karugo's letter suggested all the Mau Mau delegates would be killed unless the Government sent a "sky shout-

New Offensive Planned

wrote letters to twenty-Mau leaders inviting surrender talks. letters, delivered to forest Mau "mailboxes," resulted contact with the Mau and the surrender talks Mau. The terrorist delegates to accept the surrender and returned to the forest, later returned to persuade Mau Mau gangs to leave their Mount Kenya forest lairs, now are be-

General Erskine said the new render attempt had been worth while. "It nearly came off," he said.

offensive against the Mau Mau "Even though the mass surrenders could be launched in the Aberdare Mountains, the forests of Mount Kenya and in the Kikuyu tribal reserves.

"We are turning on the faucet again and are going to hit these people harder than they have ever been hit before," he said.

Already 273 Africans known to be Mau Mau members as a result of the surrender talks have been picked up in Kikuyu tribal

six Mau Mau leaders. He wrote to have met Govern- them to surrender. ment representatives at Nyeri. The letters, delivered to a appeared to be north of Nairobi, yesterday to re- Mau Mau "mailboxes," port whether the gangs had resulted in some contact with the Mau Mau agreed to surrender. All surrender talks Mau Mau. The terrorist delegates were held. The were to accept the surrender and were going to hit these Mau Mau." returned to the forest, when they did not appear. Already 273 Africans known to later returned to persuade Mau The Government made its mass be Mau Mau members as a re- Mau gangs to leave their Mount surrender offer in February sult of the surrender talks have Kenya forest lairs, now are be- through General China, captured been picked up in Kikuyu tribal

General Erskine added that Generals Tanganyika and Kilba, who surrendered last month and

(loudspeaker - equipped) plane over the Mount Kenya area. But the letter did not specify what message the plane should deliver.

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ing"

reserves since dawn today, he said.

Troops began a widespread sweep of forest areas and Kikuyu reserves at dawn. Planes dropped high-explosive bombs over Mau Mau hideouts. General Erskine said four jet fighters armed with rockets and 20-mm. cannon would join the air offensive next Thursday.

'Generals' of Mau Mau Served British in Burma

By Hugh Latimer

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 24.—The "generals" of the Mau Mau terrorist army in Kenya almost all served in World War II with the British East African forces employed against the Japanese in Burma.

A year ago, the terrorists were accustomed to build elaborate underground command posts based on the practice in Burma of their old army units in the King's African Rifles. Now a Mau Mau military center may be nothing more than a great-coat or a blanket hung over a bush.

Since one of the main leaders, "Gen. China," was captured about two months ago, British intelligence officers in Kenya have begun to learn more about their foe. "Gen. China" is now being used as an intermediary in surrender negotiation with Mau Mau leaders.

The chief Mau Mau military leader is Dedan Kimathi, thirty-six, the self-appointed "Field Marshal." Tall for a Kikuyu tribesman—5 feet 6 inches—smartly dressed, with a broad intelligent face, he has the highest price on his head.

His headquarters are in a thick bamboo forest north of the Aberdare Mountains overlooking the township of Nyeri, in the neighborhood of which he has spent most of his life.

"Russia" was a corporal in a signals unit in World War II and held the coveted "E" badge for "education." After he was demobilized he became a clerk in a cheese factory and one of the original members of the Kikuyu Central Association, which preceded the Mau Mau.

Kimathi is a prolific writer of letters to the press and to government authorities. The letters, always stamped with the correct East African postage stamps, are sometimes left in cleft sticks fixed in the ground and sometimes posted in ordinary letter boxes.

The contents of the letters build up a legend of appearances in unexpected places. "Gen. China" says that in actual fact the "Field Marshal" has not issued from his hiding place in some time.

Aided by Council

In his strategical assessments, the "Field Marshal" is aided by a council. Its members are "Gen. Cargo," Stanley Muthenge, Mongai the witch doctor, and, until his death three months ago, Maten Njago. These all operated from the Aberdare Mountains to the west of Kikuyu-land. "Gen. China," dominating the slopes of Mount Kenya on the east, used to regard himself as the equal of the "Field Marshal," according to his own account.

Stanley Muthenge was at one time a lance corporal in Burma, but although he had several years' service the British Army records apparently tell nothing about his career in the ranks, good or bad. He, too, was a member of the Kikuyu Central Association. His gang operated in the Kikuyu reserve itself near Fort Hall until it was smashed by the Fourth King's African Rifles. Not much has been heard of him recently.

Ablest Soldier

"Gen. Cargo" is based forty miles to the south of Dedan Kimathi, in a bamboo jungle under the Kinangop Mountain. His identity is unknown, but since one of his "brothers" (which may mean stepbrother or cousin) was killed recently the search is narrowing.

"Cargo" is by far the ablest of the Mau Mau soldiers. He uses tactical diversions and roadblocks to support the raids he plans. His troops are trained in operations and battle hardened by stages.

Kenya School Has Support of Natives

GETHUNGURI, Kenya—(ANP) — An adventure in self-help which started in 1939 has developed into one of the largest educational institutions for natives in this part of Africa.

It is the Kenya Teachers college which today boasts of having a student enrollment of some 1,250. Guiding spirit behind progress at the school is Peter Mbiyu Keinange, head of the institution since its founding.

American-educated Keinage and a group of community leaders saw the need for a school to prepare teachers. In January, 1939, the school was scheduled to open and a call was sent out for 25 students, but on opening day some 200 responded.

Funds for the institution come from gifts ranging from 25 cents to $200. Gifts often come in the form of agriculture produce or poultry, cattle, sheep, goats or firewood.

The school today is in the midst of replacing some temporary mud-walled and wooden classrooms and dormitories with stone buildings. The work is being done by volunteers.

In line with its expansion program, the school needs books and periodicals for its library, more teachers and financial aid.

Persons interested in contributing to the school may do so in the following manner:

Books and newspapers may be sent directly to Kenya Teachers college here; monetary gifts should be deposited with Barclay's Bank in New York to the credit of the college at Barclay's Bank, Nairobi, Kenya.

Jets Introduced In Kenya's War

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP)—Failing to get Mau Mau members to surrender in large numbers, the British Government last week renewed its campaign to wipe out the secret society, using Royal Air Force Vampire jet planes.

NEW FLARE-UP IN KENYA IMPERILS BRITISH PLAN

A State Based on Representation of Racial Groups Is the Objective

By PETER D. WHITNEY

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, April 17—A promising peace negotiation in Kenya has come to ruin and this week the Mau Mau warfare in that bloody colony in East Africa is raging at a new pitch.

The surrender that was almost achieved would have been a very large step for a third to a half of the Mau Mau's active warriors were foregathered in the forest prepared to yield on April 7. It was a suddenly aroused—and erroneous—suspicion that they were being ambushed that made them disperse in panic.

The breakdown of the negotiations is having repercussions throughout hitherto peaceful parts of Kenya, where for several weeks now, Britain has been making one of those slow pragmatic efforts to establish some degree of self-government.

The sharp racial cleavages in Kenya Colony are such that there is no question of simple manhood suffrage and equal representation. Kenya is to be the model of a multiracial state—one in which race barriers are recognized and the communities are separately represented in the governing bodies.

Basis of the Plan

Multi-racialism for Kenya is the slogan under which Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton is working.

The great new departure in his plan is the creation of a Council of Ministers which will be only a step away from a true Cabinet. One of these Ministers out of sixteen will be an African.

There are more than 5,000,000 natives in Kenya, most of them living in tribal conditions of illiteracy and poverty. There are 40,000 white European settlers, who are to elect the majority of representatives on the council. (The African would be nominated by the Governor, not elected.)

But Kenya is a polyglot place, indeed. There are 90,000 Indians about evenly divided between Moslems and Hindus, 24,000 Arabs and 7,000 Goans from the Portuguese enclave colony in India. These groups are to have two Ministers.

The Indian colony is wealthy and is beginning to mingle socially with adventurous whites. The Hindu caste system still exists, but is growing more liberal.

The natives themselves are polyglot. They belong to eighty tribes with about that many languages.

The white community in Kenya—the "sahibs"—is an elite recruited from Britain's adventurous aristocracy and upper middle class.

Their morale is high and the barriers they erect against the world of color are cultural and social rather than crudely racial.

"If a Moslem or an African can learn how to behave at my table he is welcome to share a meal with me," is how one Kenyan puts it. One difference between Kenya and the Union of South Africa is a product of this pride. There is virtually no mingling of races in Kenya. South Africa has a huge mixed population that aggravates the race problem.

Again, unlike South Africa, Kenya, has no poor whites whose status has to be protected by legislation.

These elements lead some Kenyans to believe that this small but rich colony on the Equator can be shielded from the kind of racial disaster that impends in South Africa and threatens in the Rhodesias.

Yet this Kenya has seen the appalling phenomenon of the Mau Mau, a regressive movement that unites witchcraft and tribal patriotism in a hideous amalgam.

The effect of the fortnight's events on the Lyttelton proposals is still not clear. These proposals were designed to go as far as possible in the direction of pleasing the submerged majorities without hopelessly alienating the dominant Europeans.

The verdict is not yet in, but Mr. Lyttelton seems to have succeeded in carrying a majority.

Africans Disappointed

The loyal Africans were disappointed at the solution and have rejected it. Nonetheless, one well-regarded African, B. A. Ohanga, a teacher-legislator, has agreed to serve as Minister for Native Affairs, and it appears he will have the informal support of at least his own tribe, the Luo, which is second to the Kikuyu in numbers in Kenya.

The Asian minorities have divided. The Moslems are cooperating without reservation, but not the Hindus.

What the Hindus object to is a proposed political standstill agreement, freezing electoral reforms for six years while the multiracial state gets fairly launched.

It is likely that with the Queen's signature the new Constitution will be installed in a week or two and the Kenya experiment will be under way in what are certainly Africa's most critical times in many decades.

Strength Of Mau Mau Surprise To British

NAIROBI, Kenya — The London Times reported last week that Mau Mau terrorism is spreading "all over Africa" and that the only way to counteract it is to "spread the gospel" among the people, starting in Kenya.

While this statement is not wholly true (there are many parts of Africa where Mau Mau is not likely to take hold) it is true that the Mau Mau revolution is spreading throughout Kenya and Government officials are having trouble halting the rebellion.

In the last few weeks the British have organized what they call "Operation Anvil," a huge roundup of suspected Mau Mau members who have sworn to drive all whites out of Africa.

A total of 25,000 Kikuyu are now believed to be held in the three detention camps of Langata, MacKinnon Road and Manyani. Last week 470 odd Mau Mau members were fingered by a dozen or more Mau Mau informers who wore Ku Klux Klan-like hoods to hide their identity.

General George Erskine, British commander in East Africa, revealed in a broadcast last Sunday, May 9, that more Kikuyu had been as suspects than had been expected.

"We thought perhaps 40 per-cent would fail the preliminary test," he said, "but in fact the figure has been much higher. In some areas it is as high as 66 per cent."

General Erskine explained that Africans who have escaped the screening of "Operation Anvil," to determine if they are Mau Mau members, would be rounded up when a new passport system is put into effect.

The General said that the detained tribesmen would be graded into white, gray and black categories. The "whites" would be released. The "blacks" would be given a long term period of rehabilitation, and the "grays" would be gradually moved into work camps to do something useful for their own tribe or the colony.

In an appeal to the Dutch Reformed Church to help fight the Mau Mau danger in East Africa by supporting financially a training institute for native ministers in that territory, the Rev. Lieb Leeds, mnister of the East African congregation of Vergenoeg, said that Mau Mau was anti-Christian in character and was spreading like a tide from Kenya all over Africa. The only way to counteract it was by spreading the gospel among the people.

The Dutch Reformed Church has frequently stated that it regards the African as "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water," and has been totally opposed to all emancipation leading to equality; in other words, the southern states of America, for what the Archbishop of Canterbury described as "a form of slavery" under which Africans are forbidden to enjoy human and legal rights.

Most Christian churches in Britain condemn the savage colorphobic laws of South Africa. But they do so perfunctorily — "their deeds do not tally with their words."

Associated Press

Anti-Mau Mau natives wear long, hooded cloaks to hide their identities as they visit a detention camp near Nairobi, Africa, to scrutinize other natives suspected of terrorism. Some informers were murdered earlier.

390 have been hanged—

British justice is catching up with Kenya Mau Mau terrorists

BY FRED ZUSY, Associated Press writer

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 19—The young man sat in the prisoner's box, his black skin shining with sweat, his legs shackled in irons.

Behind him in the high-paneled courtroom stood two African policemen armed with rifles, red fezzes cocked on their heads. The voices of witnesses droned in the heat like persistent flies, echoed by the voice of the translator who added each time, "Yes, m'lord," or "No, m'lord" to the wigged and black-robed English judge on the bench. Barefoot native assessors, who act as advisers to the court on questions of fact, listened gravely.

The man was Miano, son of Ngemwe. He had been caught up in the reign of terror known as Mau Mau which may someday be a mere footnote in the annals of the British empire. But today, in the dense forests and dry uplands of Kenya, it is a life or death struggle between the whites who came to tame the land and the blacks who would drive them out.

A patrol of the King's African Rifles—black troops with white officers — captured Miano on a banana plantation last Feb. 6 as they chased a gang of suspected Mau Mau.

FROM THE witness stand a corporal and sergeant testified that Miano raised a home-made rifle to fire at the pursuing troops but dropped it when he saw the corporal was armed with a sten gun.

No, protested Miano, when he took the stand. The gun was not his. The troops forced it on him. Speaking quickly in Swahili, Miano said he was an unwilling captive of the Mau Mau.

"I have betrayed Mau Mau and would be killed by them," he told the grave judge. "I will point out the medicine man who advises Mau Mau where and when to attack."

The native assessors looked at Miano thoughtfully. The judge was silent.

Now Miano cried he'd been hung from a tree with his wrists bound so that a confession could be wrung from him.

The court and the assessors studied his wrists. They noted marks "of some sort." But there were no marks on his neck.

HIS COURT-APPOINTED attorney rose and said that many innocent Africans were used by Mau Mau as carriers and coolies.

But the prosecutor cited the damning evidence: Miano and his gang were in a prohibited area when the King's Rifles found them.

On a recent evening Miano, son of Ngemwe, was marched out to a scaffolding. The hangman's rope was placed around his neck. The trapdoor was sprung. Presently Miano was dead.

He was one of 14—their ages ranging from 24 to 37—hanged between 8 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. that night after being duly tried before justices of the Kenya Supreme Court.

Since Mau Mau erupted in October, 1952 a total of 390 Kenya blacks have been executed in this fashion. They die for illegal possession of firearms or ammunition, for murder, for consorting with unlawfully armed persons, or for taking part in Mau Mau oath ceremonies.

The Mau Mau ritual includes bestiality, cannibalism, such acts as picking out a dead person's eyes and drinking the fluid from the sockets.

MAU MAU HAVE killed close to 1000 Africans, more than 20 Europeans and more than 20 Asians. Crown forces are steadily making inroads in the ranks of the fanatics, killing about 200 and capturing about 50 every month. Yet still the Mau Mau bathe Kenya in blood, raiding remote ranches and settlements.

The most difficult problem of the settlers is the fact that the Mau Mau draws its membership from the Kikuyu, the tribe from which Europeans have drawn most of their farm and domestic workers. Thus Kikuyu, who by day appear to be passive workers, at night may be taking part in the ghastly rites and grim activities of Mau Mau.

THE BASIC DRIVING force of the Mau Mau is the claim that the land belongs to the Kikuyu—not to the white. The strategy of the Mau Mau leaders is to establish rule by terror over all Africans in Kenya so they will obey Mau Mau rather than the government.

These are the things in the minds of the colonists when a suspected Mau Mau comes to trial. But British justice runs its slow and careful course in each case, with natives advising and watching proceedings closely.

Miano and the 13 hanged with him, had appealed their cases, but all the appeals were dismissed.

Among those hanged was Karuoya, son of Kanyugi, whom a patrol flushed out of a hut in Nganda. A companion escaped. Members of the patrol testified that Karuoya told them he was "Captain Kenya" of the Mau Mau.

In the hut they said they found a police-type jersey with three stars on the epaulettes and a bush shirt with an embroidered badge lettered "Kenya." They also said they found a home-made gun of pipe with a crudely carved stock and eight rounds of ammunition.

A 16-YEAR-OLD girl found in the hut was released. Karuoya claimed he was an innocent villager tending goats nearby when the patrol arrived. He was sentenced to death.

Another hanged was Mbugwa, son of Muchara, who was captured in a native hotel room in the Kiambu district. There police found "Bhang," the local Marijuana, and other equipment believed used in an oath-taking ceremony. They said they also found two rounds of small bore ammunition hidden in a pocket of his underwear when they searched him. Mbugwa claimed he wasn't wearing any underwear. He was hanged for possession of ammunition.

The English do not expect to exterminate the Mau Mau out of existence. In the long run they took to Christianity and gradual economic and social changes to bring peace to this unhappy land.

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King's African Rifles

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1,000 Africans Kills

Mau Mau have killed close to 1,000 Africans, more than 20 Europeans and more than 20 Asians. Crown forces are steadily making inroads in the ranks of the fanatics killing about 200 and capturing about 50 every month. Yet still the Mau Mau bathe Kenya in blood, raiding remote ranches and settlements.

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The basic driving force of the Mau Mau is the claim that the land belongs to the Kikuyu—not to the Whites. The strategy of the Mau Mau leaders is to establish rule by terror over all Africans in Kenya so they will obey Mau Mau rather than the government.

Justice Of British

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Girl Released

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British Working On Solution Of Mau Mau Terror In Africa

Editors Note: For more than a year Mau Mau Terrorists have stalked the rich British East African colony of Kanya. The Mau Mau hunts and murders both Blacks and Whites. The British are working toward a long-range solution, but it will take time. In the meantime, here's an intimate glimpse of how British justice is meeting terror in Kanya.

By FRED ZUSY

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 19 (AP)—The young man sat in the prisoner's box, his black skin shining with sweat, his legs shackled in irons.

African Natives Included in Garden Party for Queen

ENTEBBE, Uganda—(INS) — Queen Elizabeth II flew from Aden to Uganda for a three-day official visit despite a reported Mau Mau threat to assassinate her.

The charming young queen mingled with guests at a Government House garden party, including African natives, in the face of a report by a reliable source that Kenya anti-white terrorist leader Dedan Kimathu had threatened to shoot her.

Security police screened the guests and enforced strict security measures from the time the plane carrying the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, landed. The royal couple was greeted by cheering, applauding thousands of Europeans, Indians and Africans. Native police lined the two-mile route from the airport to Government House where a barbed wire fence was erected.

Officials denied knowledge of the threatening letter, but reports persisted that Kimathu, who has a price of $1,400 on his head, was in Kampala, twenty miles from Entebbe.

The royal couple's children, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, left Malta aboard the royal yacht "Britannia" for Tobruk where they will join the Queen and Duke returning from their six-month commonwealth tour. The children waved from the bridge to the crowds lining the wharves of the old town of Valetta. The "Britannia" was escorted by the British Cruiser Glasgow.

MAU MAU DEFY CORDON

Try to Break Through Troops in Nairobi—One Slain

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 2 (Reuters)—An armed Mau Mau gang today tried to break through a cordon of British troops in a street in the Asian quarter of Nairobi.

Asian militiamen captured two of the gang and a third was shot dead by an African policeman.

British troops and policemen rounded up 2,119 Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribesmen in a raid on the Asian quarter.

After a screening, 1,410 were detained for further investigation.

Since the operation to rid Nairobi of Mau Mau supporters began eight days ago, more than 30,000 Africans have been rounded up and interrogated by security forces.

6,000 troops open Mau Mau drive

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)—The biggest offensive against Africans sworn to drive whites from East Africa since the 18-months-old guerrilla war has been going on opened here an hour before dawn Saturday, April 24.

Battle-ready British and African troops, numbering 5,000, and an additional 1,000 heavily armed police and pro-European Kikuyu Home Guards moved in on the squalid and teeming African quarters in Nairobi for a mass round-up of the anti-white Africas.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 male Africans were due to be screened. The number of arrests may run as high as 20,000 it was estimated, although many will probably be released when cleared of suspicion.

MORE NATIVES BEING HELD IN MAU MAU ISSUE

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA) — General George Eskine, British commander in East Africa, revealed in a broadcast Sunday night (May 9) that many more Kikuyu had been held as suspects than had been expected before "Operation Anvil," a round-up of Africans sworn to drive whites from East Africa.

"We thought perhaps 40 per cent would fail the preliminary test," he said, "but in fact the figure has been higher. In some areas it is as high as 66 per cent."

A total of 25,000 Kikuyu are now believed to be held in the three dention camps of Langata, Mackinon and Manyani.

General Erskine described preparations fort he round-up when a new passport system is put into effect.

The general explained that the detained tribesmen would be graded into white, gray and black categories. The "whites" would be released. The "blacks" would be given a long period of rehabilitation.

The "grays" would be gradually moved into work camps to do something useful for their own tribe or colony. The army was now to be directed to other tasks.

700 MAU MAUS ROUNDED UP BY BRITISH TROOPS

Bombers Hit Cult's Massing Areas

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 12 [Reuters]—More than 700 Mau Mau supporters have been rounded up into special prison camps the last 24 hours in the first phase of a new offensive against the anti-white cult.

The offensive was launched at dawn yesterday after the breakdown of talks on a mass surrender of Mau Maus, British army headquarters said today.

Bomb Cult Areas

British troops and planes today were continuing the drive, planned by Gen. George Erskine "to hit these people harder than ever before."

Air operations were cut down by bad weather today, but British light bombers hit suspected Mau Mau concentration points with 6,000 pounds of bombs in 36 sorties. Four jet fighters armed with rockets and quick firing cannon are due to arrive tomorrow and go into action Thursday.

Most of the bombs were aimed at the suspected hideout of Gen. Karuga, Mau Mau leader who arrested other anti-white commanders when they returned to preach surrender after negotiations with the British.

Await Counter-Blows

Troops and police continued arrests today and massed to meet Mau Mau counter-attacks outside Nairobi.

They cordoned off an area where a native militia post was burned and two guards slain early today. In the Mount Kenya area, three Mau Mau gangs wiped out home guard patrols and forced natives to take the Mau Mau anti-white oath.

Biggest Drive Opened Against Natives In Kenya

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Between 30,000 and 40,000 male Africans were due to be screened. The number of arrests may run as high as 20,000, it was estimated, although many will probably be released when cleared of suspicion.

Troops, convoys and sunb-nosed armored cars threw a cordon around the African areas. Special trains took the suspects to detention camps in other parts of the colony.

ARMED RESISTANCE

With Nairobi tense over the civil war and fearing that the so-called Mau Mau forces may fight back, troops had orders to shoot to kill if armed resistance developed.

Squads made house-to-house search, handing over suspects to special screening teams, who are aided by pro-European Kikuyu brought in from the tribal reserves.

The troops taking part in what is officially called 'Operation Anvil" included units from all three brigades now in the field in Kenya—the 39th and 49th Infantry Brigades and the 70th (East African) Brigade.

MAIN POLICE STATIONS

Brig. George Taylor, a Korean veteran, commands the military forces, and John Timmerman, Assistant Police Commissioner, a Canadian serving with the Kenya police is directing the police. They have established a combined field headquarters in one of the main police stations.

Major General Heyman, Chief of Staff, British East Africa Command, said that although "Operation Anvil" required a major redevelopment of military forces, operations in the forest and mountains would be carried on "at maximum intensity." The Nairobi operation was to continue for several days.

Along The Colonial Front

By A. S. Siggins, British Journalist

THE OUT-OF-HAND HELL-BOMB RAISES MAU MAU HOPES OF VICTORY

LONDON. — (ANP) — Mau Mau and other revolutionary leaders who believe they can achieve their aim by violence are rejoicing over the consternation among imperialist powers because the Hell-bomb got completely out of hand.

None of the scientists was right to within scores of miles as to the diameter of the field covered by the latest and most destructive of all bombs, and all the newspapers are running articles by leading scientists and others warning their readers of the possible consequences of such bombs getting further out of hand. The disquiet in scientific circles most competent to judge is caused by the evidence that, no scientist, not even the world's best, can calculate accurately the extent of damage one of these bombs can cause.

Scientists base all their tests on long and intricate calculations. In the case of the last bomb explosion groups of the best scientists in the United States spent many years making calculations, before starting to make the hydrogen bomb. Many months work by eminent scientists preceded the explosion. All the theories for naught. The truth is that they don't know what can happen when they pull the trigger of a Hell-bomb. They cannot tell within 200 miles the extent of damage. And even now they do not know what quantity of radio-active sand or other elements is floating above the world in the stratosphere. Any quantity may be there and could fall on any city without warning.

Mau Mau and other colonial revolutionary leaders rejoice for several reasons; one is that the imperialists Powers are now so terrified of the Hell-bomb that they may try to avoid a war as they know that the Communists have equally lethal bombs.

Another reason is that it is obvious that all nations in the West are afraid that some fear-stricken U. S. A. leader may get trigger happy and precipitate the destruction of most of Western civilization. That would relieve colonials of their suppressors and exploiters.

All African, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean would like to see their European overlords forced to do their duty to the colonial peoples. Most Africans sympathies with Mau Mau leaders who are using terrorism to gain their objective.

And these see that the wealthiest-and most powerful in a military sense-nation in the West also believes in terrorism: the threats expressed by all American leaders since they have had the atom-bombs were designed to terrify all enemies and possible enemies the methods used by those American leaders were similar to those used by Germans from time immemorial.

Whether they use Hell-bombs and threats or Mau Mau and Malayan revolutionary tactics those who believe in and practice terrorism support the principle. Therefore U. S. A. supports Mau Mau methods.

Colonial leaders hope that the Colossi will find a method of exposing each others' stock of bombs in their present stores or that by some miscalculation one of their Hell-bombs will get so far out of hand that many millions of Europeans will be destroyed.

And that hope is spreading through the colored world.

This too, gives colonial revolutionaries hope of victory as the more evils that are exposed in the methods and ways of life of their opporessors the more certain they are of allies in their struggle for liberty and justice.

British Bomb Raiders

NAIROBI, Kenya—(ANP)—The native African's lot was a precarious one here this week as nearly 8,000 British and African troops corraled some 4,000 natives behind barbed wire fences for questioning as possible members of the Mau Mau Society.

These natives were among 20,000 questioned in the dawn-to-dusk roundup. The operation was directed against Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribesmen. Its purpose is to prevent natives from being used as couriers, recruits and suppliers of the Mau Mau.

IN THE roundup, men were segregated from women and removed by train to two detention camps.

Meanwhile, the warfare against known Mau Mau continued with the Government claiming to have killed 116 members of the secret society. Besides these killings, some fourteen others were wounded or captured.

The latest British efforts to wipe out the Mau Mau came after an attempt to negotiate with the Mau Mau failed. Since then there has been a step-up in the campaign against native warriors. The British are using jet planes and large bombers.

Mau Mau emergency seen costly to Kenya

The cost to Kenya of British THE COST TO Kenya of British Royal Air Force aid in the so-called Mau Mau emergency will amount to $4,928,000 by the end of June, Reserve finance minister, announced Wednesday.

The minister said he had earlier estimated RAF emergency expenditure to the end of March at about $1,671,600. The total to that date, he said, was, in fact, likely to be $3,833,400.

Mau Mau Invades Tanganyika

NAIROBI, Kenya—(ANP)—Trouble was brewing in another British territory in Africa last week as reports asserted a band of Mau Mau was invading Tanganyika, just south of Kenya.

In the wake of the report, the government of Tanganyika declared a state of emergency for the territory's northern province.

Reports of the Mau Mau invasion first came from radio broadcasts which stated that 40 well armed anti-white Mau Mau were believed to be passing through the Mount Meru Forest reserve toward white plantations in the Arusha area.

NEW SYSTEM

Meanwhile, as Tanganyika prepared for the expected raid, Gov. Sir Edwin Twining of Tanganyika announced a new system of representation which whites probably will not like.

Effective next year, the system will see African-Asian representatives outnumbering white delegates by 2—1. Each of Tanganyika's provinces and the capital, Dares Salaam, will have one native African, one Asian and one European representative, making nine for each race. The governor will make the appointments.

READY TO VOTE

The governor also announced that white persons in Tanganyika will not be allowed to vote as long as the natives are not ready to vote.

In other action affecting race relations, Oliver Lyttelton, British colonial secretary, reportedly has ordered white settlers in British Nyasland to return part of the land they occupy. Nyasaland is one of the most over-populated parts of eastern and southern Africa. Land is considered the chief reason for unrest in Africa.

Report On Kenya

We have hitherto commented on what looked from this distance like an unjust and stupid policy by the British in some of their African colonies that are suitable for European colonization. That is the practice of reserving a large part of the best land for white colonists, and of course thereby depriving the natives of it.

This is going on, today, not in thinly populated regions such as the North American continent above Mexico was when the white man arrived, but in areas with a relatively dense native population. Besides, standards of morality in such matters are supposed to have been bettered since the days when the Indian tribes were exterminated or robbed of their land.

A correspondent of *The New York Times*, Albion Ross, visiting the British East African colony of Kenya, refers in a dispatch to the British policy of "reserving" 12,000 square miles in the heart of the highlands for white colonization. This, he pointed out, is estimated at from 35% to 50% of "the country the highland tribes call home."

Ross adds: "It is as if an alien people held the American Middle West. It is as if that alien people farmed part of the Middle West themselves and prohibited Americans from occupying the parts not being farmed because they were reserved for colonization by more aliens."

So Kenya has on its hands the Mau Mau rebellion, with the avowed goal of driving out the white man. Ross declares that the Mau Mau have replaced their dead with new recruits, and are fighting on "primitively, savagely and desperately." Most of the Mau Mau belong to the Kikuyu tribe, but they are now beginning to get recruits from other tribes. Ross pictures Kenya today as a "land of woe"—a picture which supports pessimists who predict that colonial powers will stupidly alienate the Africans and wind up by losing Africa, as Asia has been largely lost.

Six Mau Mau Slain In Hunt For Killers Of Two Europeans

NAIROBI, Kenya—(ANP)—Six supposedly anti-white Mau Mau were killed Sunday, June 6, in a hunt for the week-end slayers of two Europeans in the Nyeri district.

The six were killed by British military patrols who sought the killers of Miss Rita Critchley, 55, an English operator of a kindergarten school, and J. R. Stephens, a farmer.

Miss Critchley was strangled to death when she went to investigate the barking of dogs outside her home. Stephens was killed when he was ambushed while driving his automobile along a road near his farm. He died of bullet wounds.

One of the six natives killed was a woman. Two other Africans were wounded and arrested.

Whites Earn 20 Times Native Pay In Kenya

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) A recent report issued by the United Nations points out the wage discrepancy between non-white and white workers in strife-torn Kenya. The average earnings of Africans is $73, that of Asians and other non-whites, $774, while that of the whites is $1,848.

The figures are for yearly income.

British Confess Mau Mau Bigger

NAIROBI, Kenya—An official statement issued by the Government last week stated that Mau Mau has now spread to the Wakamba tribe, the fourth tribe to which the oath has been administered. The other three are Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru. Upon investigations carried out, it was discovered that about 3,000 Wakamba had taken the oath.

Associated Press Wirephoto

ARRIVES AT WHITE HOUSE—WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia, who will visit Atlanta next month, arrived in Washington Monday for an official visit to this country and was greeted by President Eisenhower. The president of Africa's only Negro republic will receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Atlanta University Nov. 5.

Talmadge Extends Invitation To African To Visit Georgia

Argus St. Louis, Mo. Fri. 10-8-54

WASHINGTON (ANP) —Gov. Talmadge of Georgia has extended a cordial invitation to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia to visit his state while on tour of the U. S. this month.

In a letter to the Liberian President, the Georgia governor pointet out that "the State of Georgia and the Republic of Liberia share a common heritage to the extent that a shipload of Georgians were among the first settlers of Liberia and assisted in establishing a new home in that country in the early 19th century.

"It is also significant that your mother and members of your family were born and reared in this state. During your tour of the U. S., we would be happy to have you visit Georgia and observe first hand the progress and advancements which the Negro citizens have made during recent years. . ." p. 4

In accepting the invitation, President Tubman replied:

". . .mindful of the cordial ties of mutual frinedship which have long existed between your country and mine, I indulge the full hope that my visit to your state will yield lasting, fruitful results of equal satisfaction to your people and mine. . ."

President Tubman has also received official invitations from the governors of Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Oklahoma to tour these states after his visit with President Eisenhower in Washington.

Among his activities while in the nation's capital will be luncheon guest of the joint committee TV correspondetns and news photographers at the Sharaton-Carlton hotel on Oct. 19.

Nation Set For Visit Of President Tubman

Pittsburgh Courier Fri. 10-15-54

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —Every official honor that is customarily extended visiting heads of state will be accorded Liberian President William V. S. Tubman when he comes to the United States next Monday, Oct. 18.

These will include dinners in his honor by President and Mrs. Eisenhower and by Secretary of State and Mrs. John Foster Dulles.

Mr. Tubman is coming at the invitation of Mr. Eisenhower and will be the President's overnight guest at the White House. The next day he will move across Pennsylvania avenue to Blair House, where heads of state stay during their Washington visit. p. 1

In extending the invitation to Mr. Tubman in April, Mr. Eisenhower recalled the traditional bonds of warm feeling which unite Liberia and the United States and emphasized the admiration of Americans for the achievement of the West African republic and the role it plays in Africa.

Mr. Tuban will arrive on Oct 16 in New York City and will remain there two days. He left Liberia by boat for the United States October 3.

The Liberian President will arrive at the Military Air Transport Service Terminal on Monday, Oct. 18, at 4 p.m., and will be officially welcomed. From there he and his party will go directly to the White House where he will be received by President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

At 8 o'clock that evening President and Mrs. Eisenhower will give a state dinner in his honor. He will stay at the White House that night, moving to Blair House the next morning.

His program for October 19 calls for visits to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and to Arlington National Cemetery where he will lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Newspaper, radio and television correspondents' associations will jointly give a luncheon for him that day.

After a three-day visit to the nation's capitol, Tubman will visit Baltimore, Md.; Akron, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleve-

Nation Set For--

land, Ohio; New York; Oxford, Pa.; Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Langston, Okla., and New Orleans, La., from where he will depart for Haiti. Call

He is scheduled to receive honorary degrees from Langston university, Atlanta university; Lafayette university, Lincoln (Pa.) university, Tuskegee Institute and Morgan State college.

The first visit of President Tubman to the United States occurred when he was president-elect and accompanied then President Edwin Barclay. Chi 10-13-54

Elected president in 1943 to serve a term of eight years, Tubman was reelected in 1951 for a second term of four years which expires January, 1956. Liberia has made progress during the past decade under his leadership.

A National Citizens Committee for the entertainment of President Tubman has been set up by the U. S. State Dept. Chairman is Mrs. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh with George B. McKibbin of Chicago vice chairman, Christians and Jews, as co-chairmen.

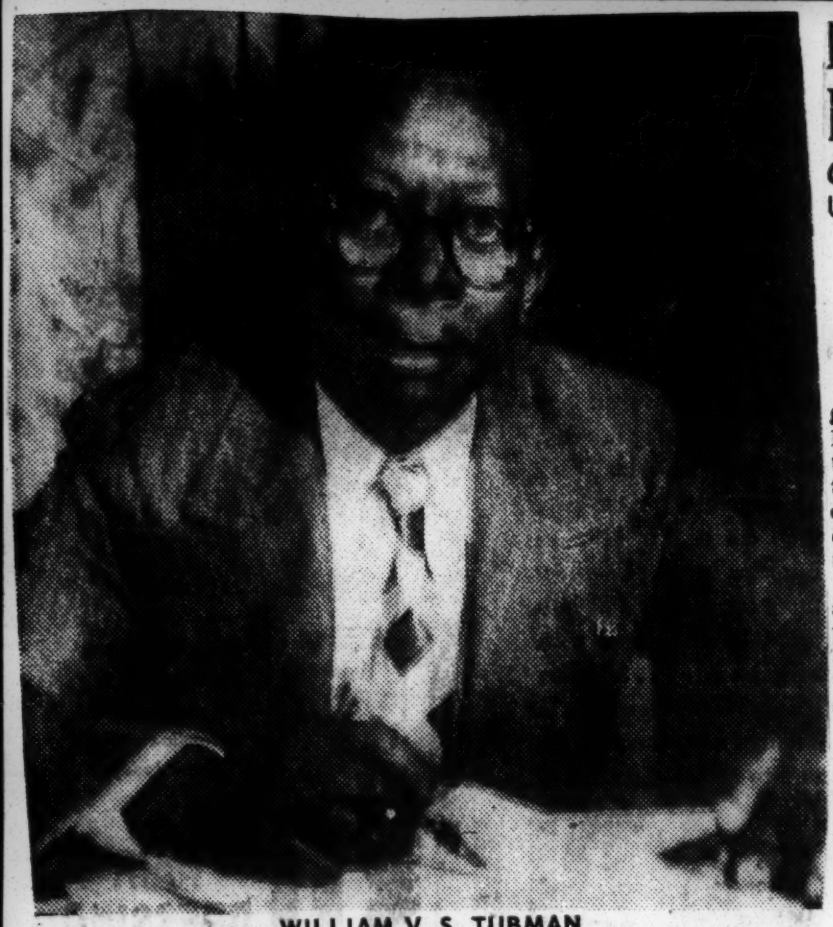
Others on the committee include Lansdell K. Christie, Liberia Mining Co., Dr. F. D. Patterson, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Mrs. Betty Granger, Amsterdam News, all of New York;

Rev. Archibald J. Carey, United Nations, Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press, Joseph D. Bibb, state director of safety, John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender, Willard S. Townsend, CIO and

Denoa Washington, all of Chicago; Mrs. Elizabeth Firestone Willis, J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor;

Also Douglas Whitlock, Richard Gray, Dr. Garland Smyer, all of Washington; Dr. J. T. Aldrich, St. Louis; Carl Murphy, Afro-American, Baltimore; Charles H. Mahoney, U.N. Delegate, George W. Reed, of Detroit; Francis Elmendorf, William O. Walker, Cleve-

land; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Lincoln University, Pa., and Paul Williams, architect, Los Angeles.



WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN

Liberian Exhibition

The Library of Congress took note of Liberian President William V. S. Tubman's recent visit to Washington by staging an exhibition of manuscripts, watercolors and manuscript maps relating to the bonds between his country and the United States from 1816 up to now. James Monroe, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Randolph of Roanoke, Francis Scott Key and many other leading Americans of 138 years ago were members of the American Colonization Society which sponsored the establishment of the African republic. The first emigrants sailed from New York in 1820—at which time chattel slavery still was lawful under the American flag.

One of the documents displayed by the Library is a contract for the purchase of land for settlement under the society's auspices. Its date is December 15, 1821, and it was negotiated by Captain Robert Stockton, United States Navy, and Eli Ayres, an agent of the A. C. S. and likewise a representative of the United States Government. The territory they were purchasing had belonged to native west coast "kings." It now is part of the area which President Tubman administers. Many of Liberia's most prominent citizens are descended from approximately 12,000 Negroes of American birth who went to Africa before 1866. The constitution under which they live—and prosper—is modeled on the Constitution of the United States.

To illustrate the ties between the two countries the Library is exhibiting both official and non-official material. Included in the show are the journal of the Reverend Samuel Bacon, with entries concerning the departure of the pioneer settlers in the ship Elizabeth in 1820; a letter addressed by Jehudi Ashman, colonial leader, to a Lieutenant Rothery of the British brig Snapper in 1822; two local scenes probably painted by the Reverend Ralph R. Gurley; three lithographs of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas in 1838; and a manuscript map of Monrovia, the capital, in 1890. The display is to continue until December 20. It will serve to enhance the friendly values of President Tubman's visit here.

LEADER OF LIBERIA MAKES PLEA TO U.N.

Times — P. 2

Urges Member Nations Give Part of Their Sovereignty to Promote World Peace

Sat. 10-30-54

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 29—William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, appealed to the members of the United Nations today to surrender a part of the "national rights and powers" to help the world organization establish a lasting peace.

Mr. Tubman, whose country is about the size of Ohio and has a population of about 2,750,000, according to the latest estimates, was at the United Nations for seventy-three minutes.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold escorted Mr. Tubman through the corridors linking the General Assembly building with the conference and Secretariat buildings. At one juncture the Secretary General pointed through a huge glass window to compare the tall Secretariat building to the flat General Assembly building.

"The high one is definitely the body, the Assembly building the head," he remarked.

Trailing behind were a host of Liberian officials—among them Henry Ford Cooper, Ambassador to Britain and head of the Liberian delegation to the General Assembly session; Clarence L. Simpson, Ambassador to the United States, and half a dozen top ministers of the Monrovia Government.

Other Quarters Visited

They strolled through the north delegates lounge, then through the Economic and Social Council chamber, the Trusteeship Council quarters and the Security Council rooms. Throughout the Secretary General kept up a running commentary of the furnishings, the murals and the like.

It was apparent that the visiting Liberians liked what they saw. One reporter asked Brig. Gen. Robert A. Brewer, Aide de Camp to President Tubman, what his reaction was to United Nations headquarters.

"I like it fine," he said. "How much does it cost?"

"About $68,000,000."

"It's worth it."

Following the tour, Mr. Tubman and his entourage went to the thirty-eighth-story offices of Mr. Hammarskjold for a private reception. Later, they returned to their rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

U. N. Limitation Is Feared

In his address at the General Assembly meeting, Mr. Tubman expressed his belief that if member states retained—"unaltered, unsubmlimated"—all of their national rights and powers, the ability of the United Nations to resolve world problems in the interest of lasting peace would be limited.

He noted the tendency among nations to adhere to "the convenient old," even where new experience had proved it "invalid," and added:

"There can be no reasonable expectation that the reappraisal suggested will be accepted immediately. However, in appreciation of the ever-lurking consequence of failure, those islands of agreement which already exist between us must be developed. We must continue the search for fresher evidences of a unity of purposes."

Elsewhere in his address the Liberian President declared that the aims of the United Nations were not "without the realm of the possible—neither are they utopian." He said the sacrifices demanded of world leadership should involve the highest ethical, searching and self-examination.

"This is a great undertaking in which we cannot fail mankind," he declared. "Let us all go forward together. Long live the United Nations!"

Tubman Visits Bible Society

At 4:50 P. M. President Tubman arrived at the national headquarters of the American Bible Society, Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, where he added his signature to the World Good Will Book.

The volume is a collection of autographs of persons in sixty nations. It includes the signatures of forty state governors and the heads of many nations throughout the world. It was signed Thursday by Queen Mother Elizabeth of Great Britain.

About Liberia And Israel

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia is touring the United States as this is being written. He was a guest at the White House because of his position. Some Negroes are extremely proud of the fact that Liberia is a country owned and run and populated by Negroes. Other Negroes, if what they say about Negro organizations and institutions in this country is any indication, would not want to hear the word "Negro" even mentioned when speaking of Liberia. The Jews on the other hand are most proud of Israel mainly and in many cases only because it is a Jewish state. Whatever may be the merits of this controversy about pride in the word "Negro", it is a simple fact that this black President of Liberia would neither be a president nor would he have been such a guest in the White House if he had lived in a country where most of the people were white.

Tubman Is Cited By Council Of Negro Women In Washington

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Date: 10-26-54 P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Council of Negro Women conferred a citation on President William V. S. Tubman in a simple but beautiful ceremony at the Liberian Chancery in Washington last week.

In giving the citation which reads "A Citation by the National Council of Negro Women to Willim V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, because of extraordinary leadership in the development of Liberia and her people and for opportunities given women in the affairs of State and Government," Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, president, said, "The twenty national affiliates and ninety local councils reaching more than 850,000 women, extend warm greetings to you today, with a hope that the bonds of friendship between the women of our countries may be extended."

In accepting the citation, President Tubman stated—"I am deeply moved by this expression from the National Council of Negro Women and wish for a strong, constant friendship between the women of Liberia and the women of America. We hope that in the near future we can exchange meetings and conferences and visits and that greater opportunities will be opening for all women." He thanked the group very graciously and then received the following representatives of the organization: Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, former national president; Mrs. Jane Spaulding, treasurer; Mrs. Regina Chandler, who was a visitor to Liberia at the last inauguration; Mrs. Mildred Carr, vice chairman of the Finance Committee; Mrs. Thelma Young, member of the Executive Committee; Mrs. Marion Bluitt, secretary of the Board of Directors and national president of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa; Mrs. Aliene C. Ewell, Regional Director and Mrs. Noamah W. Maise, Executive Director.

The setting was the Lincoln Memorial. In a brief, but impressive ceremony, Mr. Tubman paid tribute to the Great Emancipator. P A 10

Another busy day faced the visiting President today. He inspected a special display of historical Liberian documents at the Library of Congress and toured various public buildings.

Shortly after noon, his schedule called for a luncheon at the Hotel Statler, given in his honor by the International Bank of Washington, D. C., and Liberian Services, Inc., which is the New York representative of the International Trust Co. of Monrovia, Liberia. T. Reed Vreeland, president of the International Bank, presided and George Schaeffer, president of the International Trust Co., delivered an address and introduced President Tubman. 10-26-54

Broadcasts Overseas.

This afternoon at Blair House, special recordings for rebroadcast abroad were to be made with President Tubman by the United States Information Agency and Radio Free Europe.

At 5 p.m., Ambassador Clarence Lorenzo Simpson of Liberia here will give a reception at the Mayflower Hotel, in honor of President Tubman, to some 1,500 people.

At 8 p.m., Undersecretary of State and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, jr., are to be hosts at an official dinner at Anderson House for President Tubman. Secretary of State Dulles, who met President Tubman at National Airport upon his arrival Monday, left yesterday for a Paris conference.

President Tubman will leave Washington tomorrow night for Akron, Ohio, where he will be the official guest of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Firestone officials here said they have the world's largest rubber plantation at Harbel, Liberia. Harvey Firestone, jr., will be host at a dinner to President Tubman Friday evening in Akron.

Will Receive Degree.

Before his departure tomorrow night, President Tubman will receive an honorary 33d degree in Masonry at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Prince Hall, 1633 Eleventh street N.W. This will be conferred by the United Sureme Council, Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction.

Yesterday afternoon, Howard University conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon President Tubman. This was the second time it had so honored a head of state. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was given a similar degree at a special convocation at the university in May.

A special convocation was held in Rankin Memorial Chapel, Sixth street and Howard Place, N.W., at which President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University conferred the degree.

Praises Johnson.

President Tubman praised President Johnson and said Howard University exerts an influence upon distant Africa. He declared, in addressing the board of trustees, faculty and students of the university:

"Like your sister institution, Lincoln University, your indirect but no less important influence upon the emerging pattern of independence and self-determination in East, West and Central Africa should never be discounted; neither can the efforts of your professors such as Dr. Ralph Bunche, in the cause for world peace, be underestimated."

President Tubman asserted Liberia has "only the highest admiration for Dr. Johnson and the fullest appreciation of his great work in advancing the frontiers of civilization and lifting humanity to new and higher levels."

The Liberian president declared Howard University is endeared to the hearts of his people and he suggested "possibly some of your professors could by special arrangement also teach for a year or two in the University of Liberia." He declared "there is not the slightest shade of discrimination of any kind in Liberia." He added that the descendants of freed slaves were proud that they have made such progress as a free and independent nation.

Liberian President Places Wreath in Lincoln Memorial

The descendant of slaves who emigrated from Georgia, President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, today laid a wreath at the statue of Abraham Lincoln, the American President who freed the slaves here.

Negro Women Honor Tubman With Special Citation Today

Star Washington P. A-2 10-27-54

President Tubman of Liberia, spending his last official hours in Washington, today was scheduled to be honored by Negro women. They planned to salute him for the part he has played in giving women more recognition in his nation.

President Tubman planned an afternoon trip to Baltimore to receive an honorary degree from Morgan State College there.

This morning's program was set aside to receive several groups of visitors at the Liberian Chancery, 5201 Sixteenth street N.W. Among them was the National Council of Negro Women. They arranged to present him with a special citation "for his extraordinary leadership in developing Liberia and her people and because of his recognition of and opportunities given to women in the affairs of state and government."

Among Delegation.

Listed in this delegation were: Mrs. William D. Mason, national president; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president emeritus; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, past national president and director of health services at Howard University; Mrs. Naomah W. Maise, executive director of the council, and other national officers.

Another group he planned to receive was composed of Liberian students. Yet another was a Baptist group, headed by the Rev. Wendell C. Somerville, executive secretary of the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention. This organization has carried on a missionary and educational program in Liberia for about 50 years. Some 15 officials of the convention planned to be in the visiting group.

The District of Columbia Friends of Liberia, of which, Dr. A. Garland Smyer is president, was due to be received by President Tubman shortly before noon.

Motorcade to Baltimore.

After lunching at the Embassy, President Tubman arranged to leave by motorcade for Morgan State College. Following the conferring of the degree and a public reception at Truth House, President Tubman will return late this afternoon to Washington. A private dinner will be held at the Embassy.

At 8 p.m. at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Prince Hall, 1633 Eleventh street N.W., President Tubman will receive the honorary degree of a 33d degree Mason. This will be conferred by the United Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction.

He will entrain at 10 p.m. for Akron, Ohio, where he will be the guest of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., which claims the world's largest rubber plantation at Harbel, Liberia. Harvey Firestone, jr., will be host tomorrow evening in Akron at a dinner in honor of President Tubman. Liberia's Chief Executive will later tour the United States.

Visits Supreme Court.

Shortly before noon yesterday, President Tubman visited the Supreme Court. He talked to Chief Justice Warren and his colleagues for 15 minutes in their closed conference room.

President Tubman, at a Hotel Statler luncheon yesterday, declared he hopes American enterprise will lead the way to raising the living standards of peoples, insuring international peace and prosperity. He said advances in technology will accelerate the improvement of the world's backward areas.

The luncheon was given by the International Bank of Washington, D. C. and Liberian Services, Inc. T. Reed Vreeland, president of the International Bank of Washington, presided.

Not snubbed--Tubman

Afro American

Balt. 11-20-54

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — President William Tubman said here Friday that he cannot "conscientiously or truthfully" say that Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia snubbed him on his recent visit to Atlanta.

He said, the Georgia Governor extended him his "regrets" over not being able to meet with him in Atlanta and pointed out that he had a previous engagement which called for him to dedicate a hospital on the time of Mr. Tubman's visit.

The Liberian president said newspapers confirmed the fact that Mr. Talmadge did dedicate the hospital and that he therefore could not say that Mr. Talmadge had "intentionally failed to meet with me."

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MR. TUBMAN made the statement at a press conference aboard the Panama Liner Ancom as he prepared to leave this country for Haiti on the first leg of a voyage which will eventually take him back to Africa.

Seventeen members of the Liberian government who will make the voyage with him were present as he made the statement.

His widely discussed Georgia visit provided material for the first question fired at him as the conference opened.

The question, put by a New York Times reporter, asked him to give his "impressions" of his southern visit.

"I think" Mr. Tubman answered, "that in the South I received all the courtesies I expected and that the attitude of the people was very kind.

"The colored people of the South have certainly made themselves economically strong and appear to be very independent," Mr. Tubman said.

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THIS STATEMENT was not enough for reporters however and the AFRO asked him pointedly whether or not he felt he had been snubbed by Governor Talmadge as some newspapers had reported.

He then told of the "regrets" he had received from Governor Talmadge.

While reporters waited to dig further on his Georgia visit, Richard Patterson, official greeter for the city of New York stepped in to make a presentation to Mr. Tubman and by the time the presentation had been made the press conference was ended.

Mr. Patterson, on behalf of Mayor Wagner, presented Mr. Tubman with a souvenir folder of all pictures made of him when New York roared a ticker tape welcome to him a few weeks ago.

Responding to the gift, Mr. Tubman said "I accept this gesture of the Mayor with humility and gratitude. Please convey to him my appreciation for the extraordinary welcome which New York has given me."

He urged Mr. Patterson to tell the Mayor that he looked forward to the time when he could entertain the Mayor in Liberia.

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HE TOLD Patterson that on such an occasion he would not be able to give all to the Mayor that the Mayor had given him but he said "what we have we shall give to him."

During the press conference, Mr. Tubman was asked by an AFRO writer to state what had been the highlight of his visit to the U.S.

"I take with me," he said, "a picture of success, regardless of race, creed or color. But the most impressive thing about your country is the power of your newspapers.

There is at least one in every city and your reporters are able to work without inhibitions. I admore the thorough reporting you do and I like your informality."

He said the American press is more powerful than the Congress.

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WHEN MR. TUBMAN arrived here he said that he had come to persuade the U.S. Government to extend the time limit of its point four aid to Liberia.

Asked whether he had accomplished his mission, Mr. Tubman said "our negotiations are incomplete, but I am optimistic."

Mr. Tubman will remain in Haiti until November 20 when he will board a British Cruiser and go to Jamaica.

From there he will take a Delta Line ship and sail for Dakar for return to his native country.

PROGRESS REPORT — While President Eisenhower was entertaining Liberian President William V. S. Tubman at the White House, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was receiving other members of the Liberian party. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare learned of the progress of education in Liberia from Ernest J. Yancy, secretary of Public Instruction in Liberia and Charge d'Affaires, Wilmot A. David and David M. Thomas of the Liberian embassy. (Newspress Photo)

Tubman takes heavy schedule in stride

WASHINGTON

A crowded four-day schedule in Baltimore and Washington last week left the party of Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman gasping as they boarded a train for Ohio, Thursday night.

But the distinguished African statesmen took the frantic rush of American official life in stride. During the 72-hour period, President Tubman had:

1. Been met at the National Airport by Vice President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles;

2. Dined with President and Mrs. Eisenhower;

3. Slept in the White House in the bed formerly used by President Lincoln;

— o O o —

4. **BEEN AWARDED** honorary degrees by Howard University and Morgan State College;

5. Delivered two major addresses in addition to having made brief remarks on a number of occasions;

6. Received the honorary 33rd degree by the United Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Prince Hall Masons;

7. Placed a wreath at the tomb of America's first president, George Washington;

8. Entertained President Eisenhower at dinner;

9. Appeared as guest of honor at a dinner given by Secretary of State and Mrs. Dulles, with Undersecretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr., serving as host in the absence of Mr. Dulles, who had flown to Europe.

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10. **SHAKEN THE** hands of 600 Baltimore well-wishers at a reception and dinner given on the campus of Morgan State College.

The heavy schedule of assignments was just beginning.

Ahead was the traditional Fifth Avenue ticker tape greetings New York loves to give its distinguished visitors.

This was to be followed by another major address to be delivered before the United Nations General Assembly and another round of dinners and receptions.

The complete itinerary of the Liberian president follows:

THURSDAY, OCT. 28

8:15 a.m.—Arrive New York Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

—a.m.—Leave by motor for reception at City Hall.

5 p.m. — Ambassador Simpson's reception at Waldorf-Astoria.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29

— a.m.—Leave for United Nations Building—possibly address United Nations Assembly.

8 p.m.—Banquet Liberia Mining Company, Waldorf-Astoria.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30

— a.m. — Leave for Easton, Pa., by motorcade.

— p.m.—Receive honorary degree from Lafayette College.

— p.m.—Leave by motorcade for Lincoln University (Oxford, Pa.).

— p.m.—After receiving degree at Oxford, Pa., depart by motorcade for New York.

SUNDAY, OCT. 31

— a.m. — Abyssinia Baptist Church.

— p.m.—Private reception given by Hon. Clayton Powell.

MONDAY, NOV. 1

12:30 p.m.—Luncheon religious and educational groups.

8 p.m. — Private dinner, H. Bayard Swope.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2

Tour of New York Port Authority.

8 p.m.—Private dinner—B. F. Goodrich Co.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3

League for Tuskegee, Ala.

AN HONOR GUARD stands at attention as Liberian President William V. S. Tubman arrives on the Morgan State College campus, Baltimore where he was awarded the honorary doctor of laws degree.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4

Tuskegee University. Receive honorary degree.

Leave for Atlanta, Ga.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5

Receive honorary degree from Atlanta University.

p.m.—Leave for Langston University, Okla.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6

Receive honorary degree from Langston University.

— p.m.—Leave for New Orleans.

SUNDAY, NOV. 7

New Orleans, La.

MONDAY, NOV. 8

En route to Haiti.

TUBMAN EXCITES ATLANTA

Atlanta, Ga.—He was met at the train by hospitable citizens, cameramen, reporters, well wishers and the curious. He was protected by Secret Service men.

A siren screamed. Police escorts went into action, traffic pulled to one side, streets were lined. Eyes bulged. Excitement was high.

The schools did a marvelous job. The Mayor extended greetings. The stage was lit up with academic hoods. Tubman spoke. He was grateful, kind and considerate.

His parents were slaves or on the border of slavery. He came back the President of a Republic.

Tubman's presence in Atlanta did our city good. His identity was unmistakable. His race was evident. A black President is most unusual! He was discussed, announced and proclaimed.

Think of some of the things that were said across racial lines. His presence caused agitation of the race problem. In such agitation there was bound to be some education of the public mind.

Many saw for the first time a black President. Black faces in high places are becoming more and more common.

Think of this man Tubman coming to Georgia at a time when a fourth amendment, attempts to side-step the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

Talmadge prayed for rain in Georgia as he helped mold sentiment to pass this amendment. I wonder how he felt looking at President Tubman's picture, standing on black folks necks praying to God for rain.

Talmadge prayed. No rain. Hazel passed. But the governor got an answer to his prayer. A storm came. It was Tubman exciting Atlanta.

VISITING BROTHER—William V. S. Tubman, president of the Republic of Liberia, received the Phi Beta Sigma national achievement award at the New York Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Left to right: Arthur Mitchell, Liberian Minister Cooper, the Rev. L. F. Morse, founder; Dr. Felix J. Brown, President Tubman, A. Stevens, Hulan E. Jack, Clarence L. Simpson, Dean George A. Parker, William E. Doar Jr., Atty. Jesse W. Lewis, and John W. Woodhous.

Sigmas cite Tubman at NYC reception

NEW YORK—Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity members from five regions honored their distinguished visiting brother, William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, with a reception at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria here.

Mr. Tubman was accompanied by his military aide, Minister Cooper, Ambassador Clarence Simpson and embassy attaches.

For Phi Beta Sigma, William E. Doar Jr., of Brooklyn, the national executive secretary, was master of ceremonies. Other Sigma men participating included:

GENERAL SESSIONS Court Justice Harold A. Stevens, who presented the fraternity's National Achievement Award to President Tubman and Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Borough president in New York City.

Prominent among Sigma men present were former national presidents Arthur W. Mitchell, former congressman from Illinois; George A. Parker, Jesse W. Lewis of Howard University, Dr. Felix J. Brown of Richmond, Va.; John W. Woodhous of Baltimore;

The Rev. Leonard F. Morse of Jacksonville, Fla.: three regional directors, Edgar F. Felton, eastern, New York City; A. L. Jessie, southern, Atlanta, and E. Alfred Dixon, southwestern, St. Louis, Mo.;

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NATIONAL OFFICERS included second national vice president Charles L. Poindexter, West Virginia State College; E. Rhudolphus Clemons, national director of Bigger and Better Business, Philadelphia;

Eastern regional officers included Dr. Robert J. Hill, director of Bigger and Better Business, Baltimore; George S. Whyte, Baltimore; Julius C. Simmons, Richmond, Va. and Virginia Union University chaplain; James A. Squire of Washington;

Peter R. Suydam, Brooklyn; Richard F. Ferguson, Elmhurst, L.I; Eugene Whitlock Sr., presidents of chapters—Brooklyn College, Richard Montrose; City College, Austin Hurd; Kappa Beta Sigma (Brooklyn), Clyde G. Atwell; Epsilon Sigma (New York) Elrich Eastman; Pi Beta Sigma (Boston) Joseph E. Harris;

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STATE DIRECTORS—Dr. G. Franklin Phillips, Maryland; T. H. Jones, Massachusetts; Edward G. Cambridge, New York; George Rhodes, Pennsylvania; Richard E. Alleyne and Dr. William Clem of Southern Univefsity, Baton Rouge, La.

James A. Clark of Norfolk, Va. reported on preparations for the 40th anniversary conclave to be held in this city on Dec. 27-30 inclusive.

The members were welcomed on behalf of the eastern region by the director, Edgar B. Felton, who, with Dr. John A. Turner of Howard University, and William E. Dear Jr., national executive secretary, comprised the committee on arrangements.

TUBMAN IN DIXIE

Montgomery, Ala. — President Tubman's visit to Alabama and Georgia was a thrilling experience to thousands of our people who had never before seen a colored head of nation.

His dignified appearance, his self-assurance and his cultured manner was an inspiration to young people who will be tomorrow's leaders in our continuing struggle to throw off the yoke of second-class citizenship.

(Mrs) ALMA PARKER

Atlanta—If Tubman as head of a foreign nation is prevented from discussing American internal problems, why did he have to shoot off his big mouth about school segregation.

He's quoted as saying: "In Liberia when the Supreme Court renders a decision it becomes the law of the land. We comply with that law rather than try to circumvent it."

If this isn't a crack about what is going on in Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, then I don't know the meaning of the English language.

CECIL MacDOUGALD

New York—The AFRO story revealed that after inviting President Tubman to Georgia, Gov. Herman Talmadge didn't even bother to seen him upon his arrival.

This was a studied discourtesy on the part of the head of a state to a distinguished head of a nation, which doesn't speak well for American culture or just ordinary good manners.

GROVER DAVIS

Liberian President Didn't Know About Talmadge

PRESIDENT TUBMAN of Liberia has been advised to decline politely the invitation of Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia to visit the native state of Tubman's mother.

The Negro president of the Negro republic will go to Georgia, but not to be the guest of Gov. Talmadge. This is because his political advisers, including Carl Murphy, publisher of *The Afro-American*, warned him vigorously against it. Any dealing with the governor who made segregation such a bitter issue, they advised, would subject President Tubman to criticism from Negroes all over the United States as well as at home where he faces an election campaign.

The Talmadge invitation was considered so important and so full of potential danger that Murphy's warning was relayed to President Tubman by Liberian Ambassador Clarence L. Simpson well before the president left Liberia. When he received it, President Tubman was disturbed. He didn't want to reject the invitation of an American governor and he did not quite understand why Talmadge was so hated by American Negroes.

So he had Ambassador Simpson fly all the way to Liberia for a one-day conference at which it was explained that the governor of Georgia had vowed Negroes would be admitted to white schools only over his dead body.

As a result, President Tubman will go to Georgia to receive a degree from Atlanta University, but not visit Gov. Talmadge.

Tours District

In touring the Negro business district, President Tubman stopped at the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, where he was presented with a handsome watch, at the Atlanta Daily World, the Citizen's Trust Company, and at the Butler Street YMCA, where he was given a citation.

Numerous social events were also in President Tubman's schedule. A public reception was held in the Chemistry Building Lounge, Morehouse College. The Liberian students in the University System breakfasted with the President at the residence of President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, who was host to the President Tubman during his visit, and all African students were invited to meet the President.

Atlanta U. Will Host To President Of Liberia

Special to Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga.—Both Liberian President William V. S. Tubman and Georgia Governor Herman Talmadge have probably escaped a ticklish situation this week, following an announcement that Atlanta University, rather than the Governor, will play host to the visiting Liberian during

Speculation as to what entertainment might be furnished the Liberian head in strictly segregated Georgia, arose last week when spokesmen at the Liberian Embassy in Washington confirmed that Mr. Tubman would be the guest of Governor Talmadge while in Atlanta.

* * *

THIS WEEK, however, no mention of the governor's invitation was being made as Atlanta University announced that it would play host to Mr. Tubman during his two-day stay in Atlanta on Friday and Saturday.

Releases from the Liberian Embassy indicated only that Mr. Tubman would be greeted by a committee headed by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta U., and that Governor Talmadge and Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartfield were scheduled to be platform guests at ceremonies conferring the honorary LL.D. degree on Mr. Tubman.

* * *

BECAUSE Governor Talmadge has made no secret of his attitude on white supremacy, some people last week were questioning the wisdom of Mr. Tubman's acceptance of an invitation to be the guest of the Georgian.

Sources close to the governor said last week that the "invitation" was engineered by Dr. Clement and by Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, and was issued at their request.

Tubman's Georgia Kin Pioneered A Dream That Never Came True

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP) — William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman bustled around town today, a fast-moving reminder of a one-time American dream that never came true.

Tubman

Tubman — "Cousin Shad" to his friends — is president of Liberia. He probably is the only elected head of a foreign state who descended from American stock on both sides of his family.

His father's folks left Augusta, Ga., in 1834. His mother emigrated from Atlanta in 1872.

They and those who went with them represented what was once thought to be a solution to one of this nation's toughest problems. For a time even Abraham Lincoln believed the answer to the Negro question was to send the Negroes back to Africa.

Relatively few went, but if Tubman is a fair sample of what happened, those who did made out all right.

MUCH PUBLICITY

Liberia's public relations counselors, Schaler, Butler & Associates, have been pouring out literature at what appears to be an unprecedented rate for the president's three-weeks visit to this country.

As a result, your correspondent now is in a position to discuss everything from a Liberian handshake (only the first two fingers and thumb are used) to how to make Susan muffins (easy, if you have a cup of grated eddo handy).

Liberia's history is particularly interesting since Americans, both white and black, have played such a part in its past.

In 1821 the American colonization society set up its first settlement. A year later Jehudi Ashmun was sent across to aid the infant colony. in 1824 he was joined by another white American, the Rev. Robert Gurley, who invented the word "Liberia."

BIG AS OHIO

The country now has around 2,500,000 people in an area roughly the size of Ohio. It produces rubber, iron ore, timber, piassava (a coarse brown fibre used in making mats and brushes), cocoa, palm kernels and seven varieties of poisonous snakes.

Oddly, it has a race problem of its own. The descendants of American slaves have become known as the "civilized" group; the tribesmen "uncivilized."

Tubman has tried to break down the barrier by traveling extensively in the back country and by taking the "uncivilized" leaders into his government.

As a politician, Tubman must be the envy of all office seekers. He has been president since 1943, and although his present term has two years to run, he already has been offered, and has accepted, the candidacy for a third term.

His supporters are quoted, too, in a way that makes our own political statements seem pallid and half hearted.

Such as former President C.D.B. King, who said: "If you love President Tubman, keep his commandments."

Or Paramount Chief Gbassee Kparngba: "We want you to be president until you die."

Or Clan Chief Himie Langfor. "I am a true follower," he said, "of the spirit of Tubmanism."

Bids to Press Voided At Fete to President

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Fourteen Washington news correspondents were barred from the Liberian Embassy's reception to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower tonight after the White House had decided their presence would invade General Eisenhower's privacy, make him restive and prove embarrassing to him.

The reasoning by one of the few persons authorized to speak for President Eisenhower in such matters was conveyed to the representatives by the same public relations agency that had sold their offices in the name of the embassy yesterday that it would be an affront to the Liberian Ambassador if they declined the invitation.

In all, about fifty persons had been invited to the reception, which began at 10 P.M. and followed a state dinner that William V. S. Tubman of Liberia gave to President and Mrs. Eisenhower in return for their dinner for President Tubman at the White House last night.

Correspondents, who devoted some time yesterday to renting or furbishing full dress suits or evening gowns and tiaras were too surprised by the sudden turn of events to enquire how they came to be invited without prior White House approval in the first place.

The idea of inviting reporters from the press associations and large metropolitan papers was that of the Liberian Ambassador, Clarence Lorenzo Simpson. Their invitations were delayed until yesterday by a security check. All those invited had been cleared for press conferences by the White House.

Those in charge believed that all necessary arrangements had been made. Howevr, a reversal of the press arrangements was clearly in order, though no order could be given a foreign mission here.

Break in Precedent Seen

It was indicated, however, that it would be breaking precedent for the press to be invited in to a reception to which officials from another country had invited the President. It was further said on White House auspices that if the press were considered as having been selected from White House lists, the uninvited correspondents would blame the White House for not having been included.

Actually, at least "token" press representation at such official affairs has been a Washington custom for years. Where a visiting head of state entertains the President of the United States and his wife, dinner parties are usually large, and some correspondents' association official is among the invited guests.

After the party, he stands ready to report news details not given in advance. Large numbers of guests often are invited in after such a dinner, but the President of the United States and First Lady usually leave right after the dinner.

President Tubman early today called for a greater role in world affairs for the smaller nations.

He urged in particular that they be given a chance to make suggestions to help solve the problems arising from the emergence of peoples heretofore subject to colonial powers or underdeveloped.

The Big Powers, he told a press luncheon, seem to feel such problems are "only theirs for solution."

Bustling President Of Liberia Reminder Of U.S. Negro Dream

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ticker-tape parade on Oct. 28. From Oct. 30 to Nov. 10 he will tour the South, departing from New York for Haiti and home on Nov. 12.

Liberia is a hot, wet, forest country about the size of Ohio just north of the Equator in West Africa. Its population, variously estimated from 650,000 to 2,500,000, consists of native tribesmen plus a small minority of descendants of United States Negroes, who govern the republic. In 1822, "colonization" was begun by white and Negro Americans, who proclaimed a republic in 1847.

Until the last generation or so, the natives resisted the "colonization," and the republic has survived chiefly because of United States aid. The principal product is natural rubber, exploited by United States companies. Under President Tubman, Liberia has attracted United States capital with special tax exemptions, no tariffs on imported equipment, and no restriction on taking out profits in dollars.

WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.

TWO PRESIDENTS exchange greetings at the White House as President Eisenhower welcomes William V. S. Tubman, president of the republic of Liberia on his arrival in Washington for an official visit. The Liberian high official has announced plans to visit New Orleans sometime between Nov. 2 and Nov. 13 before returning to his country.

Wed. 10-20-54

VOICE FOR SMALL NATIONS IS URGED

New Orleans La.

Liberia President Seeks Majors Powers' Help

p. 19

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP) — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia chided the big powers Tuesday for what he called an attitude that they alone should solve the problems of 'the heretofore subject or under-developed peoples."

"The United States, Great Britain, Russia and France appear more interested in their individual nationalism, which may have a tendency to prevent them from seeing some of the wrongs in themselves and rights in others," Tubman said in a speech prepared for a luncheon Tuesday.

That particular sentence was omitted from the speech in delivery but Tubman stuck to his theme that the less powerful peoples merit more consideration.

The Liberian president, in the United States on a state visit, was the luncheon guest of the joint committe of press, radio and television correspondents and news photographers.

Tubman said Liberians feel "one of the fundamental and far-reaching developments of the present century to be the restless under-developed peoples of the earth and of their unremitting demand for equal justice, national independence and oppodtunity to achieve their own economic security."

"These are questions that the big powers seem to feel are only theirs for solution," the Liberian president continued. "I seem to hold a different view. If the smaller nations that are in the majority were given an opportunity to express themselves they might be able to advance some suggestions that may be helpful."

Acknowledging the possibility that "legitimate aspirations" might be used "by small minorities to further reactionary or conspiratorial ends," Tubman said:

"This should not becloud, obfuscate or confuse the true and genuine nature of the visible urge to freedom and a share in the fruits of progress. To so err would be to encourage and foster fear and hatred whose corrosive backwash is revenge, bloodshed and misery."

Tubman moved Tuesday from the White House where he was overnight guest of President Eisenhower, to Blair House, official residence of distinguished visitors, and started a round of sightseeing. Later he had a date to receive an honorary degree from Howard University.

Liberia President Due in N.O. Nov. 7

By PAUL WOOTON
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — President William V. S. Tubman, of the Republic of Liberia, is looking forward with interest to his visit in New Orleans. As his schedule stands now he will arrive on November 7 and be in the city until the night of November 8.

The Liberian President told this writer Tuesday that he has a particular interest in New Orleans because of the frequent sailings between Monrovia and New Orleans. He expressed interest in the origin of the name "Picayune," and was surprised to find that the name of the paper was derived from the popular coin of the Spanish-French days.

Since his arrival in Washington yesterday President Tubman has heard much praise for the Liberians who have fought successfully against the jungle for 132 years.

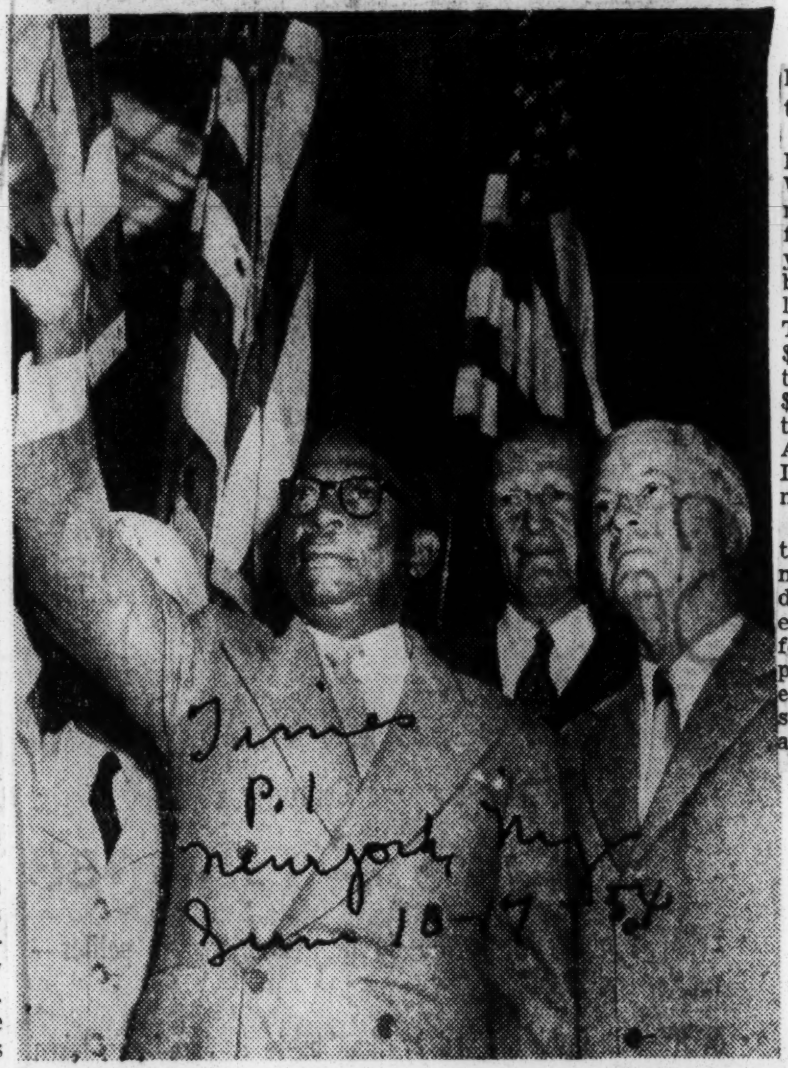
From what the members of the official party are saying, life is far from dull in Liberia.

Americans are reminded that the U. S. has a great interest in Liberia. The Liberians speak our language. Their governmental structure is modeled after ours. They use our currency. Their pioneer ancestors were from the United States. Most of the trade through the $20 million port of Monrovia is with the United States. The port is named after James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States.

The largest rubber plantation in the world is in Liberia. Had it not been for Liberian rubber in World War II allied land transport would have been crippled badly.

It is pointed out that in the vast continent of Africa two personalities stand out strongly, the Emperor of Ethiopia and the president of Liberia. They are referred to as grass-roots heads of state. They were born and bred in Africa and can be credited with great increases in standards of living and economic well being of their respective countries.

Liberian President Is Welcomed Here



The New York Times

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia waves on arrival. With him are Richard C. Patterson Jr., right, city greeter, and John F. Simmons, State Department Chief of Protocol.

June 10-17-54

BY IRA HENRY FREEMAN

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia landed in New York yesterday for an official visit of three weeks in the United States. While in this country he will seek more financial aid and technical assistance from the United States Government for the development of his country. At the same time he will urge private companies to invest in the exploitation of Liberia's natural resources.

New York

President Tubman and eight other Liberian officials and aides arrived in New York Harbor on Thursday night as the only passengers on the Farrell Line freighter, African Dawn, eleven days out of Monrovia, capital of Liberia, on the western bulge of Africa.

However, since Mayor Wagner's Reception Committee had arranged its official greeting for yesterday morning, the visitors had to remain aboard ship in the bay for nearly a day and a half.

Richard C. Patterson Jr., city Commissioner of Commerce and chairman of the reception committee, and his welcoming party boarded the African Dawn from a Coast Guard cutter about 9 A. M.

With Mr. Patterson were John F. Simmons, protocol chief of the State Department; Brig. Gen. William L. Fagg, President Eisenhower's Air Force aide; Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Ambassador to the United States; other Liberian representatives in New York, leaders of Negro societies, executives of corporations doing business in Liberia, some press agents, newspaper reporters and photographers.

June 10-17-54

Mr. Tubman is a native Liberian of 59 whose ancestors were Georgian Negroes who helped colonize Liberia in the nineteenth century. He has been a teacher, lawyer and public officer, has been President since 1943 and will seek election to a third term next year.

President Tubman conversed with reporters as the ship ran to her dock at the foot of Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn.

In conferences with President Eisenhower and other officials in Washington this week, Mr. Tubman will ask the extension for four years of an expiring five-year agreement to finance Liberia's development plan. In the last three and one-half years, Mr. Tubman said, Liberia has spent $9,000,000 on this program, while the United States has contributed $4,000,000 in technical assistance through its Foreign Operations Administration, and the Export-Import Bank has lent $6,250,000 more.

President Tubman said additional government money was needed to build roads into the dense rain forest of the interior, establish hospitals and schools for the native tribesmen, develop public utilities, and expand government services. He declined to say how much new aid he would ask in Washington.

On whether he would seek military aid, he said cautiously: "That is an important question. I can say only that we have brought the need for expanding our forces to the attention of the United States."

Since World War II, the United States has had an air base in Liberia, which is strategically situated on the air routes across the South Atlantic and between Europe and South Africa.

Touching on other questions President Tubman said that while he condemned racial discrimination as "iniquitous," he had nevertheless accepted "with pleasure" an invitation from Gov. Herman Talmadge to visit Georgia "no matter what conditions are there." He applauded confederation of Liberia with British and French colonies in West Africa as a "good idea," but considered it "very difficult" and impractical now.

At the pier the Fire Department Band played the Liberian and United States anthems. Among a small crowd waving Liberian flags on the dock was the President's son, William, Jr., a Harvard student. A motorcade of thirteen cars took the official party to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where President Tubman will stay until tomorrow, when he will fly to Washington on President Eisenhower's private plane.

After four days of official parties in the capital, Mr. Tubman will visit Akron, Chicago, Springfield, Ill.; Detroit and Cleveland, returning to New York for a

Liberia Seen As Vital Key To Peace Of World

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

Most Americans have a hazy impression of Liberia as a tiny republic on the west coast of Africa, founded over 100 years ago by freed American slaves who wanted to resettle in their homeland.

After Pearl Harbor, when rubber became a magic word, Liberia became the chief source of supply of this most vital of raw materials when the Allies were cut off by the Japanese from the lucrative fields of the Far East.

Until that time, most Americans had little information about Liberia, but today, interest has increased and its vast resources loom even larger in the light of the present official State visit of its 18th president, William V. S. Tubman. Coming at the invitation of President Eisenhower, Liberia's chief executive's principal interest is in having the five-year agreement of cooperation between his government and the United States extended to nine years.

During his three-week tour, President Tubman and his official party will be the guests of various State governors. He will receive honorary degrees from eight American universities and will be honored by the Ford Motor Company, B. F. Goodrich, Republic Steel and Firestone, all of which have large interests in Liberia. In brief, Liberia has become of age as it assumes an increasingly important role in a free world.

For a capsule lesson in geography, here are a few salient points about Liberia. It lies halfway down the west coast of Africa, 310 miles north of the equator. And covers 43,000 square miles, roughly the area of the state of Ohio. Its population is approximately 2,500,000.

During World War II, it became important as a strategic base for Allied war planes fighting the war against Germany in North Africa and southern Europe. The land is extremely fertile, and has untold wealth in undeveloped gold, diamonds, manganese, zinc, copper, lead and uranium, to say nothing of rubber.

FOREIGNERS CAN'T OWN LAND

In 1951, production of rubber reached 79,334,00 pounds, most of which went to the U. S. The country now has more than 90,000 acres of high-yielding rubber trees. Actual development of Liberian Rubber Company under a 99-year-concession, since foreigners are not allowed to own property outright. The Firestone plantations employ about 25,000 natives. In addition, some 400 citizens own independnet farms.

The constitution and flag are closely modeled after those of the U. S. The flag has a single white star on a background of blue with six red and five white stripes. English is the official spoken language, but in the interior more than 28 tribal dialects are spoken. The biggest problem of government for many years was making peace with the aboriginals of the country. Today, they are included in the administration of the government.

President Tubman, an Episcopalian by denomination, lays great stress upon a foreign policy which cultivates the friendship of other nations and which encourages foreign development and capital. He is a firm believer in the United Nations and Lbieria is a charter member.

GOT 20 MILLION U. S. AID

In 1948, Monrovia, the Capital city became a free port. Its artificial harbor was made possible through a 20-million dollar lend-lease arrangement with the United States. Today, the port is a busy and thriving one with huge, ocean-going vessels regularly calling there with their cargo.

Since 1947, Liberia has maintained an embassy in Washington with an ambassador in charge. In turn, the U. S. which has carried on diplomatic relations with the republic for more than a half century, raised its representative from minister to ambassador.

Liberia now has nine diplomatic missions throughout the world. A new one will shortly be opened in Rome. In addition, there are 34 consulates. Until recently, the envoys of Liberia to Old World capitals were Europeans. Now they are being replaced by trained natives in foreign service. However, ambassadors to the U. S. have been Liberians. The present one is Clarence L. Simpson, who assumed his post in 1952, succeeding William King.

A former vice-president of the republic and a lawyer by profession, Simpson has gained a great deal of personal popularity since coming here and is much in demand as a speaker throughout the country. This is his first post outside of his country.

His engagement this year include addressing the 29th seminar on African studies at Texas Southern university, a broadcast in New Orleans and an address to the Anglican Congress of Protestant Episcopal churches at Minneapolis.

SIMPSON AVID READER

The ambassador is a past grand patron of the Order of Eastern Star. He is a tee-totaler and an avid reader, his favorite subjects being law and politics. He can trip the light fantastic with grace and agility, an asset which adds to his popularity on the feminine side.

Like the president, he is an Episcopalian. His wife, Mrs. Abrametta is also a practicing lawyer. She and her husband had a firm together in Liberia. The Simpsons have three children — Clarice, a student at the McDowell Designing School in New York; Clarence, jr., who attends the University of Massachusetts, and Amanda, who is enrolled at the exclusive Buxton school at Williamstown, Mass.

Once in a while, the busy ambassador finds time to relax at his favorite recreation — tennis, but these days, he and his staff are up to their ears with details of the president's tour. A new residence has been purchased and the president after spending a night at the White House is making this his official headquarters.

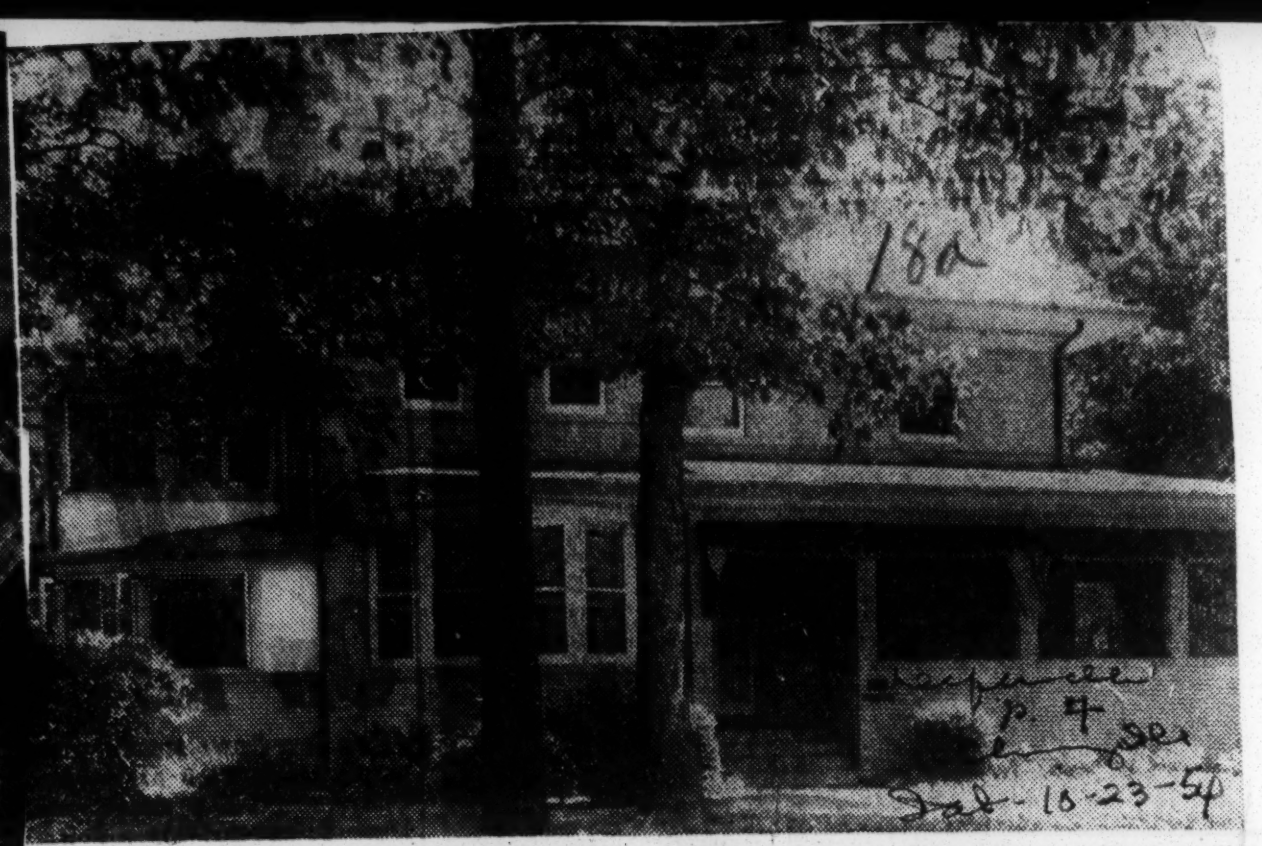
The Washington staff consists of seven people. Counselor is Wilmot A. David, a career diplomat who will leave after the visit of President Tubman to head the Rome legation. David M. Thomas is the cultural attache. First secretary is J. Samuel O. Coleman. Second secretary is Reid P. Wiles and Third secretary is Jenkins Cooper.

The ambassador's efficient personable secretary is Dallas-born Mrs. Rosemary Neuson, Mr. Fumie T. Stewart is the clerk, financial attache is Kedrick W. Brown and William Darmo is the messenger.

Seated behind his desk, the ambassador smiled and said:: "You may fire when ready. You know we are at the mercy of you newspaper folk."

Who would want to fire at a nice guy with 90,000 acres of rubber in back of him and gold and diamonds and whatnot? I might want to go to Liberia one day and I'll need Mr. Simpson to put in a good word for me!

AMBASSADOR SIMPSON (left) with Harvey Firestone, jr., whose company has vast rubber holdings in Liberia. The Akron, Ohio, magnate had just been awarded the highest decoration of Liberia when this picture was taken. Firestone negotiated the invitation which will bring President Tubman to the United States for a state visit.



THIS IS THE LIBERIAN CHANCERY in Washington, D. C. A new residence for the Ambassador was purchased recently. It is at the new embassy that President Tubman will stay after spending his first night in the White House as guest of President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Tid-Bits From Washington

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

Washington, D. C. — A combination of coincidences worked to give President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia a distinguished audience, overflowing Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at the special convocation at Howard university, at which Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, conferred upon Mr. Tubman the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

The university trustee boar met that day. Trustees in ac demic robes taking part in th academic procession and sittin on the platform during the cer mony included Governor Archi Alexander of the Virgin Islands P. B. Young, Sr., publisher o the Norfolk Journal and Guide Dr. Charles Garvin, Clevelanc (Ohio) physician; Faburne De Frantz, of Indianapolis, a former international YMCA secretary; Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and George E. C. Hayes, a lawyer.

The other coincidence was the annual meeting of the Conference of Land-Grant College Presidents, who were staying on the Howard campus and were invited to the convocation.

Included in this group — presumably as a member emeritus, was John W. Davis, retiring director of the United States Operations (Point Four) Mission in Liberia, and retired president of West Virginia State college.

Also in attendance were Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college, and Dr. Vincent J. Browne, professor of government at Howard, who recently returned from Liberia. They were members of a four-man evaluation team, which spent three weeks in Liberia studying the scope and effectiveness of the Point Four program there.

Others present included Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, who will have President Tubman as his guest during Mr. Tubman's visit to Georgia; Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university; G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university, and R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern university.

Paul Wooton, correspondent for the New Orleans Times Picayune and secretary of the White House Correspondents association, presided at the luncheon given President Tubman by the Joint Committee of Press, Radio and TV Correspondents and News Photographers at the Carlton hotel.

Since President Tubman is a Methodist, the Rev. Frederic Brown Harris, chaplain of the United States Senate and pastor of Foundry Methodist church was selected to say the blessing at the luncheon.

Charles D. Sherman, the Liberian economic adviser, was introduced as "the Arthur Burns of Liberia." Mr. Burns is chairman of President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisors. Mr. Sherman studied economics at the University of Pennsylvania and American University in Washington.

William Howard Dennis, Liberian Secretary of State, is a churchman, lawyer and merchant.

The part that the state of Maryland played in the establishment of Liberia is indicated by the fact that one of the principal countries in the West African republic is Maryland County.. Brigadier General Robert A. Brewer, military aide to President Tubman, was born in Maryland County.

Joseph N. Togba, director general of the Liberian National Public Health Service, was born in Liberia but educated in this country.

Attorney General Christian Abayomi Cassell owns a plantation named "Louisiana."

The richest iron ore now mined anywhere in the world (68.8 per cent pure) comes from the Bomi Hills in Liberia, Lansdell K. Christie, president of the Liberia Mining Company, New York City, which has the mining concession, was a guest at the press luncheon.

President Tubman's personal physician, Dr. Arthur Schnitzer, has the largest medical practice in Monrovia.

The State Department was well represented at the press luncheon. In attendance were Assistant Secretaries of State Henry A. Byroade and Samuel C. Waugh, John E. Utter, director of the Office of African Affairs, and Alexander Davit, who is in charge of the Liberian desk at the State Department.

Tubman In Train Wreck Letter Says

OKLAHOMA CITY— The revelation that President William V. S. Tubman, while travelling in the South, was involved in an incident which could have caused his death, was made here this week in a letter written by the Liberian President.

The Tubman letter was an apology addressed to Langston university president G. L. Harrison and explained the distinguished visitor's failure to keep a scheduled appointment to visit the school.

"On my way from Alabama to Atlanta, five cars including the two special Pullman cars in which my party and I were traveling became uncoupled from the speeding train about two o'clock one night just outside of Montgomery and this shook me up terribly and shocked my royal nerves," the Liberian Chief Executive explained in accounting for his failure to show up at Langston.

He added that the amount of traveling which he had done in America took a terrific toll on his health.

He added that he had begun to show "outward signs of fatigue, stress and strain."

Tubman said that between Tuskegee and Atlanta, his train crushed a woman to death and shortly thereafter crashed into and demolished an automobile.

The university had gone to great pains preparing for the anticipated visit. Governor William Murray, son of the famed Oklahoma governor, "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, had sent the Langston U prexy to New York to greet Tubman and also sent Jacob Simmons, Muskogee business man, to extend the Liberian head an invitation for lunch at the executive mansion. Governor Murray and his wife would have headed an interracial party of 10 guests at the planned luncheon.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Morgan's Award To Tubman

The visit of Liberian President W. V. S. Tubman to Morgan State College and the award of the honorary doctor of laws degree which was made to him by that institution, were a real contribution to America's advancing program of democratic practices. First of all, President Eisenhower has done the right and American thing by inviting President Tubman to this country and having him as a guest at the White House. Morgan's student paper, "The Spokesman," said that "Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro presented President Tubman with the Key to the City of Baltimore during the dinner which was attended by members of the Board of Trustees and their wives, presidents of Maryland colleges, faculty and administrative officers, and students from Morgan and other institutions of the city." A picture in the paper showed the mayor presenting the key with Morgan's President Martin D. Jenkins looking on.

The setting of President Tubman's visit to Baltimore and Morgan State was a good experience for this distinguished visitor to carry back to his promising country of Ligeria. It showed democracy reaching across the boundaLiberia. It showed democracy reaching across the boundacolor possessing the talents and grasping the processes required by modern civilization and advancement. It showed Negroes mastering the managerial techniques involved in running an institution like Morgan State College, whose Board of Trustees is headed by an able distinguished Negro publisher, Carl Murphy, although there are white members on the board.

All of this, no doubt, gave President Tubman a concrete picture of what it is possible for him and the leadership of his country to do in lifting the levels of the masses of Liberia toward a better life for themselves, and for Liberia a higher place in the ranks of the democratic and Christian nations of the world. In such a setting, it was very fitting for President Jenkins to read from the citation that the award was made to President Tubman, among other things, for: "your quarter of a century of self-giving exertions in promoting the common weal in your native land by a distinguished public career; for your notable leadership over a period of ten years in the exalted office of President of the Republic of Liberia, which has given a revitalized impetus to a wide range of national activities."

This paragraph from The Spokesman about President Tubman's remarks was also in character with this setting: "Declaring that 'this shrunken world in which we live in this Atomic Age is too small for any nation or people to dwell in isolation, 'President Tubman said that there must be a 'constant sharing of skills, exchanging of scientific knowledge, ideas and ideologies for the world to be made a better, more peaceful anl happier place for ourselves and our posterity." Liberia constitutes a challenge to us all.

Tubman Clears Mystery On His Failure To Go To Langston, Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — (ANP) — The mystery surrounding the failure of Liberian President William V. S. Tubman to keep his scheduled appointment to visit Langston University and Oklahoma City has been dissipated by an apologetic and explanatory letter written by Tubman to Langston President G. L. Harrison.

Tubman, who has praised his treatment in the south would have had further cause for appreciation had he visited Oklahoma City. Governor William Murray had not only sent Harrison to greet Tubman in New York, but sent Jacob Simmons, a Muskogee business man, to extend a special invitation to Tubman to have lunch at the executive mansion.

Murray and his wife were to be hosts to an interracial group of 10 guests. All of this was arranged by Harrison who stands high in Murray's favor. Murray is the son of the famous Oklahoma Governor, "Alfalfa Bill" Murray.

In a letter to Harrison, sent just before he left the United States, Tubman said he "deeply regretted" that it was not possible for him to come to Oklahoma as "he had hoped to."

"To begin with," said Tubman, "the great amount of traveling which I have had to do since I arrived here has taken a terrific toll on my health. The trip to the South was very strenuous and I had begun to show outward sign of fatigue, stress and strain.

"Added to that, I had a great deal of excitement when the train crushed a woman to death (between Tuskegee and Atlanta.) The train shortly thereafter crashed into and demolished a car.

"Furthermore, on my way from Alabama to Atlanta, five cars including the two special pullman cars in which my party and I were travelling became uncoupled from the speeding train about two o'clock one night just outside of Montgomery and this shook me up terribly and shocked my royal nerves."

White Tie Dinners Fete Mr. Tubman

...ish Affairs Honor Liberian President; President Eisenhower Entertains First

Pittsburgh Pa. P. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three days of glamour and dignity, pomp and circumstance, attended the arrival of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, in the capital last week. President and Mrs. Eisenhower opened the White House social season with a sumptuous banquet honoring the visiting dignitary.

A golden veil of sheer beauty enveloped the White House dining room Monday night for the dinner which drew a select group of about fifty guests. Golden candelabra and fruit-filled epergnes cast a mellow glow over the affair.

Mrs. Eisenhower was the gracious and charming hostess, surely the most charming ever to grace the White House. She wore a ruby red satin gown, elegant in its simplicity, with jewelry to match. The dress was fashioned on princess lines that well became her classic figure.

Cabinet members and their wives mingled with some of our notables. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bunche were there, with Mrs. Bunche wearing midnight blue sparkling with sequins. Dr. and Mrs. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, she in misty gray-mauve chiffon, full skirted, with satin trim. New York's Atty. Carmel Carrington Marr chose lush pink brocade, tunic style, with green nylon net.

Mrs. Robert L. Vann's gown of aqua nylon net was entrancingly encrusted with sequins, and gracefully full skirted. Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Patterson, formerly of Tuskegee, Ala., were there, with Mrs. Patterson ethereally pretty in blusk net and chiffon. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Simpson, he is the ambassador from Liberia, with Mrs. Simpson charming in black with red satin trim about the neckline. There, too, Brig. Gen. Richard Jones of Chica-

Mrs. Harvey Firestone Jr., petite and soignee in lustrous pale blue with a short but regal train. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, noted for the simplicity of her gowns, wore unadored green effectively. Mrs. Ogden Summerfield, whose silver streak in her hair is handsomely distinguished, chose black for her gown.

EMBASSY DINNER

The small and exclusive dinner given at the Liberian Embassy for the Eisenhowers the following night, starred Mrs. Eisenhower in a strapless black dinner gown which was a foil for her genuine artless vivacity.

At this dinner, Mrs. Clarence Simpson chose a dusty rose formal gown, Mrs. Earl Warren, wife of the Supreme Court justice, was a picture in blue a'glitter with sequins and paillettes.

Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis were there, as was Mrs. Robert L. Vann, and Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson. The Liberian President's entourage was out in force, including Brig. Geen. Robert A. Brewer, aide-de-camp to President Tubman; Secretary of the Treasury William E. Dinnis, Atty. Gen. C. Abayomi Cassell, Joseph N. Togba, Charles B. Sherman, Nathaniel V. Massquoi and Arthur Sherman.

RECEPTION

A small reception for thirty-nine guests followed the dinner. The dinner, a luscious six-course affair, started with fresh caviar with sour cream. Then came consomme Brunoise aux berles; lobster Americaine with rice, followed by roast partridge with truffles, and braised Belgion endive, green peas and souffle potatoes. After a mixed green salad, came baked Alaska crowned with black cherries au Kirsch flambee.

Attending the reception after dinner, among others were Republic Steel's Mr. and Mrs. James C. Black, Chief of Protocol and Mrs. John F. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Patterson, Atty. Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Brownell, Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks.

LAVISH RECEPTION

A lavish reception for more than 1,000 guests was the piece de resistance Wednesday night, followed by an intimate dinner given in honor of President Tubman by Secretary and Mrs. Herbert Hoover Jr. at Anderson House. Mr. Hoover was host in the absence of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles who is in Paris. At this dinner which was "white tie" as were the others, among the guests were Ambassador of Liberia and Mrs. Clarence Simpson, Representative and Mrs. Adam Clayton Powell, Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins, wife of the assistant secretary of labor; Brig. Gen. Richard L. Jones, Scovel Richardson and the Dee Cee Parole Board and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs Carl Murphy, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin Davis, Dr. Horace Mann Bond of Lincoln U.

According to the sighs of delighted guests who attended the Mayflower Hotel, earlier Wednesday, reception for at least one thousand guests, the buffet set with the hotel's famous gold service, was the most magnificent display of epicurean fancies to be seen in Washington for a long time. There was a sunken garden depicting Liberia, complete with waterfall, all indirectly lighted. Flowers, red roses, white 'mums and blue delphinium, Liberia's and the U. S. colors, sparkled the length of the exquisite white damask cloth.

Guests had their choice of Galantine of capon, chicken, cold pheasant, sliced tongue, corned beef in aspic, cold Kennebec salmon, lobster and shrimp. Three salads, prime ribs of beef, roast turkey, cold Dominion ham and jelly, wild rice, potatoes rissoles, seafood Newburg with rice pilaff, and the most luscious ices and petits fours.

* * *

It was an enchanting three days for the gilt-edged guest listed members. A fascinating display of feminine beauty swathed in the most luxurious furs . . . sparkling with jewels . . . regal gowns from the most famous courteriers . . . all added up to an event never to be for gotten.—Toki Schalk Johnson.

WHITE HOUSE DINNER—President and Mrs. Eisenhower's state dinner honoring President Tubman of Liberia was the social occasion of the fall season. Before leaving for the White House, Mrs. Robert L. Vann posed for Courier photographer Cabell in the lobby of the Lafayette Hotel with George McKebbins (left) of Chicago, who served with Mrs. Vann as Chicago co-chairman for the entertainment of President Tubman. Brig. Gen. Richard Jones, head of the Foreign Operations Mission to Liberia, was also in attendance at the dinner.

State Head-Meet—A rare encounter is the meeting between President William Tubman of Liberia, left, and President Paul Magloire of Haiti when the former arrived in Port au Prince en route hime after a trip to the United States.—Gates of President Magloire, President Tubman was greeted by the Haitian Honor Guard.—Photo by Charles Georges, Port au Prince.

Tubman in Georgia

Diplomatic protocol dictated that President Tubman of Liberia, while a guest here, should not comment on any domestic problems peculiar to the United States.

But when Atlanta reporters queried him on what he thought of the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation, he replied:

"In Liberia, when the Supreme Court renders a decision it becomes the law of the land. We comply with that law rather than try to circumvent it."

He thus kept strictly within diplomatic bounds, while at the same time delivering a sharp jab to the jaw of Herman Talmadge and other Southerners desperately seeking ways to nullify and evade the court's' mandate.

Clever, these Liberians.

Tubman Gives $10,000 For Hurricane Relief

PORT-AU-PRINCE— (A N P)— Liberian President William V. S. Tubman, here on his way home from his recent visit to the United States, announced he was giving $10,000 to Haiti for hurricane relief.

Tubman announced the gift last night at a banquet in his honor.

New Orleans Goes All Out to Entertain Liberian President

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — It was not the Mardi Gras, but if you had not known of the presence in the Mardi Gras city of the President of Liberia, William V. S. Tubman, you might have thought so. The city really put out the welcome mat for the African president.

Arriving in New Orleans by rail, the president was met at the station by the mayor and a large delegation. He was immediately whisked away to Roosevelt hotel, which housed Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia on his recent visit here.

Only a few weeks ago, this same Roosevelt had refused entrance to a group of Negro leaders, members of a committee appointed by the mayor and functioning for the city.

The president was taken to International house twice during the day, once in the morning for a press conference and again in the early evening for a formal stag where white and Negro leaders chatted with him.

Lunch was served the president and his party along with Negro citizens aboard the deck board's yatch, Good Neighbor. The party was taken for a midday ride to see the New Orleans harbor.

Later, the president was awarded an honora.. degree of doctor of humanities by Xavier university at a special convocation. The degree was conferred by Archbishop Joseph Frances Rummel of New Orleans for the Roman Catholic church.

Included in to President Tubman. this number were Mack H. Hanna, Port Arthur; nd Dr. C. W. Pemberton, Houston, Tex., both Negroes. One guest to whom the president seemed most cordial was John G. Lewis of Baton Rouge, who had only this month presided at the extended session of Prince Hall Masonic Supreme council.

Still later, a reception was given by the New Orleans Consul of Liberia, W. H. Mitchell Jr. This reception was marked by the presence and fraternization of both races and sexes. The local committee had tried to make all af-

fairs for the president strictly stag, and most particularly the affair staged by the Mitchells and the visiting president. dinner at night, Mississippi Steamship el Mar, was a stag.

consuls from out of citizens with their wives present to meet and mates were present. foreign consuls and

Consequently, nearly all the town were in the

President Tubman's Visit To Georgia

Carolina (Durham, N. C.) TIMES

We salute our esteemed contemporary, Carl Murphy, publisher of the AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore newspaper and others, for correctly informing President Tubman of Liberia of the feelings of American Negroes regarding his proposed visit to Georgia. It is the native state of Tubman's mother who emigrated from there to Liberia in 1872. Had the visit been made at the invitation of Governor Herman Talmadge it would have been an affront to every Negro in this country.

According to Drew Pearson, "President Tubman will go to Georgia to receive a degree from Atlanta University but not as the guest of Governor Talmadge." The refusal of Talmadge's invitation by President Tubman, however polite it may be, amounts to a snub in our book and is as it should be. Governor Talmadge was probably influenced to extend the invitation by some would-be enterprising Negro citizens of Georgia who felt that an invitation extending the head of another nation to visit any state should be through its Chief Executive. The motive, therefore, was proper but the act was stupid.

Otherwise it would have been interesting if not distressing, to watch Talmadge entertain the president of the Negro republic. One wonders if he would have attempted to maintain a jim crow pattern or would he have extended all of the courtesies to which the head of another nation is entitled. We surmise that he would not, and that the risk of precipitating any international situation that would be embarrassing to this country made is almost mandatory that President Tubman should not accept Talmadge's invitation.

The nation probably owes a debt of gratitude to Carl Murphy for advising President Tubman not to accept Talmadge's invitation to visit Georgia. And the American Negroes are thankful to Liberia's Chief Executive for not accepting. All is well that ends well.

Governmental Prestige

(From Atlanta Daily World)

While President William V. S. Tubman, in an interview with the press here, refused to discuss the Supreme Court's segregation decision, he did say with emphasis: ("In Liberia, when the Supreme Court renders a decision, it becomes the law of the land. We comply with that law, rather than try to circumvent it."

In this curt statement, here is the milk in the cocoanut. The president was acquainted with the atmosphere surrounding the decision and in declaring himself on the side of the law, it may be seen at a glance how a top statesman and the head of another Republic feels about the suggestions of running around the courts.

At the same time he speaks for his country and places it on the side of those who regard the prestige of government and the mandates emanating from one arm of the division of government.

Not in so many words did President Tubman declare himself. In so doing, it cannot be said, notwithstanding, his insistence, "I am a foreigner and your guest, that he evaded the issue."

The government of Liberia is patterned after the government of the United States. One of our presidents, James Monroe made a powerful contribution to the setting up of the Liberian government. The capital city, Monrovia was named for him, and during his administration, the United States government would seize caravans engaged in the illegal traffic of slaves and send them to Liberia.

The parent government, therefore upholds its prestige and sees to it that its mandates are obeyed. It put down a rebellion during Lincoln's tenure and those who have brushed with this government, have an experience of its dealing with offenders.

We have abiding faith in this government of ours. It might seem to some that it is piteous in mercy and slow in penitence, but nevertheless, the criteria of justice and in its own good time asserts its powers becoming its high prestige.

The citizens of this country have nothing to fear at the hands of this government; it is the parent of all the people and under its Constitution, it will never fail any segment of its people.

We are happy to be a rejoiner, President Tubman in that when the United States of America, through its judiciary, hands down a decision, it too—Becomes The Law Of The Land.

Attempts at circumvention to the contrary—notwithstanding.

which had bestowed upon the president the 33rd and last degree of masonry.

President Tubman was the recipient of many gifts in New Orleans, including one from the mayor of a golden key to the city.

No, it was not a Mardi Gras, but never has a Mardi Gras king received more homage from more people than did the honorable William V. S. Tubman when he visited the Mardi Gras city Nov. 7.

President Tubman Pleased With Visit To Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.—"I am immensely pleased with what Negroes are doing in education, business and housing in Atlanta," said President William V. S. Tubman of the Republic of Liberia as he left Atlanta after a crowded two-day schedule. Although President Tubman had come to Georgia over the protests of some people, he felt no regrets at having come and was favorably impressed by what he had seen.

Welcomed at the station by Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, who put a motorcycle escort and a squad car at the disposal of President Tubman's party for the entire visit, the distinguished visitor not only addressed a Special Convocation at Atlanta University, where he received two honorary degrees, but toured the Negro business district, the colleges and schools and the West End Negro housing area.

Ever Growing

Speaking to a crowd which overflowed Sisters Chapel, President Tubman said, "I am happy to learn of the great contributions those of you of African descent, who have remained here, have made to the growth and prosperity of the United States, a democratic land of ever growing opportunities to which we tre certain your loyalty will forever remain unadulterated."

At the Convocation, President Tubman was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Atlanta University and that of Doctor of Humane Letters by Morehouse College.

In presenting President Tubman for the degree awarded by Atlanta University, Dean S. M. Nabrit of the School of Arts and Sciences cited him as one "who has lifted his voice as a representative of the smaller nations of the world for a larger and more significant role in determination of United Nations policies."

Tubman says 'royal nerves' prohibited visit to Okla.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — (ANP) — Liberian President William V. S. Tubman blamed the poor state of his "royal nerves" as the cause of his failure to keep a scheduled appointment to visit Langston University during his recent tour of the United States.

In a letter written to President G. L. Hanison of Langston, Mr. Tubman said he "deeply regretted" it was not possible to keep the appointment. Prior to leaving the states, Mr. Tubman wrote:

"To begin with, the great amount of traveling which I have had to do since I arrived here has taken a terrific toll on my health. The trip to the South was very strenuous and I had begun to show outward signs of fatigue, stress and strain.

* * * *

"ADDED TO that, I had a great deal of excitement when the train crushed a woman to death (between Tuskegee and Atlanta). The train shortly thereafter crashed into and demolished a car.

"Furthermore, on my way from Alabama to Atlanta, five cars, including the two special pullman cars in which my party and I were travelling, became uncoupled from the speeding train about two o'clock one night just outside of Montgomery and this shook me up terribly and shocked my royal nerves."

TUBMAN AT ATLANTA — Delayed photo shows President Tubman, of Liberia, left, during his recent visit to Atlanta, Ga., where he received an honorary Doctor of Laws from Atlanta university and a Doctor of Humane Letters from Morehouse college. He is pictured above with Dr. Rufus Clement, president of the Atlanta system of colleges.

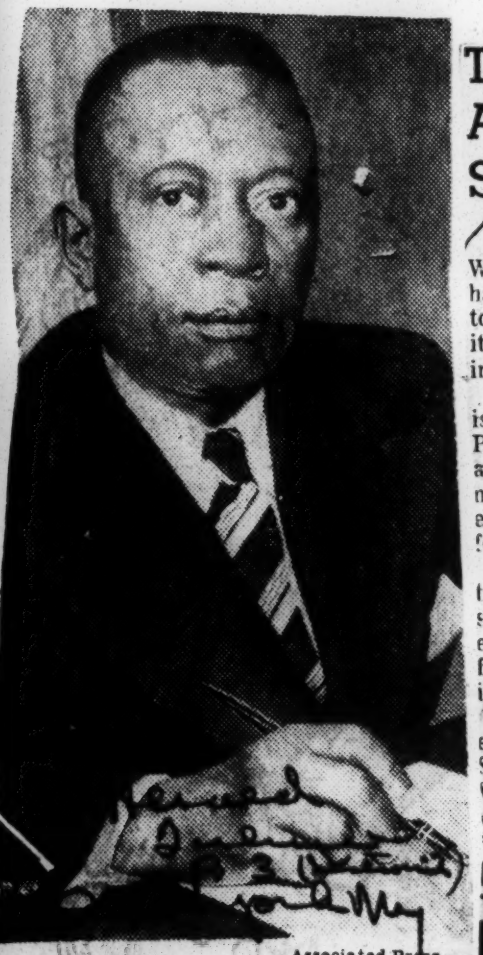
Storm Splits Liberia Ship

LONDON (INS)—The storms which swept the southern coast and Wales broke 20,125-ton Liberian oil tanker, "World Concord," in two in the Irish Sea off the Pembrokeshire Coast Saturday.

Within minutes the two halves of the tanker had drifted far apart. The St. David's Pembrokeshire life boat rescued twenty of the thirty-five tanker crewmen from the stern half as it bobbed like a cork in the stormy sea.

Seven sailors were rescued from the bow half of the severed tanker which had been drifting aimlessly.

A Navy helicopter was assisting in the rescue but the exact number of casualties was not known.



Associated Press

William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman, eighteenth President of the Republic of Liberia, who was President Eisenhower's guest at the White House . . . born in Liberia fifty-nine years ago next month; his father was a descendant of early settlers who reached Africa in 1834 from Augusta, Ga.; his mother emigrated from Atlanta, Ga., in 1872 . . . was graduated from a Methodist seminary; afterward taught in elementary schools and read law in his spare time, winning admission to the bar . . . at the age of twenty-eight became Liberia's youngest Senator, and served for almost fifteen years until 1937, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court . . . was elected President in 1943 for eight years, and re-elected in 1951 for four years, and will be a candidate for a third term . . . has concentrated on improving the education and health of his country, with the technical assistance of the United States and United Nations; also has brought the voting right to tribesmen of the interior . . . his wife is the granddaughter of his predecessor as President, Arthur Barclay; the eldest of their five children, William Tubman jr., is a student at Harvard; he met his father on arrival in New York.

Tubman Advocates Spiritual Forces

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia has called on peoples and nations to place greater emphasis on spiritual forces in their national and international relations.

The 18th president of Liberia, who is visiting the United States at President Eisenhower's invitation, addressed Chicago's Sunday Evening club Sunday and congratulated it on "keeping alive Chrisitan fellowship in this city."

Tubman praised the United Nations as "the most noteworthy institution of our times, continually exerting a powerful, stimulating influence on world thought and action."

Earlier in the day, Tubman visited Lincoln's tomb and home in Springfield as the guest of Gov. William G. Stratton and lunched with him and Mrs. Stratton at the executive mansion.

He Slept in Lincoln's Bed

Nation's Capital Fetes Mr. Tubman

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—President William V. S. Tubman, last week, stressed the importance of including smaller nations in the discussions on international problems and of recognizing their aspirations for freedom and equal justice.

These thoughts were advanced at a luncheon given in his honor at the Carlton Hotel, Tuesday, by the joint White House press, radio and TV association.

The press luncheon was one of the highlights of the President's activities on the second day of his visit to the nation's capital.

* * *

ARRIVING in New York last Saturday morning, President Tubman spent two days in the city before beginning his official visit in this country. His visit began officially when he arrived at National Airport in Washington Monday afternoon where full military honors were rendered.

The party then proceeded to the White House where they were met on the north portal by President Eisenhower.

Mr. Eisenhower said:

"Our countrymen — our people — have taken a very deep and abiding interest in the Liberian nation since the founding.

'We are delighted that you have found it possible to pay here a courtesy visit so that we can assure you again of our friendly feelings toward your country," said the U. S. President.

THE LIBERIAN President assured President Eisenhower that "the government and people of Liberia are highly honored by this gesture of your regard and consideration of them, and that the ties of friendship that have existed between us, that have characterized our two countries for the past — more than a century, shall continue in ever - increasing measure in kind."

President Tubman spent his first night in Washington as guest of President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House where he slept in the bed once owned by President Abraham Lincoln. The members of his party were guests of the Government at Blair House.

The Chief Executive and the First Lady were hosts at the state dinner given at the White House for the Liberian party, Monday evening, at which time President Tubman had an opportunity to meet the Eisenhower cabinet.

President Tubman entertained more than twenty-five guests at a dinner held at the Liberian Embassy, Tuesday evening, in honor of President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The dinner was followed with a reception for approximately forty additional guests. The two social events climaxed the second day of the Liberians' visit in the capital of the nation.

Approximately one thousand guests attended the elaborate reception held at the Mayflower Hotel Wednesday evening by Ambassador and Mrs. Clarence L. Simpson in honor of Liberian President William V. S. Tubman.

Tubman Speaks To U. N. Assembly

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—President William V. S. Tubman, of Liberia, visited the U. N. headquarters today and, in a speech before the General Assembly warned the member countries that if lasting peace is to be achieved, they must surrender some of their traditional rights in the cause of international co-operation.

President Tubman, who is touring the United States at the invitation of President Eisenhower, told the Assembly:

"Might and power are not necessarily synonymous with right and righteousness. If the true character of international co-operation is to continue to exist upon the earth, participation and direction cannot be restricted to, or be based exclusively upon size or military power. . .

"If member states retain for themselves unaltered, unsublimated, all of their national rights and power, the ability of the U. N. to resolve world problems in the interest of lasting peace will be limited. We must therefore be willing to surrander a portion of these rights and powers for the achievement of so essential a cause."

SIGNING 'GOOD WILL' BOOK — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, visited the Bible House in New York City and signed the World Good Will book, a collection of signatures of millions throughout the world who have contributed to a fund to make the Scriptures available for those who are without them in many countries. Looking on (l. to r.) Channing Tobias (left), a member of the Board of Managers, and Dr. Daniel Burke, president of the American Bible Society. (Newspress Photo)

FAREWELL TO U.S.—Liberian President William V. S. Tubman (center) receives a gift from Richard C. Patterson Jr., official greeter of New York City as he leayes the United States en route to Haiti on his return trip to Liberia. The gift was an album of his visit to NYC. Liberian Ambassador Clarence Simpson looks on.

President Tubman leaves Jamaica, off to Liberia

Afro-American p. 21

KINGSTON, Jamaica (NNPA) —President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia left Jamaica Saturday for Monrovia, the Liberian capital, where he expects to debark Dec. 1.

Baltimore, Md.

At the invitation of Queen Elizabeth of England, Mr. Tubman visited Jamaica Friday after a state visit to Haiti where he was the guest of President Paul E. Magloire for three days.

Sat 11-27-54

Arriving in Kingston Harbor aboard Her Majesty's Ship Superb, the flagship of the commander - in - chief, America and West Indies station, Mr. Tubman was met by the governor, chief minister, members of the executive council, the commander of the Caribbean area, commissioner of police and Liberian Consul Hugh H. Levy.

* * *

A MOTORCADE proceeded along troop - lined Harbor and King Sts. to Victoria Square where President Tubman was received by an honor guard mounted by the Jamaican Regiment. The Mayor of Kingston and Kingston and St. Andrew corporation councillors welcomed him, and the Mayor presented him the "Freedom of the City."

Upon leaving Victoria Square, Mr. Tubman visited Headquarters House, was received by the president of the legislative Council and the speaker of the House of Representatives, then went to King's House where he was the guest of Sir Hugh and Lady Foot.

At noon there was a reception at King's House in honor of President Tubman. In the afternoon Mr. Tubman and his party visited the University College, and in the evening the governor gave a dinner in his honor.

Tubman lauds our progress

Afro-American p. 21

NEW YORK — Sailing for Liberia via Haiti last week, President William V. S. Tubman praised the American colored man and said that members of its race throughout the South appears to be "economically strong."

Baltimore, Md.

While visiting the United States, President Tubman toured the South for a week in a private railroad car. He said that he received all the courtesies he expected on his southern tour and that he could not "conscientiously and truthfully" say Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge purposefully failed to greet him.

Sat. 11-27-54

Tubman also stated that he considered "the liberty and freedom of the press the most powerful influence of the United States, even above congress."

18a 1954

LIBERIA

Prior to Being Snubbed by Talmadge

Mystery Surrounds 'Accident' Of Tubman Train to Atlanta

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — An apparently "well-kept" secret revealed this week that the train that carried Liberian President William V. S. Tubman mysteriously became uncoupled as it sped from Alabama to Atlanta recently where he was snubbed by Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge.

President Tubman disclosed the strange "accident" in an apologetic letter to Langston University President G. L. Harrison, stating his regret at not being able to visit the Oklahoma school.

Wrote Tubman of the mysterious occurence: "... on my way from Alabama to Atlanta, five cars including the two special pullman cars in which my party and I were travelling, became uncoupled from the speeding train about 2 o'clock one night just outside of Montgomery (Ala.) and shook me up terribly ..."

"Added to that," he continued, "I had a great deal of excitement when the train crushed a woman to death (between Tuskegee and Atlanta). The train shortly thereafter crashed into and demolished a car."

The Liberian Presidential party was in the midst of an American tour earlier this month, which Mr. Tubman cut short cancelling scheduled visits to New Orleans and Oklahoma City.

* * *

HE AND HIS PARTY left New Orleans following a dinner party, returned to Washington, D. C., and subsequently left the country.

When the Tubman entourage arrived in Atlanta, after the harrowing train experience, nobody from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, nor the state patrol, nor any member of the state's "official" family participated in the activities to welcome them.

The most conspicuous absence was that of Governor Talmadge who was not available for comment. All efforts of Courier representatives to contact "Hummon" failed. He completely ignored the visit of the Liberian President.

In a speech at Atlanta's Spelman College, Mr. Tubman said, "I am profoundly touched that it was from Georgia that the guiding hand of Providence moved my forbears to emigrate to Liberia and cast their lot with the people in that part of Africa."

Tubman Sees Chicago, Springfield; Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana Next

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-6-54 p. 3

William V. S. Tubman, 18th president of the Republic of Liberia, concluded his three-day whirlwind tour of Chicago and Springfield last week and, probably as no other royal visitor, he toured the heart of the Southside; he saw its slums and businesses, and included 2 major speeches within his 65 hours here, then left for Detroit.

Historically, and even culturally, Liberia's roots are more deeply entwined with those of the United States than any other nation in the world. The people of the U. S. were directly responsible for the founding of Liberia.

The two nations have helped each other in peace and in war for more than 130 years. So when President Tubman arrived in Chicago on the Baltimore and Ohio train from Akron, at 6:50 a.m., last Saturday, he was, figuratively speaking, "coming back home."

Three hours after he arrived at the Conrad Hilton hotel where he had a suite 23 floors above ground, overlooking Lake Michigan, President Tubman gave some two dozen reporters and photographers an audience. The interview ended 70 minutes later with the President saying, "I have come to the conclusion that the American Press is more important than Congress."

WELCOMES ADLAI

Minutes later President Tubman welcomed Mayor Kennelly and Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic party.

Early Saturday evening President Tubman began his motorcade tour of the Southside.

The last time President Tubman visited Chicago was in 1928. "There have since been many changes here," he said. But little did he realize the extent of this change.

His motorcade left the Conrad Hilton Hotel and the first stop was the Johnson Publishing company 1820 S. Michigan blvd. Publisher Johnson gifted the Liberian head of state with a life subscription to Ebony and Jet magazines.

The entourage then made a brief stop at Olivet Baptist church, 33rd and Indiana ave., before travelling along the outer drive to the campus of Chicago university.

President Tubman's next stop was the Washington Park YMCA, 50th st., and Indiana ave., where he received a life membership from O. O. Morris, executive secretary.

Enroute to the South Center Department store, 47th and South Parkway, where he was gifted with an eight-foot refrigerator, President Tubman made another brief stop at the Phi Beta Sigma house. He is an honorary member of the fraternity.

Over 300 persons later gathered at a reception held at Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company for the President. It was here that 13-year-old Karen Gibson, daughter of the International Boxing Club secretary, Truman Gibson, presented him with a citation for "outstanding leadership in government and politics."

A dinner reception for President Tubman at the home of William H. Jones, Liberian Counsul of Chicago, ended his first day here.

VISITS GOVERNOR

Sunday, President Tubman, accompained by General Richard Jones, new director of the United States Operations Mission to Liberia, and a dozen other members in his official party, journeyed to Springfield, where he had lunch with Gov. William Stratton, Joseph Bibbs, director of safety and about 20 other invited guests.

President Tubman arrived back in Chicago Sunday evening and at 8 p.m., he made a major address before nearly 3,000 persons at Orchestra Hall, under auspices of the Chicago Sunday Evening club.

The following day Tubman, "thoroughly tired and thoroughly impressed," launched the Tubman Collection of African research materials at Roosevelt university. Earlier he addressed more than 600 guests at a luncheon at the Morrison hotel, sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

He told the audience to consider Liberia if they have plans to expand their businesses abroad. "Liberia is rich in such minerals as copper, corundum, diamonds, gold, iron, lead, manganese and zinc" the President said.

Tubman is in the United States as guest of President Eisenhower and the State Department. He wanted to study firsthand, America's industry and education system.

Commenting on the changes that have taken place in the United States since his last visit here 26 years ago, President Tubman said, "the most tremendous improvement has been made in the area of race relations."

When asked "Do you think you would have made such strides in America if you had lived here instead of Liberia," President Tubman answered:

"If I had been born here I would never have been a Supreme Court Justice, a Senator of even the President I am today."

"I wanted to be a preacher,' he continued, "but my dad wanted me to study law."

President Tubman made clear his position on Africa and racial discrimination when he stated, "Africa is one of the most important — if not the most important — segment of the free world.

"But at this time Africa is in an earth-shaking period of transition where racial discrimination is losing ground.

"Men should be free and live as brothers."

The next morning, Tuesday, the Presidential party arrived in Detroit. Wednesday it was Cleveland. President Tubman arrived back in New York, Oct. 28, before heading below the Mason-Dixon Line.

He received an honorary degree from Lincoln University (Pa.) last Saturday, and this week he was scheduled to visit Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, before embarking for Haiti on Nov. 12.

Tubman's Visit

Defender Chicago

The current visit of President William V. S. Tubman of the Republic of Liberia to the United States, we feel, should serve a three-fold purpose.

Historically and culturally, Liberia's roots are more closely intertwined with those of the United States than any other nation in the world. Not only did the first settlers of Liberia come from the U. S., but aside from that, Liberia is the only African nation on which the U. S. can rely as an unquestioned ally.

Sat. 11-6-54

For this reason, President Tubman's visit should do much to solidify the friendly relations between these two nations, strengthening diplomatic and commercial ties as well.

p. 9

In the second place, by touring the East, Mid-West and South, Liberia's chief executive, we are sure, has been brought face to face with some of the problems confronting American Negroes in their efforts to share in the full benefits of a democracy. The refusal of the governors of Georgia and Alabama to accept him as their official guest must have made him more keenly aware than any words of his advisors, of some of the inconsistencies with which dark-hued persons of less distinction are confronted in their daily lives.

Fortunately, such ill manners were offset by the healthy signs of desegregation which he surely must have seen in his travels and by the numerous examples of business successes and educational advances which came to view as he toured the expanding campuses of some of our leading institutions of learning. All in all, the good should have outweighed the bad.

But third, and most important of all, we believe is the fact that President Tubman's visit, more than anything else, should serve as an inspiration to American Negroes to learn more about Africa which looms larger than ever as a vital factor in world peace.

Contrary to the Hollywood stereotype, Africa is no longer the Dark Continent. It is not a vast jungle in which natives wearing only lion cloths swing from trees or bask lazily in the sun. Life there is much similar to that in the U. S. and there are untold natural resources including iron, gold, diamonds and rubber.

In Liberia, and in other parts of Africa, too, there are almost unlimited opportunities for well-trained American Negroes to attain economic success while, at the same time, contributing to that continent's fu-

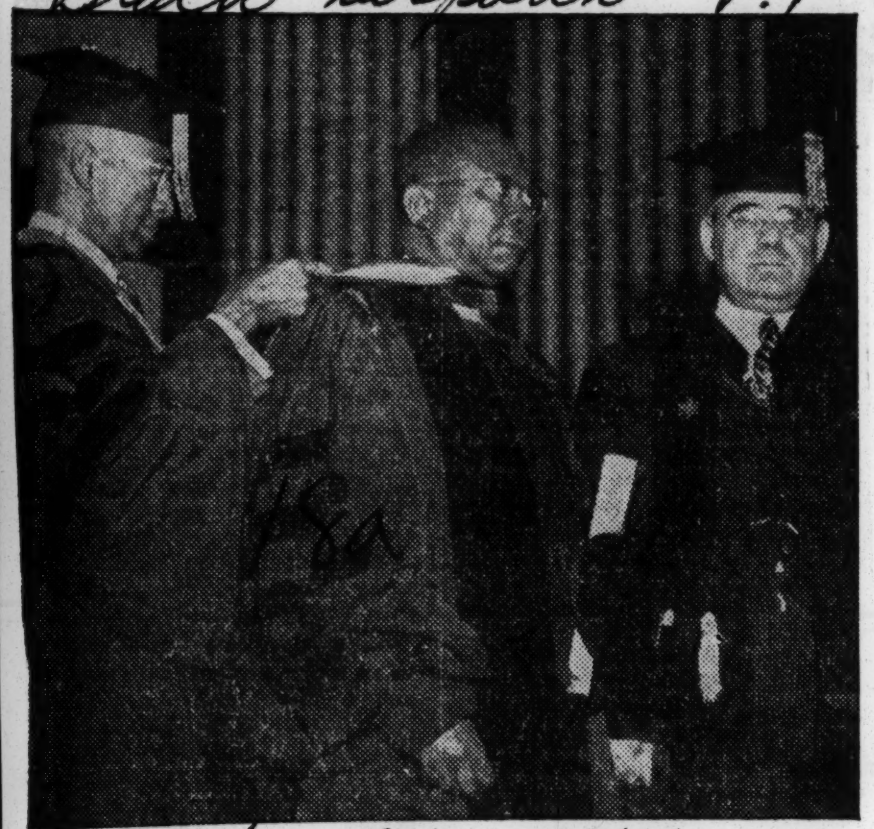
ture progress. If President's Tubman's visit does no more than stir us from our apathy and point us to this land of opportunity, it will have more than served its purpose.

BANQUET AT CHICAGO'S MORRISON hotel honors President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia during his visit to the Windy City last week. Among those present to pay tribute to the Liberian President were (going clockwise around table) Marcus E. Hudson, Miss Carol Turner, Atty. J. C. Oliver, Rev. Jerome Brown, Mrs. Dorothea Austin Brown, Rev. J. C. Austin, sr., pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church; Mrs. Adelaide K. Morris, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, wife of the president of the National Baptist Convention USA, Inc., and Miss Lena L. Compton.

AS AN EXPRESSION of the admiration of the people of Chicago, a Distinguished Service Award is presented William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia (center) during President's visit to Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company in Chicago. Tubman was cited "for his outstanding leadership in government and for the political and economic advancement of the people of Liberia." Presentation was made by 13-year-old Karen Gibson (2nd from left) granddaughter of Truman K. Gibson, sr., (left) president of Supreme Liberty Life. At right is John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of the Chicago Defender.

Howard Confers Degree Upon Liberian Head

Black Dispatch p. 1

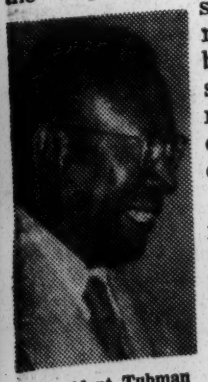


In the picture above can be seen President W. S. V. Tubman, of Liberia, with President Mordecai Johnson to the right, at the moment when Howard university conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the distinguished West African.

Tubman To Arrive Here Today

Constitution Fri. 11-5-54 p. 28

William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman, the 18th president of the Republic of Liberia, was scheduled to arrive in Atlanta by special train shortly after midnight Thursday for a two-day visit.



President Tubman

He will be officially welcomed in one of his two private cars on a siding at the east end of Terminal Station by Mayor Hartsfield and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, at 8:30 a.m. Friday.

Dr. Clement, the Liberian President's official host in Atlanta, said he will receive two honorary degrees—one from Atlanta University and one from Morehouse College—at Sister's Chapel at 11 a.m. The ceremony will be attended by students, faculty and trustees of the Negro colleges. President Tubman will spend the afternoon touring the Negro business district on Auburn avenue and will be entertained at a public reception from 8 to 10 p.m. in the chemistry buildng lounge on the Morehouse campus.

His schedule for Saturday will include a tour of Westside Negro housing and schools and, if the weather permits, the Xavier University-Clark College football game at Herndon Stadium during the afternoon.

President Tubman has expressed a desire to visit Atlanta because his mother, Elizabeth Rebecca Barnes Tubman, emigrated from here to Liberia in 1872.

President Tubman Arrives In Atlanta Fri. For 2-Day Visit

Daily World Atlanta p. 1 Dec.

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS
(SNS Staff Writer)

President William V. S. Tubman of the West African Republic of Liberia will arrive in Atlanta, the birthplace of his mother, Friday for a two-day official visit as the guest of Atlanta University and on the alleged invitation of Georgia's Governor Talmadge.

Thur. 11-4-54

While in the city, President Tubman, who is on a State Visit to this country, will receive honorary degrees from Atlanta University and Morehouse College at a special convocation Friday morning from 8 to 10 in Sisters Chapel on the Spelman College campus. Presidents Morehouse College and Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, extended the Liberia president a joint invitation to come here to be awarded the L. H. D and the LL. D. degrees by ther respective institutions. The general public has been invited to attend this convocation.

Coming to Georgia during his natal month, the Liberian president visits the state from which his paternal grandparents and his mother immigrated to Liberia—Augusta and Atlanta respectively. Although this is his first State Visit to the United States, President Tubman accompanied President Barclay to this country as President-elect in May 1943 at the invitation of the late President F. D. Roosevelt. He has also been the guest of the Spanish government.

The eldest of the Tubman's five children, William Jr., graduated from Governor Dummer Academy in Massachusetts and attended Harvard University.

President Tubman, a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Liberia as well as Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, expressed his interest in "having the five-year agreement of cooperation between the government of the United States and Liberia under the latter's five-year development plan extended to nine-years because of the immense benefits that accrued to the country as a result of American technicians and experts cooperating with Liberians in agriculture, education, public health and sanitation and arrangements particularly for the construction of roads."

In a recent interview, Mr. Tubman asserted that he preferred an open door policy for foreign investors, but upheld the validity of a Liberian law prevailing that only members of the African race are eligible to own land and become citizens. This constitutional provision, written by an American, "has saved the country from being lost to us by what could be termed 'honorable purchase;' he said.

Daily World Dec. 11-4-54

When asked of his feeling about the world situation, he chided the great powers, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France saying they "appear more interested in their individual nationalism which may have a tendency to prevent them from seeing some of the wrongs in themselves and the rights in others."

Liberia s known to have a strong centralized government and its dominant party is known as the Whig Party. The colony was founded by the American Colonization Society, and declared her independence as a free sovereign state on July 26, 1847. Patterned after that of the United States, its government is comprised of three branches: Legislatixe, Executive and Judicial.

President Tubman will be accompanied by seven key members of his administration including the state, ambassador to the U. S. The National Citizens' Committee appointed for the entertaining of the Liberiah president is comprised of prominent Americans of several races and many walks of life.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN, left, shown being received in Washington by President Eisenhower, shortly after his arrival in the United States. President Tubman will be in Atlanta Friday and Saturday of this week as the guest of Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University, and the Atlanta University System. The Liberian President will receive honorary degrees from Atlanta University and Morehouse College. He is also scheduled to visit some of the leading business institutions along Auburn Avenue following ceremonies at Atlanta University. — (Special Photo)

Tubman, Nixon Pro-American Salute Liberia

dat. 11-6-54

CHICAGO (ANP)—Vice President Richard Nixon will pay tribute to Liberia Sunday, Nov. 7, over the coast to coast facilities of the National Negro network.

Titled "A Salute to Liberia," the broadcast will feature a special message from the United States people by William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia.

Ralph Bunche, undersecretary of the UN, will also participate in the program, honoring Liberia and its accomplishments.

There, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, in a masterful speech linked colored Americans with the people of Liberia, in the way they both today are pursuing two words:

Dr. Tobias said colored people in this country are pursuing a word called integration. And he said in Liberia the Liberians are pursuing the word independence.

Declaring that the aim of each group was virtually the same, Dr. Tobias said: I believe that we have something to share with each other."

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Congressman Adam C. Powell and Bernard Baruch were among those on the dais as Dr. Tobias spoke and Mr. Baruch in a rare public gesture for him volunteered to "say a few words."

He told Mr. Tubman that he was sure that he would be able to go home and tell the Liberians of the great respect America has for his country and he said he hoped that Mr. Tubman would be able to get the financial aid he was seeking from the United States.

But, he said, more than that, he hoped that Mr. Tubman and Liberia would be able to get the badly needed aid from private capital in this country to work for the elevation of his people.

Mr. Tubman was so impressed by the remarks of the mayor, Dr. Tobias and Mr. Baruch that when he arose he asked permission to put aside his prepared text and "implement" it by addressing himself to their remarks.

He then told Mr. Baruch "Sir, you have said for me what I could not say for myself."

To Dr. Tobias he said: "You have always been an understanding character in the life of your nation, not only of the colored race but of all races of mankind."

Mr. Tubman then made his strongest statement of the day. He said he had noted that there are some white people as well as colored who are underprivileged but that he was opposed to reversing the position of white people as the majority race.

He said to have white people oppressed by dark races would be just as unfair to the whites as it is now to the colored, and that he is against that.

"Instead," he said, "I hope the day will come when all mankind will be integrated, when love and peace and happiness and respect one for the other shall dominate the human family."

It was a moment of great emotion for Mr. Tubman as he said this and he was loudly applauded.

Mr. Tubman arrived here at 8:20 a.m. from Cleveland aboard the Southwest Limited out of St.

Tubman Call P.1 Gets Big Ovation

Fri. 10-5-54

500,000 Turn Out For Ticker Tape Welcome To Visitor

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York, a city which belongs to the world, welcomed one of its foreign sons Thursday as a lunchtime crowd of 500,000 thundered a ticker tape welcome up Broadway to President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia.

Following the parade which was led by marching units of the armed forces and the New York City Fire and Sanitation Departments, Mr. Tubman was welcomed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner as a man who "is no stranger to us because he is a descendant of residents of America and many of our people are descendants of residents of Liberia."

Mayor Wagner then presented Mr. Tubman with the city's medal of honor for distinguished visitors and he was then whisked away in a Cadillac motorcade uptown to the Waldorf-Astoria hotel where he was guest of the city at an official luncheon in the Empire Room.

TUBMAN SCHEDULE UPSET BY POLITICS

Times P.10

Liberian President's Desire to Avoid Offense Causes Several Shifts in Plans

Newyork N.Y.

By EMMA HARRISON

The President of Liberia has discovered that protocol and politics do mix—especially in an election week. In view of that, a perplexed President William V. S. Tubman canceled "controversial" trips to Hyde Park and Harlem yesterday Instead he toured Rockefeller Center.

Although the mild-mannered visitor has submitted to some political buffeting here in the interests of non-partisanship, sources close to him admit that he has been "disturbed" and "embarrassed" at having to cancel some engagement he had accepted months ago.

Times 11-2-54

Complications in his social life in New York State arose a few weeks ago when Governor Dewey began to pay attention to the visiting West African leader, a source close to President Tubman revealed. He said that before the Tubman visit the governors of many states were asked to meet and entertain him. All except one, including Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, answered in the affirmative. He said that at that time the Governor of New York "wasn't interested."

When Governor Dewey later evinced an interest in spending last Sunday with President Tubman on a tour of state housing and highway projects, Mr. Tubman "deferred."

As the friend put it, President Tubman was in New York State and felt it incumbent upon him to comply. He was also anxious, it was explained, not to prejudice the negotiations now under way between the United States Government and Liberia for extension of technical assistance funds.

Two Engagements Postponed

He postponed his visit to Hyde Park on Sunday to lay a wreath on the tomb of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his date for a service and reception in his honor at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, where Democratic Representative Adam Clayton Powell is the pastor. The Embassy of Liberia sent out another schedule. President Tubman was to go to Hyde Park yesterday. Officials at the Abyssinian Church said he had made arrangements to arrive there yesterday about 6 P. M.

However, as the schedule finally emerged, President Tubman couldn't make either date. He took a tour of the R. C. A. Building, where he met some non-controversial pupils of the third grade of Public School 193, Brooklyn, who were sight-seeing with their teacher, Miss Evelyn Abt.

At noon, according to schedule, President Tubman was lunching in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel's Peacock Alley as the guest of four religious, educational and medical groups that are associated with his country and met to honor him. They were the board of directors of the Liberian Institute for Tropical Medicine, the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches, the New York State Colonization Society and the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Would Eradicate Hatred

He declared that a major problem of our age was "to eradicate hatred and jealousy from the hearts of men."

"Unfortunately, however," he added, "we seem to be living in an age of slackening power of faith and convictions. * * * Sometimes we seem to have lost the feeling for that which is right. Sometimes people seemed to be listening least of all to the voice of the heart."

He urged that, to create a balance betwen the "material and the spiritual," the "church should be given a seat in all councils of state today."

On Mr. Tubman's schedule today is an inspection tour of the harbor, on the Big Pebble, with the Commissioners of the Port of New York Authority as hosts.

Late tonight President Tubman will depart for Alabama and a tour of the Southern states, where he will be honored at several universities. According to his aides, he still hopes to make that trip to Hyde Park and to the Abyssinian Church when he returns to New York on Nov. 11 and when the election furore has blown over

RAIL DELAY CUTS TUBMAN'S VISIT

Liberian Leader Gets Red-Carpet Welcome

By PEN WILSON

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia visited New Orleans Sunday to receive traditional red carpet, honor-guard treatment in a whirlwind tour of the city.

Delayed two hours and 15 minutes by a train mishap in Alabama, the president's already crowded schedule was shaved for split-second timing which permitted only a brief welcoming at Union Passenger Terminal and a 10-minute press conference in the morning.

Later in the day President Tubman and his party toured the New Orleans harbor aboard the Dock Board yacht Good Neighbor, visited Xavier university where the president received his sixth honorary degree in his current visit to the United States, attended two receptions and a private state dinner.

The abbreviated schedule called for the group to depart by train for New York city at 11 p. m.

The 58-year-old, cigar-smoking leader of Liberia appeared hale and hearty despite oft-expressed fears of US state department personnel that the trip had been particularly fatiguing.

An Associated Press report from Montgomery, Ala., quoted J. P. Pritchett, general yardmaster there for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, as saying the special coach carrying President Tubman was one of a string of cars that came uncoupled about a half mile out of Montgomery's Union Station as the train was still gathering speed.

Cars Break Loose

The air brakes went into action automatically when the string broke loose at a dining car, bringing the section containing the Tubman party to a jarring halt. No injuries were reported. The train was going about 25 miles an hour at the time.

A defective steam coupler was blamed for the mishap.

On hand to welcome the president at the New Orleans terminal were Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, a host of dignitaries and a cheering crowd of several hundred.

As President Tubman descended from his special car, an honor guard of 30 soldiers of the 381st Transportation Battalion from Camp Leroy Johnson snapped to attention to present arms while the Algiers Naval Station band responded with ruffles and flourishes and the Liberian national anthem.

Times Picayune

Led by the president, the party proceeded via red carpet to a waiting motorcade of nine cars which, with the help of a police escort, sped to the Roosevelt Hotel and the International Suite, the group's headquarters while here.

Mon 11-8-54

Conference Shortened

There President Tubman changed from a natty, tan suit into a charcoal black costume, rested briefly and then was whisked to International House where a scheduled one-hour press conference was held in 10 minutes.

P. 8

Readily responding to questions fired by a battery of newspapermen, the president told of Liberia's plans to encourage the investment of private, foreign capital in the country's five-year plan to expand its economy.

Listing a number of American firms who now have interests in Liberia, President Tubman said, "We still need more American engineers to help us with our expanded road-building program."

He said the country, which is situated on the west coast of Africa and whose population numbers nearly 2,000,000, is vitally interested in expanding the five-year plan into a nine-year plan "so that the economy can be expanded and to develop the growth of hospitals, schools and other such fundamental facilities."

He said a number of key advisers and cabinet members had remained in Washington, D. C., "to work out details of an extension agreement with the United States."

Questioned later aboard the Good Neighbor, President Tubman said he has been encouraged by the results of earlier conferences with both American government officials and business men but said it was still too early to state precisely what agreements, if any, have been reached.

"I feel a reasonable amount of encouragement," he said, "but we will expand into the nine-year program in any case."

Declines to Comment

Asked to comment on the recent US Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools, President Tubman said, "We were happy to learn of it in Liberia."

Asked for the reaction of Liberians to protests on the ruling, the president, whose forebears were Georgia slaves, said:

"It would be more than inappropriate of me to express an opinion."

In earlier interviews he has been quoted as saying, "If the Supreme Court of Liberia hands down a decision it becomes law and we respect law."

He has persistently declined specific comment, however, on American issues.

He said a "caste system" existed in Liberia in 1847 "but in 1867 or 1868 it was abolished." He said, "There is no segregation in Liberia."

President Tubman confirmed that only members of the Negro race may become citizens of Liberia with rights to own and work land, but said foreign interests are encouraged.

After touring the harbor and receiving a 21-gun salute from the Algiers Naval Station, the Good Neighbor stopped at the Mandeville wharf where President Tubman and his party were taken on a brief tour of the city while en route to Xavier university.

Liberian officials who accompanied the president during the day included Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian ambassador to the United States, and Brig. Gen. Robert A. Brewer, aid-de-camp to President Tubman.

They were accompanied by Victor Purse, deputy chief of protocol of the US state department, a number of other state department officials and a large security force of state department and New Orleans police, many of whom were plainclothesmen.

Welcomed by Leaders

Among those on hand for the 10:20 a. m. arrival in addition to Mayor Morrison were A. E. Hegewisch, chairman of the citizens committee in charge of arrangements; Clay Shaw, vice-chairman of the committee; R. S. Hecht, board chairman of the Mississippi Shipping Company; Harry X. Kelly, president of the same company; Col. Mark J. Roy, commandant of the New Orleans Air Reserve Center; Lt. Col. Thomas F. Stein Jr. of Camp Leroy Johnson; Dr. Charles W. Pemberton, Liberian vice-consul in Port Arthur, Tex.; W. H. Mitchell, Liberian consul general in New Orleans; Charles Nutter, managing director of International House, and Dr. Leon Baisier of Xavier university.

Social gatherings for President Tubman and his party included a reception at the home of Liberian consul general Mitchell, 2903 Milan, and a stag reception at International House.

A private state dinner, the citizens committee in charge of arrangements serving as host, was scheduled to be held aboard the Delta Line's Del Mar, moored at the Poydras st. wharf.

The Tubman party arrived in New York city by boat Oct. 16 and since then has visited in Washington, D. C., Akron and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Chicago, Lafayette, Pa., Tuskegee, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., last stop before coming to New Orleans.

From here the party continues to New York city and on Nov. 12 is to leave New York for Haiti and Jamaica before returning via a Mississippi Shipping Company Delta Line ship to Liberia.

President Tubman's Visit

Times-Picayune

In coming to New Orleans on his state visit to the United States, President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia is recognizing the important part played by New Orleanians—primarily the late John McDonogh—in creating the Negro republic on the west coast of Africa. For Mr. McDonogh not only emancipated his own slaves in 1842, sent them to the territory of the American Colonization Society and financed them, but over his entire life maintained the closest interest in the progress and the development of the area.

Sat. 11-6-54

When, in May, 1842, the ship Mariposa sailed from New Orleans bound for Monrovia, there were about 90 Negroes just emancipated by Mr. McDonogh, who had long been interested in the American Colonization Society and saw their settlement in what is now Liberia as the goal of freedom. Among those Negroes from New Orleans were two of the outstanding early leaders of the territory: George R. Ellis McDonogh and his brother, Washington McDonogh.

In the Louisiana Historical Quarterly's McDonogh anniversary number — which, by the way "busts" many of the unfavorable legends that have grown up about John McDonogh, he is called "the foster father of Liberian colonists." The account on the former McDonogh slaves concludes by noting that like "their master they became landowners, planters, traders, manufacturers, and speculators, thereby infusing vigorous new blood into Liberia's economic system."

New Orleans La.

But Liberia caused him one disappointment. His cherished dream of settling all his former slaves at "McDonogh, Liberia" came to nought. Instead the McDonogh people found opportunities and success in Monrovia and in the "Louisiana" area just outside the capital along the St. Paul river.

Through his visits to New Orleans and to Georgia, from where his forebears emmigrated, President Tubman will see at first-hand the accomplishments in many fields of others of his race who have remained here in the South.

Tubman Touring South, Back Nov. 11

World-Telegram & Sun
Wed. 11-3-54
New York N.Y.

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia left last night for a tour of Southern cities. Mr. Tubman and a party of 15 left Pennsylvania Station for Chehaw, Ala. They are scheduled to arrive there tonight. The Liberian President was to visit Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans and St. Louis, among other places, and return to New York on Armistice Day.

Liberia's President Meets with New Orleanians

Times Picayune New Orleans, La.
Mon. 11-8-54

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

THE DOCK BOARD YACHT GOOD NEIGHBOR was the scene Sunday of a meeting of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia and a number of New Orleanians. Shown during a tour of the New Orleans harbor are (from left) Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, President Tubman, R. S. Hecht, board chairman of the Mississippi Shipping Company, and A. E. Hegewisch, chairman of the citizens committee in charge of arrangements.

P. 1

Capital Afro-American Observer Baltimore, Md. by Alice Dunnigan Sat. 11-6-54

President Tubman comes to town

PRESIDENT TUBMAN'S visit to the nation's Capital met with mixed reaction. Some people complained that he did not receive the fan-fare, especially with the daily press, that was awarded Emperor Haile Selassie on his recent visit to Washington.

Others were squawking because he got more attention, especially from the top executives, than did Prime Minister Mohammed Ali of Pakistan.

—o O o—

SOME CLAIM that all the "red-carpet" treatment afforded the President of Liberia was merely a political gesture on the part of the administration to get colored votes.

It has been further reported that Governor Dewey of New York had extended an invitation to the Liberian president in an effort to keep him from visiting Hyde Park and laying a wreath on the tomb of the late President Roosevelt.

A spokesman from the Embassy, however, claims to have no knowledge of this scheme. "The President of Liberia will visit Hyde Park on Nov. 1," the spokesman said, "and will lay a wreath on the tomb of the late President Roosevelt."

—o O o—

PRESIDENT TUBMAN, who prides himself as being an alert politician, is reported to be somewhat confused about all the political hassle in the United States. He realizes that he is the guest of a Republican President and must abide by his host's wishes.

Somehow he couldn't understand why there was any objection to his accepting an invitation from Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

A spokesman for the Embassy said it had not been decided whether President Tubman would visit the governor of Georgia while in Atlanta to receive an honorary degree from Atlanta University.

—o O o—

INCIDENTALLY, President Tubman will receive at least 10 honorary degrees while in the states. This breaks the record of all visiting celebrities.

Besides the LLD which he received from Atlanta and the LLD from Morehouse, he has already, or will, receive degrees from Howard, Morgan State in Baltimore, Langston in Oklahoma, Lafayette and Lincoln in Pennsylvania, Akron University in Ohio, Tuskegee in Alabama, and Xavier in Louisiana.

President Tubman was wined and dined in the highest degree during his few days in Washington, in spite of cries from some of the high echelons who felt that they should have been invited to either President Eisenhower's state dinner, or President Tubman's private dinner.

—o O o—

IN SPITE OF all this, Ambassador Simpson tried to make up by inviting everybody with any civic, social, political or diplomatic connections to the reception held at the Mayflower.

Here was food, the like of which has not been seen in Washington for months. This was certainly no indication that the Embassy is slow in paying its grocery bills as charged a few weeks ago by columnist Walter Winchell.

A spokesman for the Embassy said they had contacted Walter Winchell regarding his statement, assuring him that they owed no grocery bills to their knowledge. They requested that if he had any information of an unpaid bill, they would appreciate him notifying them of its existence.

There just could possily be some bill that has been overlooked but they had no knowledge of it. Several weeks have passed since the letter went out, but still no word from Winchell when last checked.

—o O o—

IT IS RUMORED that a top newspaper man in Washington was right on the verge of being appointed to the position of purchasing agent for the Lebanon government when something went haywire and the gentleman lost out.

It is said that he now has his sight turned in another direction.

Another rumor making the rounds is that the job previously held by Alvin Rucker with the President's Committee on Government Contracts has been abolished since Rucker was given an overseas appointment in foreign service.

Was there any special reason why Rucker was kicked upstairs to another position and his job wiped out? No member on the staff of this committee could be reached for comment.

Half million hail Tubman

Afro-American p. 2 Sat. 11-6-54 Baltimore, Md.

NYC ticker tape greets President

By JAMES C. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y.—New York, a city which belongs to the world, welcomed one of its foreign sons Thursday as a lunchtime crowd of 500,000 thundered a ticker tape welcome up Broadway to President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia.

Following the parade which was led by marching units of the armed forces and the New York City Fire and Sanitation Departments, Mr. Tubman was welcomed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner as a man who "is no stranger to us because he is a descendant of residents of America and many of our people are descendants of residents of Liberia."

Mayor Wagner then presented Mr. Tubman with the city's medal of honor for distinguished visitors and he was then whisked away in a Cadillac motorcade uptown to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel where he was guest of the city at an official luncheon in the Empire Room.

THERE, DR. CHANNING H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, in a masterful speech linked colored Americans with the people of Liberia in the way they both today are pursuing two words:

Dr. Tobias said colored people in this country are pursuing a word called integration. And he said in Liberia the Liberians are pursuing the word independence.

Declaring that the aim of each group was virtually the same Dr. Tobias said: "I believe that we have something to share with each other."

DR. RALPH J. Bunche, Congressman Adam C. Powell and Bernard Baruch were among those on the dais as Dr. Tobias spoke and Mr. Baruch in a rare public gesture for him volunteered to "say a few words."

He told Mr. Tubman that he was sure that he would be able to go home and tell the Liberians of the great respect America has for his country and he said he hoped that Mr. Tubman would be able to get the financial aid he was seeking from the United States.

But, he said, more than that, he hoped that Mr. Tubman and Liberia would be able to get the badly needed aid from private capital in this country to work for the elevation of his people.

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MR. TUBMAN was so impressed by the remarks of the mayor, Dr. Tobias and Mr. Baruch that when he rose he asked permission to put aside his prepared text and "implement" it by addressing himself to their remarks.

He then told Mr. Baruch "Sir, you have said for me what I could not say for myself."

To Dr. Tobias he said: "You have always been an understanding character in the life of your nation, not only of the colored race but of all races of mankind."

Mr. Tubman then made his strongest statement of the day. He said he had noted that there are some white people as well as colored who are underprivileged but that he was opposed to reversing the position of white people as the majority race.

He said to have white people oppressed by dark races would be just as unfair to the whites as it is now to the colored, and that he is aganist that.

"INSTEAD," he said, "I hope the day will come when all mankind will be integrated, when love and peace and happiness and respect one for the other shall dominate the human family."

It was a moment of great emotion for Mr. Tubman as he said this and he was loudly applauded.

Mr. Tubman arrived here at 8:20 a.m. from Cleveland aboard the Southwest Limited out of St. Louis. He shunned the crowds at Grand Central Station and went straight to his suite in the Waldorf Towers where he met with officials of his government and had other visitors. Among them Dr. F. D. Patterson and Lansdale Christie.

THEN, THREE hours later, he arrived at the Battery for the ticker tape parade. Following the luncheon which was held until 3 p.m., he rested until five p.m. when he received 2,500 persons at a reception at the Waldorf in his honor.

Hulan Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan was a speaker at the City Hall ceremonies.

Mr. Tubman is under heavy pressure here from his advisers and well wishers to cancel an official visit to Georgia as guest of Governor Talmadge and go into the state as an unofficial guest so that Mr. Talmadge might not be able to officially slight him because of his race.

A close aide of the president told the AFRO Thursday, however, that "We can't do a thing. He is determined to go there and it looks as if he is going officially."

Cancel Talmadge Off Tubman's List

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-6-54 P. 1

Won't see Ga. governor while visiting Atlanta

Ambassador says invitation was diplomatic move

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—President Tubman of Liberia is not going to Georgia as the official guest of Governor Herman Talmadge and does not expect to see the governor when he arrives there, Liberian Ambassador Henry L. Simpson told the AFRO exclusively here Friday.

Ambassador Simpson said it is true that President Tubman holds an official invitation from Governor Talmadge to visit the state and that he is going to Atlanta.

But he emphasized that he himself had asked the governor to send the letter as a matter of diplomatic protocol and that at the time he requested Governor Talmadge to write the letter he was never under the impression that the two men would meet officially.

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AMBASSADOR SIMPSON said Mr. Tubman received an invitation from Morehouse College and Atlanta University to visit Atlanta.

He said when he learned that the president had accepted the invitation, he as ambassador, realized that it would not be diplomatic protocol for the president to visit the State Capital without an official invitation from the governor.

He said he therefore asked Governor Talmadge to send an official letter inviting Mr. Tubman to the state and that that is the extent of the invitation.

He emphasized that no plans are under way for the two men to meet.

AMBASSADOR SIMPSON yielded to the interview after this reporter told him of the strong feelings among colored leaders who were urging the Liberian president not to make an official visit to the race-baiting Georgia governor and give him an opportunity to diplomatically slight him.

The demands that Mr. Tubman not make such a visit have been building up among colored leaders ever since he arrived in this country.

It is known that many leaders have directly approached him on the subject but up until the Simpson interview it was believed that Mr. Tubman was going to the state under the expectation of being received officially by Governor Talmadge.

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MR. TUBMAN himself said on his arrival here that he had been invited by Governor Talmadge and that he was going to Georgia, the home of his mother, "no matter what the circumstances."

There were those who speculate that the wily Georgia governor might yet seize the opportunity to stage a surprise welcome for Mr. Tubman and thus confound his critics who have labelled him a race baiter.

A high NAACP official said Talmadge is the number one enemy of colored Americans and that he hoped Mr. Tubman would not give him an opportunity to do anything that would make him appear as anything other than what he is.

Mr. Tubman left New York November 2, for Georgia.

Courier Editorials

Liberian Visitor

ALTHOUGH all American Negroes possess African ancestry and their forefathers came from many parts of that great continent, most of them in modern times have always felt closest to Liberia, the West African republic whose distinguished President William V. S. Tubman arrived for a visit last Saturday morning.

American Negroes have felt closer to Liberia than any other part of Africa because Liberia was settled by American freedmen with the advice and assistance of white Americans of distinction, because American Negro churches have contributed so much to missionary work in that country, and because its official language and culture Liberia is American.

Symbolic of this bond between Liberians and Americans is President Tubman himself whose father was descendant of early settlers who came out from Augusta, Ga., in 1834, and whose mother emigrated from Atlanta, Ga., in 1872.

Like the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock in search of religious and political liberty, the American settlers of Liberia went there to find the freedom, security and self-respect which was denied them in the land of their birth, and from 1821 onwards they fought tenaciously to build an African Zion to which all black folk who sought a haven from the buffets and insults of the white world could go and settle down.

When it is considered that from the founding of Jamestown, Va., to the end of the eighteenth century very few white Americans penetrated the wilderness beyond the Alleghenies because of the hostility of the natives and the hardships of life, the achievement of the American Negro settlers in Liberia is remarkable.

They faced almost as many war-like natives in Liberia as the early settlers of the United States faced in the whole continent, and the African nations were better armed and equally determined not to share their land with the freedmen nor to accept the alien culture brought from America.

While, as in America, the first lands were purchased or obtained by agreement, the settlers were soon forced to fight for their very existence in numerous devastating conflicts, and the great national heroes are the American freedmen who strove so bravely in those wars and led their people to victory against great odds.

Liberia, comparable in size to our state of Ohio, became a free and sovereign state, patterned closely after the United States, on July 26, 1847; and despite numerous vicissitudes has survived to the present day, thanks in no small measure to the aid and assistance from an ever-friendly United States, without which she would have been destroyed by jealous and avaricious neighbors.

The last decade may well be described as the golden age of this first African republic for with the outbreak of war between the United States and the Axis powers, Liberia cooperated with America in the global conflict as a base and was the recipient of much aid then and thereafter, both governmental and private.

Endowed with fertile soil, bountiful rainfall and such natural resources as copper, corundum, diamonds, gold, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, rubber, timber, coffee, cocoa, piassava and timber, now being developed with American finance, Liberia bids fair to become one of the most prosperous countries in Africa.

Much of this progress has taken place under the administration of the intelligent, capable and energetic 59-year-old President who comes to this country on his second state visit since 1943.

America generally, and Negro America particularly, welcomes this black statesman who has wisely cast his lot with the free world.

President Tubman awarded citation

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Council of Women conferred a citation on President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia in a simple but beautiful ceremony at the Liberian Chancery here.

On hand to greet President Tubman were:

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, former national president; Mrs. Jane Spaulding, treasurer; Mrs. Regina Chandler, who visited Liberia at the last inauguration; Mrs. Mildred Carr, vice chairman of the Finance Committee; Mrs. Thelma Young, member of the Executive Committee; Mrs. Marion Bluitt, secretary of the Board of Directors and national president of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa; Mrs. Aliene C. Ewell, regional director and Mrs. Naomah W. Maise, executive director.

HONORS FOR PRESIDENT — President Martin D. Jenkins of Morgan State College, Baltimore, confers the degree of doctor of laws on Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman during ceremonies Thursday at school. Mr. Tubman was honored before nearly 2,000 persons for "your quarter of a century of self-giving exertions in promoting the common well in your native land by a distinguished public career."

Press invite to Ike-Tubman reception proves faux pas

Afro-American p. 2
Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Invitations to about 14 members of the press, who had had their white ties and tails, cleaned, were revoked Tuesday and they were barred from the reception for some 40 guests following the state dinner given at the Liberian Embassy by President Tubman for President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Ref. 10-30-54

The only explanation for the revocation of the invitations was that the White House had decided it would be an invasion of President Eisenhower's privacy for reporters to be on hand when the President remains for a reception.

In addition to the guests of honor others at the dinner included.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Earl Warren, the Dean of the Diplomatic Crops, Norwegian Ambassador Wilhelm Munthe de Morganstierne, and Mme. Munthe de Morganstierne;

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THE ACTING secretary of State and Mrs. Herbert Hoover Jr.; the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry A. Byroade; William E. Dennis, secretary of state of Liberia; the Liberian Attorney General C. Abayomi Cassell; the Director General of the Liberian National Public Health Service, Dr. Joseph N. Togba; the Ambassador of Liberia and Mrs. Clarence Simpson;

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Mrs. Robert L. Vann; General and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis, Brig. Gen. William L. Fagg, United States Air Force, aide to the Liberian President; and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Mrs. Johnson;

Others at the dinner included Brig. Gen. Robert W. Brewer Liberian military aide to President Tubman; Liberian Economic Adviser Charles D. Sherman Nathaniel V. Massaquoi, assistant secretary of public instruction of Liberia, and the Liberian director of mines and geology, Arthur Sherman.

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FRESH CAVIAR with sour cream started off the six-course dinner. Then there was Consomme Brunoise aux beries; Lobster Americaine with rice, followed by roast partridge with truffles, and with this braised Belgian endive, green peas and souffle potatoes.

After a mixed green salad came the dessert, baked Alaska crowned with black cherries au Kirsch flambee.

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FOLLOWING THE dinner a small additional group of guests attended a reception.

Those included Adm. Arthur W. Radord, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mrs. Radord;

John F. Simmons, chief of protocol at the State Department and Mrs. Simmons; Attorney General and Mrs. Herbert Brownell; the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks; Undersecretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Marion Folsom;

The chairman of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, Ambassador Henry F. Cooper; the Liberian Ambassador to Spain, H. E. J. Dudley Lawrence; Liberian Associate Justice Natty B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Black (he is the Republic Steel representative); Fred Marshall (he is the Goodrich Rubber Company representative) and Mrs. Marshall; Brig. Gen. Richard L. Jones, head of the United States Operations Mission in Liberia; Lt. Col. Robert L. Schulz, military aide to President Eisenhower, and Mrs. Schulz, and the director of the United States Information Agency and Mrs. Theodore Streibert.

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OTHERS AT THE reception were Dr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Patterson, Melvin C. Sharpe, president of the District of Columbia Board of Education, and Mrs. Sharpe; Dr. and Mrs. John W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Val J. Washington, Stanley Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Baron K. Larabee, Col. and Mrs. Lansdell K. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. George McKibbon and Mrs. William L. Fagg.

Entertaining for the visiting Liberian President continued Wednesday with a luncheon in his honor given by John B. Payson, vice president of the International Bank of Washington, at the Statler Hotel; and Liberian Ambassador and Mrs. Clarence L. Simpson gave a large reception for him at the Mayflower Hotel. Later Wednesday evening Acting Secretary of State and Mrs. Hoover gave a dinner in his honor at Anderson House.

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John Davis Relieved of FOA Duties

Position Goes To Gen. Richard Jones of Chicago

MONROVIA, Liberia. — (Associated Negro Press Cable)— Dr. John W. Davis director of the U. S. Foreign Operations Mission to Liberia, has been summarily dismissed from his post, three months before the expiration of his contract.

Reports here are that Brig. Gen. Richard "Dick" Jones, department store executive and a "favorite son" of important Republican politicians in Illinois, will succeed to the job.

News of the firing of Dr. Davis, who until he came to Liberia nearly two years ago was president of West Virginia State college, struck official circles in Liberia with dism

Liberians in the main believe Dr. Davis has done a superior job in managing the three-score U. S. technicians working here under FOA. They say that the whole program of technical cooperation formerly known as Point 4 has prospered and grown under his leadership.

Liberians Are Puzzled

One of the aspects of the case which has puzzled Liberians is that Dr. Davis and his staff have been engaged in working out some important matters between Liberian and American officials. It seems to people here unrealistic to pull a man away while he was engaged in top secret negotiations vital to both countries. Some Liberians feel that the U. S. is trying to intimidate them by knocking the props out from under them.

Dr. Davis had only three months to serve under his present contract. Liberians were hoping he would be reassigned here but it is understood that he was determined to retire when his contract was finished because he had writing commitments with a publishing firm in the United States which he felt could not be delayed any longer. Nevertheless, there appeared to be no reason for cancelling his appointment before his tour of duty was completed.

Gen. "Dick" Jones who will succeed him, is not known in Liberia. His brother, George Maceo Jones, a well know architect in Chicago, has recently been appointed to a high post in the U. S. technical corps working here and is expected here soon. Officers in the American military mission stationed here, some of whom have soldiered with Gen. Jones when he used to command the old "8th regiment" in the Illinois National Guard, gave him high rating.

Interviewed by an Associated Negro Press reporter, Dr. Davis said:

"I have enjoyed my work here immensely. I will be able to leave Liberia with a certain sense of accomplishment and achievement.

"The Liberian people have been lovely to me and the members of my family. They have rallied to my efforts here. The net result of my work has been the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and understanding between the Governments of Liberia and the United States of America."

Mrs. Davis and their daughter, Dash, leave Liberia next week and enroute home will visit Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Geneva, Zurich, Paris and London. Arriving in America about Sept. 20, Mrs. Davis will go to Englewood, N. J., to get their home ready for family use while Dash will proceed to Oberlin college for her senior year.

President of Liberia to Stop in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, will visit the state of Oklahoma in November, as a guest of Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university.

Gov. Johnston Murray announced the acceptance of an invitation he sent to President Tubman last month.

The Liberian chief executive will be honored by Langston with a plaque. The president has a special love for Langston because a faculty member, Dr. M. B. Tolson is the "poet laureate" of Liberia. Dr. Tolson was recently "knighted" by the republic because of a book of poems he wrote about that nation.

LIBERIA

Tubman To Be Accorded Official Honor Here

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Every official honor that is customarily extended visiting heads of state will be accorded Liberian President William V. S. Tubman when he comes to the United States next month.

These will include dinners in his honor by President and Mrs. Eisenhower and by Secretary of State and Mrs. John Foster Dulles.

Arrangements are now being completed for Mr. Tubman's visit. He is coming at the invitation of Mr. Eisenhower and will be the President's overnight guest at the White House. The next day he will move across Pennsylvania avenue to Blair House where heads of state stay during their Washington visit.

In extending the invitation to Mr. Tubman in April, Mr. Eisenhower recalled the traditional bonds of warm feeling which unite Liberia and the United States and emphasized the admiration of Americans for the achievements of the West African republic and the role it plays in Africa.

Mr. Tubman will arrive on October 16 in New York City and will remain there two days. He is leaving by boat for the United States October

The Liberian President will arrive at the Military Air Transport Service Terminal on Monday, October 18, at 4 p. m., and will be officially welcomed. From there he and his party will go directly to the White House where he will received by President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

At 8 o'clock that evening, President and Mrs. Eisenhower will give a state dinner in his honor. He will stay at the White House that night, moving to Blair House the next morning.

His tentative program for October 19 calls for visits to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and to Arlington National Cemetery e he w yalili ma-yh Eo Cemetery where he will lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Newspaper, radio and television correspondents' association will jointly give a luncheon for him that day.

After a state visit of three days in Washington, Mr. Tubman expects to make an extended tour of about three weeks through the United States, which will take him to Baltimore, Arkan, Ohio, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, New York, Atlanta and New Orleans, where he will depart for Haiti.

Mr. Tubman plans to visit various educational institutions, including Howard University, Morgan State College, the University of Chicago, Lafayette College, Lincoln University, Atlanta University, Tuskegee Institute and Langston University.

Details of most of the tour following the state visit are being arranged by a National Citizens' Committee for the Entertainment of President Tubman, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier.

While the State Department has not yet made public the detailed program of the visit, NNPA learned that Mr. Tubman plans to tour public buildings in Washington and visit the Lincoln Memorial on October 20. That afternoon, the Liberian Ambassador, Clarence L. Simpson, and Mrs. Simpson will give a reception in Mr. Tubman's honor at the Mayflower Hotel, and later that evening Secretary and Mrs. Dulles will have a dinner in his honor.

Mr. Tubman will visit Morgan State College on October 21 and receive honorary degree from that institution.

There will be fifteen persons in Mr. Tubman's party, including a butler. The State Department will send with him on his tour five representatives and there also will be five security officers to protect him.

The twenty-five co-chairmen of the National Citizens Committee for the Entertainment of President Tubman, headed by Mrs. Vann are:

George McKibbin, Chicago, lawyer and vice chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. J. T Aldrich, St. Louis; Claude Barnett, Chicago, director of the Associated Negro Press; Joseph Bibb, Chicago, director of safety of Illinois.

Liberian President In D.C. Visit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).— President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia arrived here today for a three-day state visit as his first stop on a three-week tour of the United States.

The fifty-eight-year-old Liberian was given the military ceremony traditionally accorded visiting chiefs of state when his plane arrived at Ntaional Airport from New York.

President Tubman was greeted at the airport by vice-president Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He received a twenty-one-gun salute.

To Be White House Guest

Mr. Nixon said he wanted to express "on behalf of the President and all the American people our very warm welcome."

Mr. Tubman replied: "I am overwhelmed by the consideration and honor extended by President Eisenhower and the people of the United States. They have honored my country of Liberia."

After his three-day stay here as guest of President and Mrs. Eisenhower, he will make a cross-country swing that will take him to such cities as Akron, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, New York, Atlanta, New Orleans and Oklahoma City.

While in Washington, President Tubman is expected to appeal to the United States to continue the Point 4 program for another four years. He has said his African nation has received "immense benefits" from the program and would like to have it continued.

Gets Key to City

After the welcoming ceremony at the airport, Mr. Tubman attended a reception at the District Building where he received the key to the city. He then went to the White House, where he was greeted by President and Mrs. Eisenhower. The Eisenhowers honored their visitor at a White House state dinner tonight.

Tomorrow Mr. Tubman will travel to Mount Vernon where he will lay a wreath at the tomb of George Washington and to Arlington National Cemetery to place a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He is scheduled to receive on honorary degree from Howard University.

The following day he will visit other Washington points of interest, lunch with officials of the International Bank and be guest of honor at a dinner given by Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover jr.

Warm welcome, six honorary degrees await Pres. Tubman

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Mr. Tubman will visit Morgan State College Oct. 21 and receive an honorary degree from that institution.

The honorary degree will be given at a special convocation in the Hurt gymnasium which seats 3,000, and the public is invited.

Immediately afterwards will be a reception to which 500 Baltimoreans are being invited.

There will be 15 persons in Mr. Tubman's party, including a butler. The State Department will send with him on his tour five representatives and there also will be five security officers to protect him.

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THE 25 co-chairmen of the national citizens committee headed by Mrs. Vann, are:

George McKibbin, Chicago lawyer; Dr. J. T. Aldrich, St. Louis; Claude Barnett and Joseph Bibb, both of Chicago; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Lincoln University (Penn.); Edward W. Brooke, Roxbury, Mass.; the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Chicago minister;

Lansdell K. Christie, NYC; Francis L. Elmendorf, Cleveland; Garland R. Farmer, San Francisco; Mrs. Betty Granger, NYC; Richard Gray, Washington; Charles Mahoney, Detroit; Carl Murphy, president, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, Baltimore;

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DR. F. D. PATTERSON, Phelps-Stokes Fund, NYC; George W. Reed, Detroit; John Sengstacke, Chicago publisher; Dr. Garland Smyer, Washington; Willard S. Townssend and Genoa S. Washington, both of Chicago;

Douglas Whitlock, Washington lawyer; J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor; Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles architect; Mrs. Elizabeth Firestone Willis, Washington, and Mrs. Hamilton Wright, Gates Mill, Ohio, newspaper woman.

Liberia's President Tubman To Arrive In States Oct. 18

WASHINGTON — Diplomatic and social circles here are busying themselves in preparation for the visit to the United States of Liberian President W. V. S. Tubman, Oct. 18 to Nov. 8.

The 18th president of the Republic of Liberia, West Africa, Tubman will be the guest of President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House. The American chief executive will give a state dinner in honor of President Tubman.

After a three day visit to the nation's capital, Tubman will visit Baltimore, Akron, Ohio, Chicago, Detroit Cleveland, New York, Oxford, Pa., Tuskegee institute, Ala., Atlanta, Langston, Okla., and New Orleans.

He is scheduled to receive honorary degrees from Langston university, Atlanta university, Lafayette university, Lincoln (Pa.) university, Tuskegee Institute and Morgan State college.

The first visit of President Tubman to the United States occurred when he was president-elect and accompanied then President Edwin Barclay.

Elected president in 1943 to serve a term of eight years, Tubman was re-elected in 1951 for a second term of four years which expires January, 1956. Liberia has made progress during the past decade under his leadership.

A National Citizens Committee for the entertainment of President Tubman has been set up by the U. S. State Dept. Chairman is Mrs. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh with George B. McKibbin of Chicago, vice-chairman Christians and Jews, as co-chairman.

Others on the committee include Lansdell K. Christie, Liberia Mining co., Dr. F. D. Patterson, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Mrs. Betty Granger, Amsterdam News, all of New York;

Rev. Archibald J. Carey, United Nations; Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press; Joseph D. Bibb, state director of safety; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Willard S. Townsend, CIO and Genoa Washington, all of Chicago; Mrs. Elizabeth Firestone Willis, J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor;

Also Douglas Whitlock, Richard Gray, Dr. Garland Smyer, all of Washington; Dr. J. T. Aldrich, St. Louis; Carl Murphy, Afro-American, Baltimore; Charles H. Mahoney, U. N. Delegate, George W. Reed, of Detroit; Francis Elmendorf, William O. Walker, Cleveland; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Lincoln university, Pa., and Paul Williams, architect, Los Angeles.

Honor Liberian President

William V. S. Tubman, president of the West African Republic of Liberia, will be honored by Lincoln University during his visit this month to the United States. The degree of Bachelor of Laws degree will be conferred as a special convocation the afternoon of Oct. 30.

With 13 members of the Liberian government in his party, the Liberian leader arrived in New York yesterday. On Monday he will fly to Washington for an overnight visit with President Eisenhower at the White House. After two days in Washington, the party is scheduled to visit industrial centers and shrines of American Negro life.

During his stay he also will be the guest of Gov. Herman Talmadge, of Georgia. Gov. Talmadge invited the African party to "spend some time in Georgia, since Georgians were among those who aided in the settlement of the Liberian Republic."

Originally established by freed American Negroes, some of whom were transported to the territory as early as 1822, the Republic of Liberia has come into recent prominence as a result of its heavy deposits of iron ore and the discovery of both bauxite, a base for aluminum, and precious woods. It already was known for rubber production.

Liz To Tubman: Visit Jamaica

LONDON — (ANP) — President Tubman of Liberia, who is engaged in making state visits to the United States, Haiti and Lebanon, will also include Jamaica in his itinerary. This announcement was made as it was learned Queen Elizabeth had extended an invitation and it had been accepted by President Tubman.

Howard Prof With Liberia Study Group

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Vincent J. Browne, associate professor of government at Howard university, arrived in Liberia this week as part of a four-man team which will evaluate the Foreign Operations Administration program in that country.

Accompanying Dr. Browne on his trip to African republic are Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virignia State College, two FOA staff members. They are John W. Moore of the public administration division and Albert E. Farwell of the agency's permanent evaluation staff.

The group will spend three weeks in Liberia conducting independent field surveys and interviewing FOA tecrhnicians in that area. Each member will analyze the Liberian program, and Dr. Daniel, group leader, will submit the findings to FOA administrators in Washington for evaluation.

The group is scheduled to return to the United States on September 27th.

Liberia—Delayed Land of Promise

By Malvina Lindsay

SEEING President Tubman of Liberia yesterday receiving leaders of the Nation in the Mayflower Hotel ballroom, I hoped that my great-grandfather's shade was hovering near.

Lindsay

Others present whose forebears had likewise promoted the development of the Negro republic of Liberia, hoping it would be a gradual answer to the slavery problem, must have had similar wishes.

For many of those leaders in the American Colonization Society were to see their dream sadly vanish in the violence and national bloodletting that began in 1861. They were not to know that in the next century a new promise would come from those little colonies on the west coast of Africa that had been their "noble experiment."

They had been men of courage—caught in the middle, facing opposition of both pro-slavery and abolitionist groups, often hearing themselves called visionaries or fools. In my family the tradition of my great-grandfather as odd and impractical was passed on to each generation.

Had he not spent a badly needed legacy building—of all things—a watch tower on the Lexington, Ky. pike in which to meditate and survey the countryside? Had he not wasted another windfall experimenting with a sanitary hog pen to prove that hogs would be clean if they had the chance? Had he not gotten mixed up in that scheme to colonize the Negroes, thereby alienating his wife's slave-holding relatives?

YET THE yellowed pages of the bound volumes of his weekly newspaper, *The Reflector*, published at Augusta, Ky., reveal realistic foresight. "If the present generation," he wrote, "does not seriously and in good earnest commence remedying the evil (slavery) while it is still remediable, our beautiful Government is destined to have a short existence and an inglorious death, and that long before the close of the nineteenth century . . ."

He was then in the midst of a fight over the Augusta Resolution, which called for the gradual abolishment of slavery by state action and by the colonization of the Negroes in Liberia at Federal expense, and which was later introduced in the Kentucky legislature, but not acted upon.

The American Colonization Society, founded in 1817 with Bushrod Washington as its first president, had purchased land from native African chiefs, and was promoting the emigration there of free Negroes. In 1820 the first colony was established at Monrovia, and in 1834 the ancestors of President Tubman went out from Augusta, Ga. About 13,000 Negroes emigrated to Liberia in the half century following its founding.

These Negro colonists found hard going in the tropical wilderness to which they were transplanted. During their fight for survival they had to defend their territory at times against neighboring colonials, and uncivilized natives. They lacked capital and knowledge to develop their resources. They lacked education and experience in citizenship to make their government—modeled on that of the United States—work smoothly.

FOR DECADES reports came to this country that Liberia was a failure. There were charges of mismanagement and corruption in government, of incapability of the people and of color caste discrimination. But in recent years Liberia has indicated it was beginning to go places.

President Tubman, in office since 1943, has provided what an underdeveloped country especially needs, a strong, popular leader with a democratic viewpoint. "Bobor (Brother) Shad," as he is called by his admiring followers—his full name is William Vacanarat Shadrach—has a background of teacher, churchman, lawyer, government official. His program emphasizes education, public health, road building, development of economic resources, integration of the once-neglected people of the interior with those of the coast.

While American loans and technicians have helped greatly in the development of Liberia, President Tubman, as he now seeks aid for his new nine-year development program, can point with pride to many accomplishments of his nation, especially the fact it has repaid 15 years in advance the 1926 loan received from this country.

Liberia also finds itself of growing world importance because of its strategic position, its fine harbor, its rubber, iron, mineral resources, its fertile soil. The American Colonization Society may have promoted a lost cause in the nineteenth century, but it established a vantage ground for the free world in the volcanic African continent of the mid-twentieth.

Liberia President Here For Tour of the Country

William V. S. Tubman, the eighteenth President of the Republic of Liberia, arrived here yesterday for a one-month visit in the United States, including a stay at the White House as the guest of President Eisenhower, a visit to Georgia at the invitation of Gov. Herman Talmadge, and an official New York City reception on Thursday, Oct. 28, with a parade up Broadway to City Hall.

In an interview aboard the African Dawn, which tied up at 9:45 a. m. at the Farrell Lines pier, 33d St., Brooklyn, Mr. Tubman commented briefly on a number of subjects, including the hurricane. "Hazel was a most unpleasant and unwelcome individual," he said. The African Dawn arrived in the Harbor on Thursday night, but remained off Quarantine during the storm.

Warmly Welcomed

Mr. Tubman's arrival was almost a ceremony. A welcoming party went down the bay to greet the fifty-eight-year-old President and a fireboat escorted the African Dawn to its dock, sending up a spray all the way. At the pier, a Fire Department band played the Liberian and American anthems, a Police Department honor guard was present and a group of Negro leaders came to welcome the visitor. One of Mr. Tubman's sons, William jr., a freshman at Harvard University, was also on hand to greet his father.

Aided by U. S. Capital

When Gov. Talmadge's strong segregation views were brought up in the interview, Mr. Tubman said it "will be a pleasure to visit that part of the country no matter what conditions are." Declining to express any official views on segregation, he said in his personal opinion, "I think that segregation and discrimination in any form, anywhere, is wrong."

Mr. Tubman said his mother came from Georgia.

Mr. Tubman, who will stay at the Waldorf-Astoria while in New York, plans to fly to Washington tomorrow aboard President Eisenhower's private plane, and remain there until Thursday. Then he will leave for visits to Akron, Chicago, Springfield, Ill.; Detroit and Cleveland. He expects to meet Adlai E. Stevenson in Chicago and be the

guest of Gov. William Stratton, of Illinois, at Springfield. He will return to New York on Oct. 28 and remain here until Nov. 2, when he starts his Southern trip.

The official welcoming party boarding the African Dawn at Quarantine was headed by Richard C. Patterson jr., Commissioner of the city's Department of Commerce and Public Events, and included John F. Simmons, chief of protocol of the State Department; Brig. Gen. William L. Fagg, President Eisenhower's Air Force aide, and Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Ambassador to the United States.

Sun 10-17-54

Associated Press

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia waving greetings on his arrival in Brooklyn yesterday. With him is his son, William jr., a freshman at Harvard, who met him at the pier.

Facts About Liberia

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Liberia is situated on the West Coast of Africa north of the Equator between Sierra Leone and the French Ivory Coast. Its area is 43,000 square miles, comparable in size to the state of Ohio.

Liberia was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society. She declared her Independence as a free and sovereign state on July 26, 1847. The government of Liberia is patterned after that of the United States, and is comprised of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

The flag of Liberia is somewhat to that of the United States, except that it has only one star and eleven stripes - red and white alternately.

Liberia is a charer member of the United Nations; it is connected with the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and actively participates in their activities.

There are two seasons: the rainy season (from April through October), and the dry (from November through March). The temperature averages from 80 to 85 degrees the year round. There is an almost constant delightful sea breeze on the coast.

The annual rainfall varies from 180 inches along the sea coast to 70 inches farther inland.

The soil is fertile. Plant experts are experimenting with food crop for home use and for export.

Liberia is rich in natural resources including a variety of minerals cooper, corundum, diamonds, gold iron, lead; manganese and zinc.

Some of the chief poducts exported are:

1. Bananas; 2. Cocoa; 3. Coffee; 4. Cola Nuts; 5. Iron Ore - The average iron content is 68.825 per cent. According to a United Nations Report it is the purest iron ore being mined in the world today.

6. Piassava; 7. Rubber - Today the country's chief export crop is natural rubber. Liberia's rubber made a priceless contribution to the Allies' war effort, when almost all the Far East plantations were seized by the Japanese; 8. Timber - The country's uplands are covered with forests of mahogany, teak, black gum, and other valuable hard woods.

The Roberts Field Air Port is fifty miles east of Monrovia, and one of the largest in Africa.

In 1948, the Free Port of Monrovia was opened. It is the largest and most modern harbor on the West African Coast.

18a 1954

Former President Edwin Barclay of Liberia to Run Against Pres. Tubman

Eagle Tulsa, Okla.
Thur. 10-12-54

MONROVIA—(ANP) Political circles here are buzzing with the announcement that former President Edwin Barclay may enter the forthcoming elections as an opponent of President William V. S. Tubman. Barclay retired in 1944 and Tubman was elected to succeed him.

P. 9

A scholar and man of literary tastes as well as the owner of a large rubber plantation, the former president has been living quietly in Monrovia and his decision to enter the political arena again comes as a surprise to official Liberia.

In his speech of acceptance delivered before a group of party adherents Barclay said:

"My fellow citizens, when in 1944, I announced my retirement from public office. I had a sincere desire to be free from the burden which I had carried so long and of responsibilities which I had to discharge in very serious national circumstances.

"I gave [illegible] support to a candidate, Mr. Tubman, with whose personal characteristics I was unacquainted, whose real intellectual attitude towards government was unknown to me, and of whose interpretation of government's obligations to society I was ignorant. I took him on trust from reports of his friends and from what I afterwards learned were his hypocritical letters to me.

Charges Corruption, Graft

"I have observed with pain during the past 10 years of Mr. Tubman's occupancy of the high office of president, the structure of public morality, financial integrity and social welfare which I strove with so much labor and sacrifice to found and erect, being ruthlessly torn down and, behind a facade of so-called modern developments and purported improvements being replaced by organized corruption, graft and financial irresponsibility.

"I saw the welfare of the common people ignored in order that funds might be forthcoming to satisfy the appetites of self appointed leaders. I saw the prosperity of our trading classes being sapped because of the corrupt practices of certain foreign traders encouraged and profited from highly placed officials.

"I saw public servants deprived of their salaries and forced to contribute to the support of the one permitted political party. I saw the highest public offices being profitably commercialized, whilst the common men eked out a miserable existence in a state of semi-starvation.

Hints at Dictatorship

"I saw totalitarian methods of administration being adopted in public business and social relations.

"I saw the public revenues being squandered for purposes not connected with the public service, but as compensation and reward for personal loyalty to a dictator.

"I saw liberal foreign aid in the form of trained men and money being frittered away in fruitless official conferences to no substantial public profit.

"I saw the whole judicial system's morale shattered because of low financial provisions compared with say, $37,000 for the judiciary as against $125 000 for the president's pleasure yacht.

"I like many others, felt the futility of protest, since the spirit of the True Whit party to which many of you belong, seemed dead. Your presence here tonight attests the real spirit still survives. There are still a few who wish the people to have a voice in their own government as was intended by the framers of our constitution.

Did S[illegible]t [illegible]ndidacy .

"You without any solicitation from me have asked to be the political spearhead of needed reform. I accept the challenge and charge, undeterred by fear, threats or attempts of intimidation by Tubman. We will protest against these evils, and if our protests are unheeded, we will submit them to the will of an awakened people."

LIBERIA

Governmental, officials and adherents of President Tubman were quick to rise to his defense. They pointed to the scores of delegations representing every county and many towns who had come bearing petitions to President Tubman praising his administration and asking him to run again. They declared Barclay could not poll a corporal's guard against the popular Tubman.

It is the first time anyone of real stature has dared to raise against the president who is riding the crest of popularity at this time.

Barclay May Oppose Tubman

Wednesday
Chicago Ill.

MONROVIA, Liberia —Political circles here are buzzing here with the announcement that former President Edwin Barclay may enter the forthcoming elections as an opponent of President William V. S. Tubman. Barclay retired in 1944 and Tubman was elected to succeed him.

Sat. 10-16-54

A scholar and a man of literary tastes as well as the owner of a large rubber plantation, the former president has been living quietly in Monrovia for the past few years.

Ambassador to Madrid— Liberia's new Ambassador to the Iberian Republic, as Minister of Foreign Affairs Martin Artajo joins in.—European. Generalissimo Francisco Franco, premier of Spain, chats with Joseph Dudley Lawrence,

VISIT OF- PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN

President Tubman's Visit

President William V. S. Tubman of the Liberian Republic is in this country upon invitation from President Dwight D. Eisenhower. He was royally hailed in New York upon his arrival aboard the African Dawn. He stated that in addition to being the President's guest he was seeking funds from the United States in the form of a loan.

President Tubman was quick to say that he regarded segregation and discrimination as iniquitious anywhere in the world.

It will be recalled that the United States Government back in the days of President James Monroe, took particular interest in the setting up of the Liberian Republic. The capital city, Monrovia was named for the American President, who furnished funds and escort for the first settlers.

Liberia was a haven for slaves taken from American vessels engaged in the illegal transporting of slaves and sent to Liberia.

After the Emancipation Proclamation in the United States, some three thousand freedmen migrated to Liberia. It is interesting to note that President Tubman's father was descendant from immigrants from Augusta, Georgia.

Once before, it is stated that Liberia applied to this country for a loan during the Taft administration. Booker Washington was selected to make an appraisal of Liberia's ability to pay, it is stated, but upon recommendation by him, Emmett J. Scott, his secretary made the survey.

It would be interesting reading just now for students of history to explore the story of Liberia, its vastness in riches and its powerful place in Missionary work and education.

One of the only two Negro Republics, governed by the Negro race, Liberia should be the pride of the world.

We look forward to President Tubman's visit to the South with interest and wish for him that hospitality due a high governmental functionary as well as a distant son of the region.

LIBERIAN PREXY HERE — President Eisenhower is shown as he welcomed Liberian President William V. S. Tubman to the White House shortly after his arrival in Washington. The leader of Africa's only Negro republic spent three days in the capital, his first stop in a three-week tour of the United States. (Newspress Photo)

List Names Of Tubman Delegation

WASHINGTON — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, who will arrive in Washington, D. C. on October 18, as a guest of President Eisenhower, will have as official members of his party:

Liberian Ambassador Clarence L. Simpson, Washington; Attorney General Christian Abayomi Cassell, Liberia; Dr. Joseph Nagbe Togba, President of World Health Organization (WHO), Liberia; Director of Mines and Geology, Arthur Sherman, Liberia; Asst. Secretary of Public Instruction, Nathaniel Massaquoi, Liberia; Economic Adviser Charles Dunbar Sherman, Liberia; Brig. General Robert A. Brewer, Aide de Camp, Liberia;

Others accompanying President Tubman are: Mr. E. Reginald Townsend, press secretary to the President, Liberia Mr. Phillip Brumskine, secretary to President Tubman, Liberia Dr. Arthur Schnitzer, personal physician, Liberia.

Seeking U. S. Help--Tubman

Segregation 'iniquitous,' Liberia president tells newsmen on ship

NEW YORK — William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman, 18th president of Liberia, arrived here today and told reporters aboard the liner [illegible] that he will be a candidate for re-election in 1959, and that he regards segregation and discrimination anywhere in the world as "iniquitous."

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THE LIBERIAN president, who was met by key officials of his government, arrived here aboard the African Dawn, a Farrell Line vessel.

He was met by an official welcoming party from the City of New York, headed by Commissioner Robert C. [illegible]

The official welcoming party, with newsmen, boarded the ship at quarantine from a U.S. Coast Guard cutter and docked with the president to his pier at the foot of 23rd street in Brooklyn.

He was wearing a grey flannel suit and a blue homburg and met the press in a stateroom aboard ship and told them that he had had a pleasant ride riding out Hurricane Carol off the New York coast.

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REPORTERS THEN fired the questions at him aimed at getting officials arriving in these days although they were aware that the president, by diplomatic protocol, could give full answers until he is officially welcomed to the country by President Eisenhower.

They asked why he had come, Mr. Tubman said he had come on the invitation of President Eisenhower.

Pressed for additional information, he admitted that he had also come to seek financial aid from the United States, but he could not be made to say how much he was seeking.

He did say that he would seek to have the U.S. extend its five year foreign operations assistance program to Liberia for another four years and said under this program the U.S. had provided about four million dollars as against nine million dollars put up by Liberia and six and a quarter million dollars borrowed by Liberia from the import export bank.

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MR. TUBMAN was caught short by a question thrown by a reporter with regards to Liberia's military plans and he showed surprise when it was asked.

The question put by the reporter was: "Is there anything being done to seek a loan to strengthen Liberia's military power?"

The president showed surprise and then said: "That is a very important question."

Pressed for an answer, he said, "We have brought that very subject to the attention of the U.S. government under the title of strengthening our national defense."

As he spoke he held up what appeared to be a mimeographed outline which reporters assumed he would lay before the U.S. government.

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AFTER LOOKING at the outline a moment, he turned to the reporter and said "That is all I can say about that at this time."

He was next questioned on the racial situation in South Africa and asked whether he felt the coming resignation of Prime Minister Malan would better or worsen the situation there.

He said "that will depend on who succeeds Malan."

Mr. Tubman was then asked to comment on the impact in his country of the Supreme Court decision of last May 17.

He said he did not think it was proper for him to comment on a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, but that he would give his personal views on segregation and discrimination.

"I personally feel," he said, "that discrimination and segregation in any form, anywhere is wrong and iniquitious."

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THIS REPORTER then asked Mr. Tubman if it were true that he would visit the state of Georgia at the request of Gov. Herman Talmadge and if so whether or not he was familiar with the racial views of Governor Talmadge.

"I am responding to the governor of Georgia'a invitation to visit there," he said.

"I have never met the governor but I have read some of his views. However, my mother was born in Georgia and it will be a great pleasure to visit there no matter what the situation."

Asked by the writer whether he knew where he would stay while in Georgia, Mr. Tubman said he did not know.

His American press representative then intervened to say that "some of the schedule has not been worked out as yet."

— o O o —

BEHIND THE reporter's question was the report that the Liberian president will not stay at the state house in Georgia while he is guest of the Georgia governor, but that he will be quartered at Atlanta University.

Mr. Tubman, who is making his third visit to the United States, was asked if he had ever met racial discrimination in this country.

"When I was here before," he said, "it was hardly possible to come to the United States without meeting it."

He did not go further.

He then told reporters that he would seek re-election in 1956 and that as far as he knew he would have as his opponent, former president Barclay, grandfather of his wife.

— o O o —

AMONG THOSE meeting Mr. Tubman were Fred Murrow of the U.S. Commerce Department and former Liberian ambassador Edward Dudley.

Although the city of New York gave Mr. Tubman every courtesy, his welcome here by no means compared with that of the arrival of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

Mr. Tubman's ship, the African Dawn, is a tub boat when compared with the United States on which Selassie arrived and the boat docked in Brooklyn, which is almost strictly a cargo pier.

Mr. Tubman left the pier with a U.S. Air Force Brigadier General serving as his aide de camp and state department officials joining his official party.

— o O o —

HE WENT directly to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel where he will stay while here and on Sunday attended church services in Harlem at the St. Mark's Methodist Church, on Edgecombe Ave.

On Monday he left for Washington aboard President Eisenhower's private plane.

ACCOMPANIED BY an official party of nine Liberian Government officials, President Tubman was greeted by the New York City's Police Department Band playing the Liberian national anthem and saluted by the massed colors. At least three hundred persons gathered at the Farrell Lines Brooklyn pier to greet President Tubman, and sent up cheers as he walked down the gang plank. A motorcycle escort took him to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

An official welcoming party of the Mayor's reception committee, headed by Commissioner Richard C. Patterson Jr., and the press, boarded the liner at quarantine from a U. S. Coast Guard Cutter.

Poised and relaxed, President Tubman held a mass interview aboard ship, speaking with only the slightest trace of an accent. Wearing a single-breasted tweed suit, paisley tie with jeweled stickpin, the President was informal, perfectly at ease, and apparently in good spirits.

* * *

ASKED ABOUT the possibilities of his country seeking aid to build military establishments, he parried the question, observing only that "that is an important question. There is nothing more I can say about that at this time."

Although he agreed that an African federation or confederation was "generally healthy and helpful," he said that "it involves tremendous technicalities that make it difficult to work out."

In President Tubman's entourage were His Excellency Clarence L. Simpson, Liberia's Ambassador to the United States; Attorney General Christian Abayomi Cassell, Dr. Joseph Nagbe Togba, director general of National Public Health Service of Liberia; Arthur Sherman, director of Mines and Geology; Nathaniel Massaquoi, assistant secretary of public instructions; Charles Dunbar Sherman, economic adviser; Brigadier General Robert A. Brewer, aide de camp to President Tubman. Others in the party were his press secretary, private secretary, physician, two police officers, and his butler.

* * *

THE CREW of the "African Dawn" pictured President Tubman as a "very, very pleasant man" who was never "difficult." They added that he was a "generous tipper."

The Mayor's reception committee included Commissioner Patterson, Ambassador Simpson, Frederick A. Price, Liberian Consul General in New York, and Lansdell K. Christie, president of the Liberia Mining Company.

The National Citizens' Committee for the entertainment of President William V. S. Tubman which greeted him in Washington is headed by Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher of the Courier.

On his return to New York on Thursday, Oct. 28, the Liberian Chief Executive will be extended the city's traditional ticker-tape parade, City Hall reception and official luncheon.

Full-Dress Welcome

New York Cheers Liberia's Tubman

NEW YORK—A full New York welcome, with all the trimmings, was extended President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia on his arrival here Saturday morning aboard the Farrell Lines' "African Dawn."

In this country at the invitation of President Eisenhower, President Tubman said in a shipboard interview that he was also here because of his interest in having the five-year agreement of cooperation between the Government of the United States and Liberia, under the latter's five-year development plan, extended to nine years.

* * *

Then Starts Tour Tubman Sees Ike,

The president of Liberia, William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman, saw the highlights of Chicago as set forth by a local committee of 20 citizens during three busy days beginning last Saturday.

President Tubman, 18th head of state of the Republic of Liberia, had a reunion with a group of his countrymen and was the luncheon guest of Gov. William G. Stratton during his whirlwind tour.

The chief executive of the African Republic, founded by freed slaves from America, was also scheduled to spend a portion of his visit to this country in Georgia.

He arrived in the United States last week and was the guest of President Eisenhower for a four-day state visit.

Tubman is in this country on a good will tour, but will discuss extension of the expiring five year technical assistance program to his country, only Negro Republic in Africa, which is now being headed by Chicago's Gen. Richard L. Jones. General Jones is accompanying Tubman on the tour.

Tubman arrived in Chicago by train last Saturday and was met by a fleet of Cadillacs. He held a press conference and was later visited by Chicago Mayor Martin Kennelly and former Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson.

MEETS STUDENTS

The Liberian president met several Liberian students at the home of William H. Jones, Liberian consul.

On Sunday the president and his party of 20 were guests in Springfield of Governor Stratton. Sunday evening Tubman spoke before the Sunday Evening club in Chicago.

Moday Tubman visited Dr. Melville Herskoviz at the Library of African studies, located at Northwestern university in Evanston.

The party then returned to the Morrison hotel for a reception by the host committee in the Cotillion room. This was followed by lunch in the grand ballroom.

The president also visited Roosevelt university before leaving for Detroit.

The party then returned to the New York, where members of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity were planning a reception at the Waldorf Astoria hotel to honor their distinguished visiting brother.

VISITS WASHINGTON

President Tubman arrived in Washington last week for a four day state visit complete with all the trappings accorded the chief of a sister republic, but he made it clear that he was not here for mere window dressing when he issued a bold challenge for a stronger voice by the smaller nations of the world.

Following a welcome at the National Airport where he was greeted by Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, and Admiral Arthur Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the president reviewed the massed troops drawn up in formation and acknowledged a 21 gun salute.

Washingtonians hailed him along the parade route to the District building where he received the key to the city from Commissioner Samuel Spencer. From there he went to the White House where President Eisenhower greeted him and he remained overnight as his guest, sleeping in the Lincoln room.

The next day following a trip to Mount Vernon and the laying of a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, the president of the African Republic, whose parents were born in Georgia, got down to the real basis for his visit. At a luncheon sponsored by the Joint Committee of Press, Radio, and Television Correspondents at the Sheraton-Carlton hotel, he told the audience:

"There are questions that the big powers seem to feel are only theirs for solution. I seem to hold a different view. If the smaller nations that are in the majority were given an opportunity to express themselves they might be able to advance some suggestions that may be helpful.

CAN'T SEE WRONGS

But the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France appear more interested in their individual nationalism which may have a tendency to prevent them from seeing some of the wrongs in themselves and rights in others."

Speaking on a religious note, President Tubman said: "God gave us the victory in World War II by blessing and strengthening our national and international efforts. Now that we have won the war we seem not to be able to win the peace despite the fact that we were comrades and brothers in arms."

"I believe that in the conduct of our national and international affairs and deliberations today, there seems to be lacking a proper recognition of God and religion. I do not advocate a union of church and State but I do feel that it is positively essential and in the interest of our efforts for peace that the church be represented without regard to sect or dogma at national and international high level councils in a more effective capacity."

President and Mrs. Eisenhower were hosts at a state dinner at the White House on Monday evening for President Tubman.

The guest list included Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Mrs. Jessie Vann, chairman of the National Citizens Committee to Greet President Tubman; Dr. and Mrs. Mordecai Johnson of Howard U.; Dr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Patterson, Brig. Gen. Richard L. Jones, director of the U. S. Operations Mission to Liberia; and Mrs. Caramel Carrington Marr of the UN staff.

TUBMAN PLAYS HOST

Tuesday evening, President Tubman reversed the roles and played host to President and Mrs. Eisenhower and a few selected guests at the Liberian Embassy. Ambassador and Mrs. Clarence L. Simpson assisted as hosts. Present again were Dr. and Mrs. Mordecai Johnson and Mrs. Vann.

In addition there were General and Mrs. B. O. Davis and members of the president's party, William E. Dennis, secretary of state; Dr. J. M. Togba, director of Public Health; Atty. Gen. C. Abayomi Cassell; and the president's military aide, Brig. Gen. Robert A. Brewer.

A reception following the dinner included Mr. and Mrs. Val Washington, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Davis (former director of the U. S. Mission); General and Mrs. Richard Jones of Chicago.

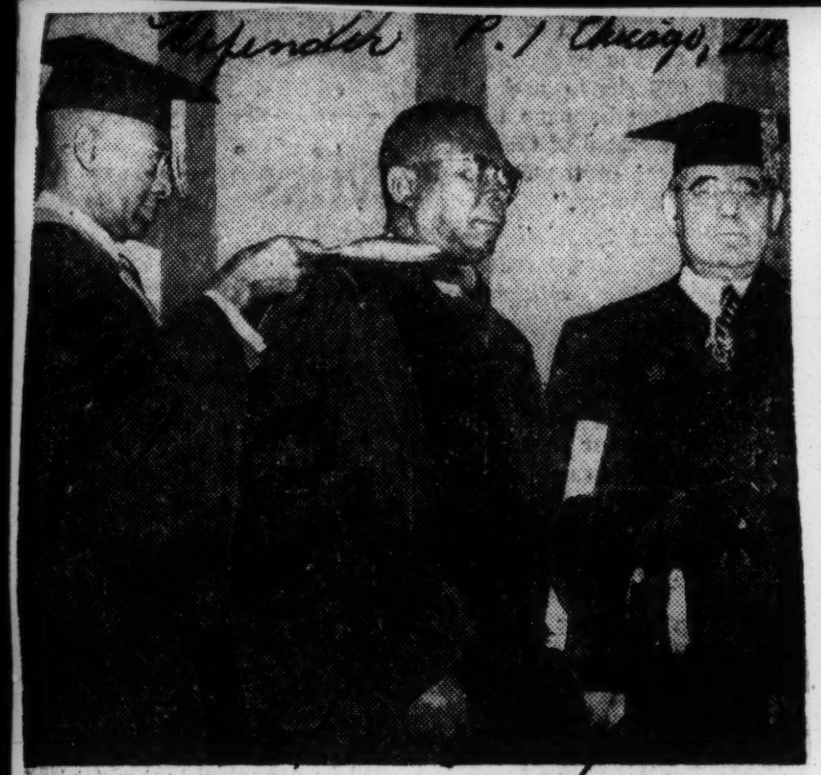
The president's crowded schedule during his stay in Washington included a special convocation at Howard U. where he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from President Mordecai Johnson.

In turn, he invited President Johnson to be the official guest of the Liberian government. Present at this ceremony was Archie Alexander, governor of the Virgin Islands; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, president of the New York State Medical Society, and Judge Myles Paige.

The president received Liberian students in this country on Thursday and delegations from the Friends of Liberia and the National Council of Negro Women. Ambassador and Mrs. Simpson were hosts to prominent Washingtonians at a reception honoring President Tubman at the Mayflower hotel on Wednesday. A lavish buffet supper was served to more than 2,000 guests.

Departing from Washington on Thursday afternoon, the President went to Morgan college for an honorary degree and then left for a visit to Akron, Ohio where he was the guest of rubber magnate Harvey Firestone, jr. who sponsored his visit to this country.

HIS EXCELLENCY William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia is greeted by President Eisenhower on front porch of White House.



PRESIDENT TUBMAN (center) receives honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Howard University, Washington, D. C. Adjusting Tubman's hood is Dean J. St. Clair Price. At right is Dr. Mordecai Johnson. Howard president.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT William V. S. Tubman and United States Vice President Richard Nixon review troops at Washington's National Airport with the Officer of the Day as escort. President Tubman heard the Liberian National Anthem and the Star Spangled Banner, then made a speech of welcome which was recorded by the Voice of America.

Red Carpet Spread For Mr. Tubman

Journal & Guide
Sat. 10-16-54
Norfolk, Va.

Liberian Aides Will Tour Country Three Weeks With Presiden

P. 2

The President of Liberia William V. S. Tubman, and hi official party embarked from the Free Port of Monrovia on Oct. 3, for his State visit with President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the White House in Washington, and a three-week tour of the United States.

The President is due in New York, Oct. 16 on the Farrell Lines "African Dawn." Officially, the State visit will begin at 4 p. m., Oct. 18 when President Tubman and his party arrives at the National Airport in Washington aboard President Eisenhower's personal plane, "The Columbine."

* * *

THE CITY of New York and the United States Department plan welcoming ceremonies for President Tubman and his party. The official party will include the Liberian Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Clarence L. Simpson; the Attorney General of Liberia, the Honorable C. Abayomi Cassel, and the Director General of the National Public Health Service of Liberia, who is also president of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, Dr. Joseph Nagbe Togba.

Also in the party is the Director of Mines and Geology of Liberia, Arthur Sherman; the Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction in Liberia, a Prince of the Vai Tribe, and past vice chairman of UNESCO. Nathaniel Massaquoi; Economic Advisor to the Government of Liberia with the rank of Assistant Cabinet Minister, Charles Dunbar Sherman, and Brig. General Robert. A Brewer, Aide de Camp to President Tubman.

E. Reginald Townsend. Press Secretary to President Tubman and Director of the Department of Information of Liberia; Phillip Brumskine, secretary to President Tubman, and Dr. Arthur Schnitzer, personal physician to the President, will round out the Presidential entourage. President Tubman has not been in the U. S. since 1943.

Tubman Gets Big From Talmadge

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-9-54

WASHINGTON — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, West Africa, received an invitation recently from Georgia's Rev. Herman Talmadge, to visit his state where the issue of segregated schools is being bitterly fought.

Governor Talmadge's invitation to the Liberian president came after it was learned that President Tubman was scheduled to arrive at Washington National Airport on Oct. 18, as guest of President Eisenhower. He is scheduled to spend three days in the Capital then finish out a three weeks tour of the country.

P. 3

Among his stops will be New York, Cleveland, Akron, Detroit, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago and, of course, Atlanta, along with Alabama and Oklahoma.

In his message to the West African president, Gov. Talmadge said that he was sure President Tubman would not hesitate to visit the state in which his mother was born and members of his family reared. "One of the first shiploads of Africans to settle in Liberia were from Georgia," said Talmadge.

President Tubman will also visit various educational institutions, cluding Howard university, Morgan State college, the University of Chicago, Lafayette college, Lincoln, Atlanta, Tuskegee and Langston universities.

Details of most of the tour following the state visit are being arranged by a National Citizen's Committee for the Entertainment of President Tubman, headed by Mrs. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh.

President Tubman's visit comes less than four months after that of Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie and several months before the planned visit of Haiti's President, Paul Magloire.

Among other members of the committee planning President Tubman's tour are: George McKibben vice chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press; Joseph Bibb, director of Public Safety, Springfield, Ill.; Archibald Carey, former UN delegate from the U. S.; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university; John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender and Charles Mahoney, UN delegate, of Detroit.

Africa's Only President....

Wm. V. S. Tubman of Liberia

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-9-54

P. 4

Preview Of A Distinguished Visitor

By I. S. BARA-HART

MONROVIA, Liberia — Most Americans have a hazy impression of Liberia, the tiny country on the West Coast of Africa that was founded over 100 years ago by freed American slaves who wanted to re-settle in their "homeland."

But even less information is known about this country's 18th president, William V. S. Tubman, the 59-year-old African ruler who will visit the United States for three weeks starting Oct. 18.

President Tubman's visit to the United States comes less than four months after that of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and several months before the scheduled visit of His Excellency, Paul Magloire, president of the Republic of Haiti.

The visit of Tubman, no doubt, shall stir great interest in official Washington and the whole country, just as Emperor Selassie did when he toured U. S. industrial

centers at the request of President Eisenhower.

RULES 3,000,000

President Tubman is an "important" man. Important if only because he rules 3,000,000 people in a country that covers 43,000 square miles (roughly the size of the state of Ohio), and which lies halfway down the west coast of Africa 310 miles north of the Equator.

President Tubman's official residence is the "Executive Mansion" in Monrovia, Liberia. He was elected President in 1944 and is about to round up two successful terms of office, the first, a term of eight years and the second a term of four.

His countrymen are not yet willing to let him retire; another offer of a third term has been made to him from the five counties, districts, towns and many settlements came representatives of the people with resolutions, manifestoes, and open letters soliciting his consent to accept the offer. President Tubman took about a year before he consented to run again for the presidency.

Born in Cape Palmas, Maryland County, Liberia, William Tubman grew with the common outlook of children. But one thing distinguished him in the community he lived; it was the sign of leadership showing marked with friendliness and respect.

SENATE AT 24

At 24, he was a candidate for election to the Liberian Senate, and the electorate of Maryland County voted him into the Senate.

Ascending the ladder he was later appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia. The greater his office, the greater his circle of friends, for it did not take him time to meet people and make friends with them.

Soon after his first inauguration President Tubman caused the National Legislator of Liberia to revise the constitution of the Country. Franchise was granted to women, and the voting rights was extended to more of the peoples of the country.

Tubman introduced a new era in Liberia when he invited the U. S Public Health Mission and granted permission to the Liberian Mining company to operate in the iron-ore area of Bomi Hills. The granting of the mining concession was looked upon with misgivings by some of his countymen, who said that the African republic was going to be controlled from the outside.

He stepped-up education by inviting the U. S. Government Education Mission and the UNESCO to Liberia. More schools were built in the country, lliteracy campaigns conducted and scholarships to foreign institutions of learnng were granted to deserving Liberians irrespective of social placement. Furthermore, he tabooed any retrogressive class distinctions.

His progressive policy towards setting up of an acceptable social system is frowned upon by some who viewed his administration as a movement tending to rob them of their privileges. But President Tubman, adamant, and defiant to his critics, derives his support from the National Legislature and the common-people of his country, especially the women of Lily pledged their support to him publicly.

When the Tubman Administration ushered a new economic boom into the country by increasing exports, inviting more concessions, raising the standard of living, liquidating the national debt and opening accounting for a sinking fund of 12 1-2 million dollars, the people of Liberia, after a public demonstration called him "Liberia's Greatest President" and the Legislature ordered that a monument be erected in his honor.

Tubman's foreign policy has the algebraic semblance of elimination and substitution.

Liberia to him is a member of world society; her outlook, therefore, should justify her world relationship. There is today an open door policy in Liberia. Any business taking is welcomed in Liberia if it will conform with the law.

This policy has stimulated a great surge. More and more concessions; more and more commercial enquirers and more and more of Liberia is heard in the world than ever was!

President Tubman is not a handsome man. Nevertheless there is great attraction about him; he has elegance, an inviting broad smile, and a fabulous store-house of humor seasoned with wit. A few minutes with him create an indelible impression in one's mind about ths African President. He speaks cautiously and no doubt he will be more cautious in America than at home.

His Excellency William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia.

Liberia President Here Today, To Receive City Welcome

Herald Tribune p. 26

William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, is scheduled to arrive here at 8:15 a. m. today for a four-day visit which will include a Broadway ticker-tape parade at noon today, a formal appearance at the United Nations tomorrow and an inspection of state public work projects on Sunday.

Mr. Tubman, who is touring the United States at the invitation of President Eisenhower, arrived in this country on Oct. 16 and paid a three-day official visit to the capital. In recent days he has been in the Middle West. He will arrive here today by train at Grand Central Terminal.

Thur. 10-28-54

Guest at Wagner Luncheon

After the parade today and a ceremony at City Hall, Mr. Tubman will be the guest at a luncheon diven by Mayor Wagner at the Waldorf-Astoria. At 5 p. m. today, Clarance L Simpson, Liberian Ambassador to the United States, will hold a reception for the President on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf.

Mr. Tubman will go to the United Nations at 10:15 a. m. tomorrow and will address the General Assembly. He will be honored at a dinner at 8 p. m. at the Waldorf given by Liberia Mining Co., Ltd., and Farrell Lines.

To Get Lafayette Degree

On Saturday Mr. Tubman will travel to Easton, Pa., where he will receive an honorary degree from Lafayette College. He also will visit Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa., returning to New York Saturday night. On Sunday as guest of Gov. Dewey he will inspect public works projects in the metropolitan area.

Mr. Tubman will resume his tour of American cities next Tuesday when he will go to Atlanta, where he will be the guest of Gov. Engene Talmadge.

21 Guns Greet Tubman

Washington Welcomes Liberian Chief of State

Liberian President William V. S. Tubman landed at Washington National Airport yesterday for a three-day state visit.

The 58-year-old Liberian emerged from President Eisenhower's personal plane, the Columbine, to be greeted by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who wore a gray felt hat for the occasion, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

A weak sun shone and a breeze whipped the flags as President Tubman received a 21-gun salute and reviewed an honor guard of the Army, Air Force and Marines.

Inspects Honor Guard

President Tubman, dressed in a brown-plaid suit and a darker brown felt hat inspected the honor guard following the playing of the Liberian national anthem and the Star Spangled Banner by the band.

Vice President Nixon and President Tubman exchanged official pleasantries in front of the Military Air Transport Building.

Mr. Nixon extended a "warm welcome" and remarked that President Tubman would be the first Liberian President to visit several of the 48 states.

President Tubman then strode to an open convertible. He was followed by his party, including the Liberian Ambassador to the United States Clarence L. Simpson, and one man attired in a leopard skin cap and a blue striped cloak over a regular business suit.

Seven Bands Play

Then the party started out on the traditional parade route reserved for visiting heads of state—across Memorial Bridge, around Lincoln Memorial, down Constitution ave. and finally to the District Building.

Soldiers, seven bands and many Federal and District employes, released for the occasion at 4 p. m., lined the route.

At the District Building, President Tubman was greeted by crack military detachments.

Edgar Morris, chairman of the citizens' committee, said: "We salute you as a teacher, lawyer, legislator and judge."

Samuel Spencer, president of the Board of Commissioners, presented the key to the city to President Tubman, here to ask further U. S. financial aid.

Lauded by Spencer

"The American people have long admired the courage and devotion of the Liberian people to the democratic principles which have led them, despite hardship and privation, to found an independent country in West Africa," said Spencer.

"We salute in you the far-seeing leader of a country whose feet are set on the path of modern development.

"We greet you as an unwavering friend."

President Tubman replied:

"I am certain our stay will be pleasant and fruitful."

He called Washington "the mother city of Liberia," referring to the fact that the American Colonization Society was founded here.

He thanked Washingtonians for their "warm and spontaneous welcome."

The visitor, whose country is the size of Ohio, is here to urge extension of the expiring five-year agreement to finance Liberia's development plan.

So far, Liberia has spend 9-million-dollars on the plan, the United States has contributed 4-million dollars and the Export-Import Bank another 6.25-million dollars.

President Tubman, whose visit will take him into the Midwest, is also expected to urge private companies in the United States to help develop Liberia's natural resources.

Morehouse To Confer Degree On Pres. Tubman

Morehouse College, according to a recent announcement by President B. E. Mays, will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters (D. H. L.) on the Honorable William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, the only Negro republic in Africa.

The degree will be conferred on November 5, 1954, at a special convocation in Sisters' Chapel on the Spelman College campus, at which exercises Atlanta University will also confer an honorary degree on the distinguished visitor to our country.

The recommendation that Morehouse honor President Tubman was made by Morehouse Alumnus John W. Davis (Class of 1911), director of the U. S. Point Four Program in Liberia and former president of West Virginia State College. Two other Morehouse graduates who are working with the Point Four Program in Liberia also recommended this gesture of international friendship. They are Griffith Davis and Robert Kitchens.

At the request of Morehouse President B. E. Mays, the official invitation to visit Georgia was proffered by Georgia's Governor Herman Talmadge. President Tubman's mother was a native of Georgia. Therefore, in a way, his visit here will be a sort of homecoming.

Mr. Tubman, who is visiting the United States at the invitation of Mr. Eisenhower, moved Tuesday morning across historical Pennsylvania Avenue to the Blair House.

HEAD OF STATE

The state dinner, the night at the White House and two days at Blair House are part of the plush treatment accorded heads of state who visit Washington.

There were 57 guests at the dinner given by President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House in honor of President Tubman.

In addition to Mr. Tubman and the seven Liberia officials who are accompanying him, the guests included Chief Justice and Mrs. Earl Warren, and members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet.

OFFICIALS AT DINNER

Liberian officials who attended the dinner were Ambassador Clarence L. Simpson, Attorney General Abayomi Cassell, Joseph N. Togba, Director General, National Public Health Service; Charles B. Sherman, Economic Adviser; Nathaniel V. Massaquoi, Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction; Arthur Sherman, Director of Mines and Geology, and Brigadier General Robert A. Brewer, military aide to President Tubman.

Mrs. Simpson accompanied her husband.

Other guests included Dr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, area advisor to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., head of the United States Mission to the United Nations; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and Mrs. Patterson; Richard L. Jones, director of the United Nations Operations (Point 4) mission to Liberia, and Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier.

PRESIDENT'S CABINET

Members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet and their wives at the dinner were: Secretary of State and Mrs. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs George M. Humphrey, Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson, Attorney General and Mrs. Herbert Brownell, Postmaster General and Mrs. Arthur E. Summerfield, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Douglas McKay, Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James P. Mitchell and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Others attending the dinner included Harold E. Stassen, director of the Foreign Operations Administration, and Mrs. Stassen; Sherman Adams, Assistant to the President, and Mrs. Adams; Representative Frances P. Bolton, Republican, of Ohio; Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mrs. Radford; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jernegan, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George B. McKibbin, Dr. and Mrs. Emory Ross, Brigadier General William L. Fagg, United States Air Force, aide to President Tubman, and Mrs. Fagg.

EXCHANGED GREETINGS

The table decorations were yellow roses and yellow snapdragons.

Earlier President and Mrs. Eisenhower had received President Tubman at the White House at 5 p. m. The two heads of state exchanged greetings, Mr. Eisenhower officially welcoming Mr. Tubman, and the Liberian President expressing his pleasure at the reception he has received in the United States ever since he came ashore from the Farrell Line freighter, African Dawn, in New York City Saturday morning.

On his way from the Military Air Transport Command Service terminal at Washington National Airport to the White House over Washington's traditional parade route along Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, Mr. Tubman stopped at the District Building where Samuel Spencer, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, presented him a key to the city in ceremonies at the parade reviewing stand erected before the building.

SENT TO NEW YORK

The Columbine, President Eisenhower's plane bearing the insignia of the President of the United States, which was sent to New York City to bring Mr. Tubman here, at the MATS terminal exactly at 4 p. m.

Drawn up in review formation and standing at attention were soldiers from nearby Fort Myer, sailors from the Anacostia Naval Station, Marines from the Marine Barracks here, and airmen from Bolling Field, and the United States Army Band also from Fort Myer.

CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

The first person to alight from the plans was John F. Simmons, chief of protocol, State Department. He took his place at the head of the receiving line. President Tubman followed and was greeted by Vice President Richard

Tubman Spends Night At White House With President Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — After a state dinner given in his honor by President and Mrs. Eisenhower, President William V. S. Tubman spent Monday night at the White House in the Lincoln Room, where Abraham Lincoln, the Emancipator, slept.

He said Mr. Eisenhower ed the invitation "or the ase of the cordial rela- and the "very close which have existed eria and the United

nificant to know that e the first President of y to have the oppor- only to visit the Na- tal but also to visit

M. Nixon, Secretary Dulles and Admiral Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Nixon escorted Mr. Tubman to a position in front of the military honor guard. The 21-gun salute given heads of state then followed. The Army Band struck up "Hail to the Chief," followed by the national anthem of the two countries.

Mr. Nixon officially extended greetings. Planes flying overhead and taxi-ing across the field made it difficult to hear their remarks and each of them stopped and each of them stopped times to let the noise subside.

"It is significant you will be the first "VERY WARM WELCOME" Mr. Tubman a 'very' warm welcome" on behalf of President Eisenhower and the

President Tubman then review-

some of the States in the South," Mr. Nixon said.

The Vice President added that he knew every place Mr. Butman goes he will be received with a warm welcome because of the warm friendship of the two countries.

Mr. Tubman replied that he was overwhelmed by the "consideration and honor" which the President and people of the United States have given his country.

Relations between the two countries, he said, "have been most cordial and sympathetic." He said he accepted the invitation of Mr. Eisenhower to visit the United States "as an express of further good-will from the great United States toward the people of Liberia."

"MOTHER OF COUNTRY"

He called the United States "the mother country" of Liberia and pointed out that early settlers of Liberia went from the United States there and established a colony in the face of great odds.

Liberian President And GOP

Republicans Seem To Be Using Visitor To Try To Woo U. S. Negroes To Party

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON

A SIGNIFICANT backstage hassle has developed over the right to entertain—and be photographed with—William V. S. Tubman, Negro president of the Negro Republic of Liberia.

Climax of the hassle is an invitation to President Tubman from Gov. Dewey calculated to keep him away from Hyde Park and the laying of a wreath on Roosevelt's tomb. As of this writing, pleased but harried President Tubman doesn't quite know what to do.

A Republican president brought him to the U. S. A., so he feels he has to bow to the wishes of his hosts. On the other hand, the late President Roosevelt is a great hero in Liberia——in fact, the only President of the United States to visit Liberia. So President Tubman's advisers are suggesting that he had best go to Roosevelt's tomb at Hyde Park even if it does lose some Negro votes to the Republican Party on Nov. 2.

Meanwhile, the rush to welcome and be photographed with the president of Liberia has been such that the entourage of Mohammed Ali, prime minister of Pakistan, are not at all happy.

Mohammed Ali, arriving in Washington a few days ahead of President Tubman was not greeted by Eisenhower and got nowhere near the same enthusiastic attention.

This does not go down particularly well with our strongest ally in the Middle East. The U. S. A. is spending up to about $100,000,000 on arms, food and other aid to Pakistan in order to insure the Russian-Indian-Pakistan border against Communist penetration. A strong Pakistan, we hope, will offset the neutral Nehru and the uncertain policies of Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia.

Few Mohammedan Votes In U. S., But Many Negro

THAT'S WHY the prime minister of Pakistan can't quite understand the attention showered on a relatively obscure president from a relatively obscure country in Africa. What he doesn't realize, of course, is that the big White House glad-hand extended to President Tubman right now means votes. There are not many Mohammedans voting in this country, and there are a lot of colored folks.

Mohammed Ali, of course, is too polite to say anything about this, but his aids have complained privately. They note that whereas Ike did not come back from Denver in time to see their prime minister, both Vice President Nixon and Secretary Dulles rushed to the Washington airport to greet Tubman while Eisenhower stood by in the White House as the dusky dignitary from Liberia got the full 21-gun salute.

Moreover, the date of Tubman's arrival in the United States was changed three times so that Ike could be present to welcome him—from the original, Oct. 20, to Oct. 13, to the final, Oct. 18—changes caused by Ike's last-minute plans for political speeches in Denver and Indianapolis.

Note 1—What the Pakistanis don't realize is that things have changed in the U. S. A. The last time a Republican president—Calvin Coolidge—received a Negro president, Louis Borno of Haiti, the U. S. Marine Corps Band in Port-Au-Prince played "Bye-Bye Black Bird" as he departed; while Lt. William O'Connor, son of a New York policeman and with a certain aversion to gentlemen of color, deliberately failed to fire the required 21-gun salute from Governors Island as President Borno steamed proudly up the bay.

Note 2—Things have also changed regarding Liberia. The last Republican secretary of state, Henry L. Stimson, sent the most scorching note of his entire career to President King of Liberia, castigating him for selling his fellow blacks into slave labor to the Firestone Rubber Company; this in a republic founded by ex-slaves to pioneer Negro freedom!

Liberian President Needs Money And Reelection

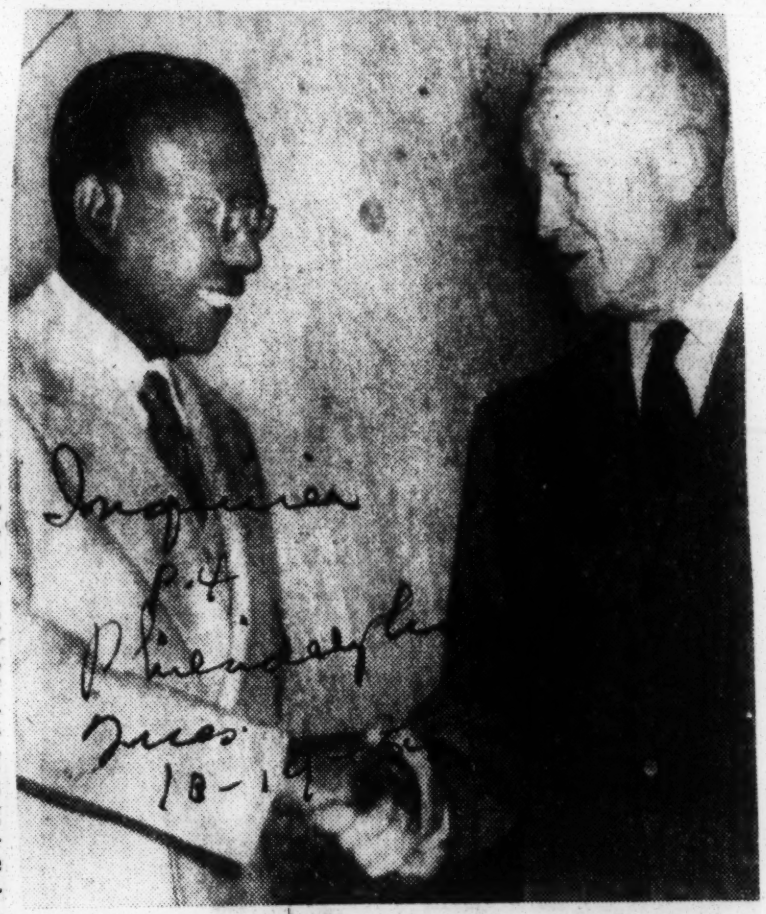
OFFICIAL REASON for President Tubman's visit to the United States is to get a $4,000,000 aid program extended. (I predict he would have gotten it without coming.) . . . He's also up for reelection to a third term, after being in office 11 years. . . . Tubman, a realist, is under no delusion regarding his sudden popularity with Eisenhower officials. He understands politics as well as Postmaster General Summerfield. . . . Also he has some expert advisers, including Carl Murphy, publisher of *The Afro-American*, and Mrs. Robert Vann, publisher of *The Pittsburgh Courier*, two of the biggest Negro papers in the world. They oppose Tubman's acceptance of too many of the political invitations now deluging him from almost every major GOP politician east of the Mississippi. . . . At present, Tubman's schedule, still incomplete, calls for a two-week swing through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and New York, all having heavy Negro populations which usually vote Democratic. . . . American Negro advisers fear a political tour may harm the dignity of the Negro nation which American Negroes founded. But President Tubman is being pulled in the opposite direction by Republic Steel and Firestone Rubber, with large interests in both Liberia and the Eisenhower Administration. . . . E. S. Bowerfind of Republic Steel and Douglas Whitlock representing Firestone are whispering persuasive words to the effect that President Tubman must make a tour of all big Negro areas in the United States. . . . (Republic Steel's Jim Black is one of Ike's closest friends, while Firestone has its Washington attorney, Edward F. Howry, on the Federal Trade Commission.)

Dewey Vs. FDR's Grave Result Of Lunch Invitation

WHEN PRESIDENT TUBMAN'S itinerary was first arranged, the morning of Sunday, Oct. 21, was set to visit Hyde Park and lay a wreath on the tomb of Franklin Roosevelt, who, because of his wartime visit to Monrovia, remains a great hero of the Liberian people.

On top of this, however, Gov. Dewey suddenly issued an invitation to lunch in New York City on Sunday—exactly the same time President Tubman was scheduled to be visiting Mrs. Roosevelt in Hyde Park. The Dewey invitation includes a round of ceremonies in New York which would make it impossible for the Liberian president to visit Hyde Park. The trip to Hyde Park was scheduled some time ago, and Dewey's office was apprised of this in advance.

Apparently to spike it, he sent an official invitation to President Tubman to accompany him on a ceremonial tour of New York City. Perhaps he had heard that Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., now a candidate for attorney general of New York, would be at Hyde Park. ©



President Eisenhower gives a welcoming handshake to William V. S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia, on arrival for White House visit. (AP Wirephoto)

Tubman Received By Official Welcoming Body In New York

BY JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — President William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman, eighteenth president of Liberia, arrived here Saturday morning and told reporters in a shipboard interview that he came here to seek financial aid from the U. S., that he will be a candidate to succeed himself in 1956, that his wife's grandfather will be his political opponent, and that he regards segregation and discrimination anywhere in world as "iniquitous."

OFFICIAL WELCOMING PARTY

The Liberian president, with seven key officials of his government arrived here aboard the African Dawn, a Farrell line ship. He was met by an official welcoming party from the city of New York headed by Commerce Commissioner Robert C. Patterson.

The official welcoming party along with newsmen boarded the linder at Quarantine from a U. S. Coast Guard Cutter and sailed with the president to his landing point at the foot of the 33rd street pier in Brooklyn.

Mr. Tuban, wearing a grey business suit and a blue homburg hat met the press in a reception room aboard ship and told them that he had had a rough night riding out Hurricane Hazel off the New York shore.

DIPLOMATIC PROTOCOL

Reporters then fired the usual questions at him aimed at most state officials arriving here these days, although they were aware that the President under diplomatic protocol could not give full answers until he is officially welcomed to the country by President Eisenhower.

Asked why he had come, Mr. Tubman said he had come on the invitation of President Eisenhower. Pressed for additional information he admitted that he had also come to seek financial aid from the U. S., but he could not be made to say how much he was seeking.

He did say that he would seek to have the U. S. extends its five year foreign operations assistance (FOA) program to Liberia for another four years and said under this program the U. S. had provided about four million dollars as against nine million put up by Liberia and six and a quarter million borrowed by Liberia from the Import Export Bank.

Mr. Tubman was caught short by a question thrown by a reporter with regards to Liberia's military plans and he showed surprise when it was asked.

The question put by the reporter was "Is there anything being done to seek a loan to strengthen Liberia's military power?"

The President showed surprise and then said: "This is a very important question!"

U S. GOV

Pressed for an answer to the question, he said, "We have brought that very subject to the attention of the U S. government under the title of strengthening our national defense.' As he spowe, he held up what appeared to be a mimeographed outline which reporters assumed he would lay before the U. S, government.

After looking at the outline a moment, he turned to the reporter and said, "That is all I can say about that at this time."

He was next questioned on the racial situation in South Africa and asked whether he felt the coming resignation of Prime Minister Malan would better or worsen the situation there. He said "that will depend on who succeeds Malan."

Mr. Tubman was then asked to comment on the impact in his country of the Supreme Court decision of May 17.

He said he did not think it was proper for him to comment on a decision by his country's Supreme Court, but that he would give his personal views on segregation and discrimination.

PERSONAL VIEWS

"I personally feel," he said, "that discrimination and segregation in any form anywhere is iniquitious."

This reporter then asked Mr. Tubman if it were true that he would visit the state of Georgia at the request of Governor Herman Talmadge and if so, whether or not he was familiar with the racial views of Governor Talmadge.

"I am responding to the Governor of Georgia's invitation to visit there," he said. "I have never met the governor but I have read some of his view. However, my mother was born in Georgia and it will be a great pleasure to visit there, no matter what the situation."

Asked by the writer whether he knew where he would stay while in Georgia, Mr. Tubman said he did not know. His American press representative then intervened to say that "some of the schedule has not been woked out as yet."

Behinn the repote's question was the report that the Liberian president will not stay at the state house in Georgia while he is the guest of the Georgia governor, but that he will be quartered at Atlanta University.

THIRD VISIT

Mr. Tubman, who is making his third visit to the U. S., was asked if he had ever met racial discrimination in this country. "When I was here before", he said, "it was hardy possibe to come to the U. S. without meeting it." He did not go further.

He told reporters that he would seek reelection in 1956 and that as far as he knew he would have as his opponent, former President Barclay, grandfather of his wife.

Among those meeting Mr. Tubman were Fred Murrow of the U. S. Commerce Department, Dr. Fred Patterson of Tuskegee, former Ambassador to Liberia Ed Dudley, former minister to Liberia Lester Walton and others.

Although New York gave Mr. Tubman every possible courtesy, his arrival here could be no means compare with the arrival a few months ago of Emperor Selassie of Ethiopia.

In the first place the Farrell liner African Dawn resembles a tugboat when compared with the luxury liner on which Selassie entered this country and secondly the port in Brooklyn at which Mr. Tubman landed is a cargo port instead of a passenger port and much of the fanfare which would have ordinarily been associated with the arrival of aman of his state therefore missing.

Associated Press Wirephoto

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT William V. S. Tubman's cigar is being lighted by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., board chairman of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. President Tubman is in Akron, Ohio, to tour rubber plants. He also received an honorary degree from Akron University.

—Star Staff Photo.

THE OFFICIAL WELCOME—President William V. Shadrach Tubman of Liberia shows his well-known smile as he drives from the MATS Terminal at National Airport with Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

THE CITY'S WELCOME—President Tubman receives the key to the city from Commissioner Samuel Spencer at ceremonies in front of the District Building. Edgar Morris stands behind Mr. Spencer.

President Tubman Cites Friendship of Liberia and U. S.

Washington, more than any other city in the world, is the mother city of his country, Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman yesterday declared at his official welcoming here.

As Commissioner Samuel Spencer, president of the Board of Commissioners, gave him the key to the city at a brief District Building ceremony, Mr. Tubman recalled that a band of Americans left this country to found his nation. He said for 130 years the United States and Liberia have been warm friends.

Later came the White House welcoming and the official dinner last night as the guest of President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Upon his arrival at the White House, President Eisenhower told his guest:

"Mr. President, it is a very great privilege to welcome here the head of the Liberian nation in which, since the founding of your Government, our countrymen, our people, have taken a very deep and abiding interest. And we are delighted that you have found it possible to pay here a courtesy visit so that we can assure you again of our friendly feelings towards your country."

Tubman Cites Ties.

President Tubman responded thus:

"I thank you, Mr. President, and I assure you that the Government and people of Liberia are highly honored by this gesture of your regard and consideration of them. The ties of friendship that have existed between us—that have characterized our two countries for the past—more than a century—shall continue in ever increasing measure in kind."

Today's schedule of the Liberian president called for laying wreaths at the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon and at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

On his program also were an address to the Joint Committee of Press, Radio and Television Correspondents and News Photographers at 1 p.m. at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel and a visit to Howard University at 4 p.m. to receive an honorary degree and deliver an address. A state dinner will be given at 8 p.m. in honor of President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the Liberian Embassy, 3507 Fulton street N.W.

President Tubman reached the MATS Terminal at National Airport shortly before 4 p.m. yesterday and was officially greeted by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of State Dulles. The visitor arrived in President Eisenhower's own plane, the Columbine, as he is the official guest of this Government.

21-Gun Salute.

The visiting President was given a 21-gun salute and full ceremonial greeting with a detachment of various branches of the armed forces, commanded by Maj. James L. Atkins of the Army. With Vice President Nixon, President Tubman reviewed the troops at the airport.

On behalf of the American people and President Eisenhower, Mr. Nixon welcomed President Tubman. Mr. Nixon commented that he was the first President of Liberia to visit these shores and pointed to the long and cordial friendship between the two peoples.

President Tubman said he found the official welcome most cordial and sympathetic.

Then came the motorcade from the airport to the Lincoln Memorial, up Constitution avenue to Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue to the District Building. Vice President Nixon pointed out scenic features en route. Both Federal and District Government employes, released from work early, lined the streets.

Armed Forces Salute.

Some 2,200 members of the armed forces stood at salute along the way. President Tubman took notice that the flag of his nation, much like the American flag, but composed of one large white star in a field of blue and 11 stripes, six red and five white, was prominent in the street decorations. Some 14 bands, stationed at stragetic points, supplied music along the parade route.

At the District Building, President Tubman was greeted first by Edgar Morris, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for the Reception of the President of Liberia. Mr. Morris saluted him as a teacher, lawyer, soldier and judge.

Commissioner Spencer commented that President Tubman represented the only Negro republic in Africa and welcomed him as an old and trusted friend.

THE NATION'S WELCOME—President Tubman is met at the White House by President Eisenhower, who told him, "Our countrymen, our people . . . are delighted that you have found it possible" to come.

Liberian economy booms under development plan

MONROVIA, Liberia — As an increasing number of foreign groups, both from the United States and Europe, negotiate concessions for mineral and other rights in Liberia, the country's new economy program continues to gain momentum.

Under President William V. S. Tubman, the republic, now in its 107th year of independence, has discarded a great deal of its provincialism and begun to show its possiblities.

Unlike the former president, Edwin J. Barclay, who "guarded the republic's integrity" by keeping foreign interests out, President Tubman has thrown open the door to technical assistance and foreign investments.

Facing Bright Future

This development naturally brings additional revenue and employment to the country, which is still poor, but, nevertheless, facing a bright future.

Liberia received the first impetus in the development program during the war, when a $5,000,000 airport was built under the 1942 defense agreement with the United States.

Then, in 1953, after he had visited the republic, President Roosevelt ordered the construction of the $20,000,000 free port of Monrovia, to be turned over to Liberian control, when the initial cost has been refunded.

The outstanding step taken in the economic history of Liberia has been the Bomi Hills mining venture, taken by a New Yorker. Since Republic Steel bought the controlling interest, Liberia has realized about $2,000,000 annually from the iron ore extracted.

Income tax payments from the Firestone plantations bring Liberia an annual average of $2,500,000. Total revenue for the year is expected to reach a figure near $10,000,000.

In 1950, the republic signed a Point Four agreement with the United States and the following year embarked on a five-year economic and social development program to cost $32,000,000.

Says Liberians Trained U. S. Achieve Success In West Africa

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—Liberian students who have studied in the United States, in a majority of cases, have achieved noteworthy success after returning to the West African republic. In an exhaustive interview with officers of the National Negro Press Association, Clarence L. Simpson, the Liberian Ambassador, singled out four of them to illustrate such accomplishments.

One of the Liberians mentioned by Simpson is Dr. Joseph N. Togba, who studied medicine at Meharry Medical College, became successful and returned to Liberia as private practitioner.

Later Dr. Togba was employed by the Liberian Government and then took a post-graduate course in public health administration at the Harvard University Medical School.

Simpson said Dr. Togba became director of Public Health and Sanitation in Liberia and later represented his country at the World Health Organization at Geneva and was elected vice chairman of the West African Regional Branch.

Dr. Togba is at present Director General of the National Public Health Service of Liberia.

Arthur Sherman, who studied at the Montana School of Mines, majoring in mining engineering, also was cited. Simpson said "outstanding references" were made to Sherman while he was a student at the Montana School of Mines and also by the American Economic Mission to Liberia.

He said Sherman served as consulting engineer with the United States Navy and the Raymond Concrete Piles Company during the construction of the Free Port of Monrovia. Sherman has published a map of Liberia.

Also mentioned by Simpson were Charles Howard who has a masters degree in economics; Henry W. Grimes, who majored in radio engineering at the Radio Engineers Institute, New York City, and J. Rudolph Grimes, who studied law at Harvard and Columbia universities.

Howard did his undergraduate work at Howard University, then did post-graduate work at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

ECONOMY EXPERT

Simpson said the Liberian Government made it possible through its embassy at Washington for Howard to receive practical training in the Federal Budget Bureau in Washington and by the Economic Adviser to the President during the Truman Administration. Howard is presently economic advisor to President William V. Tubman of Liberia.

Henry W. Grimes "is highly capable in his field," said Simpson. He is presently serving as assistant superintendent of communications in Liberia.

J. Rudolph Grimes received his bachelor of law degree from the Howard University Law School and the degree of Master of International Affairs at Columbia University.

While at Columbia, his classes affiliated with the United Nations section of international affairs. He is presently counselor of the Liberian State Department.

Simpson said there were scores of other students about whose achievements he could make extended comment, but he limited himself to naming a few other Liberians who left their native land to study and then returned to serve the Liberian people. Those he mentioned, their field of study and present occupation follow:

LISTS OTHERS

Stephen Allen Tolbert, forestry, now Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; E. Taylor Majors, telephonics, superintendent of telephones; John D. Coleman, civil engineering (highway construction) Secretary of Public Works and Utilities; Arthur Massaquoi, mining engineering, Assistant Director of Mines and Geology.

E. Reginald Townsend, journalism and radio broadcasting, press secretary to President Tubman; Frank J. Stewart, banking, Acting Financial Attache in the United States; Joseph J. Chesson, corporation law, Assistant to the Liberian Attorney General (Tax Division); Angie Brooks, Law, Assistant to the Attorney General (Research Division).

Library of Congress Exhibit Tells Early Settling of Liberia

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The Library of Congress this month is featuring an exhibit containing materials selected from the American Colonization Society papers, comprising a record of nearly 100 years of the Society's efforts to provide homes in Liberia for liberated slaves and free colored people.

The American Colonization Society papers will be on display until Feb. 1. They include extracts of wills showing the manumission of slaves in order that they might be sent to Africa.

A colorful manuscript map of Liberia in 1857 is also on display along with a protest by citizens against Society policies in 1841. Paper money of the colony and later the Republic and a record book kept by Society agents are also displayed.

Liberia to increase taxes on U. S. firms

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (NNPA)—The Liberian government has worked out satisfactory arrangements for increased revenues from American companies operating there.

This announcement was made in a report to the National Newspaper Publishers association at its annual mid-winter meeting here Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The report, based on an interview with Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian ambassador to the United States, was made to the NNPA by Dr. Carl Murphy and William O. Walker.

Mr. Murphy is president of the association and publisher of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, and Mr. Walker is secretary and publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post.

Tax Laws Revised

The Liberian ambassador stated that the Liberian income tax laws of 1959 and 1950 provided that the Firestone company must pay an income tax on a "progressive rate." Mr. Simpson added:

"In early 1953 the Liberian government requested that consideration be given by Firestone to the changed world rubber situation which caused the price of rubber to dro- from 79 cents to 19 cents a pound in a few months.

Firestone Tax Increased

"In the light of the extensive development program which has made facilities and services available to assist the operation of the Firestone Plantations to a degree not envisioned when the 99-year concession agreement was made in 1926," Mr. Simpson said, the request was made.

"By arrangement between the Liberian government and Firestone, the latter will pay income tax at the rate of 25 per cent for the next 11 years," the ambassador said, adding:

"Firestone officials admit that their decision was also influenced by a desire to assist in making possible the continuation of the astounding progress the country has been making under the Tubman ad-

ministration since 1944."

Asked whether the same thing had been done with reference to the American company which is operating the Bomi Hill ore mines, Mr. Simpson replied:

From $100,000 To $1,500,000

"Liberia, until the new agreement made at the end of 1952 received a small royalty on each tone of ore shipped. This amounted to approximately $100,000 a year.

"A revision of the old agreement was requested by the Liberian Government due to the fact that many of the construction costs originally to be borne by the company are being paid for by the Government.

"Under the new arrangement, Liberia will get royalties amounting to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 a year now, with an escalating profit-sharing clause which will provide Liberia with a full '50-50' share of the proceeds in twenty years.

Budget Increasing

The report showed that the Liberian budget in the past 10 years has jumped from $770,000 to $10,088,810. "In view of available data," Mr. Simpson told his interviewers, "the estimated revenue for 1954 is $12,000,000 odd."

HEALTH LEADER — Dr. Joseph Nagbe Togba, 1944 graduate of Meharry Medical College, has been elected president of the seventh World Health Assembly with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. He has represented Liberia at the international health conference since 1946.

LIBERIA WORKS OUT INCREASED REVENUE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala—(NNPA)—The Liberian Government has worked out satisfactory arrangements for increased revenues from American companies operating in Liberia, according to a report made to the National Newspaper Publishers Association at its annual mid-winter meeting here on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The report, based on an interview with Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Ambassador to the United States, was made to the NNPA by Carl Murphy, president of the association and publisher of the Afro American Newspapers, and William O. Walker, its secretary and publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post.

IS LIBERIA SATISFIELD

"Has Liberia been able to work out an arrangement with Firestone so that it obtains a more satisfying tax return on rubber exports?" the two NNPA officers asked Mr. Simpson.

The Liberian Ambassador replied that the Liberian income tax laws of 1949 and 1950 provided that the Firestone Company must pay an income tax on a "progressive rate." Mr. Simpson added:

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REQUESTED BY NATIVES

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"Under the agreement, the Liberian Government's participation net profits will begin when the company's indebtedness is liquidated and the return of invested capital accomplished, or on April 1, 1957, whichever is earlier.

BIGGER PROFITS

"After the effective date, Liberia will participate in the net profits as follows: 25 per cent for the first five years; 35 per cent for the next ten years, and 50 per cent thereafter.

"Until the Government starts receiving a share of the profits it will get an interim royalty of $1.50 a ton in addition to the rayolties provided in the concession as of April 1, 1952.

HIGH GRADE ORE

"Company officials estimate that the Bomi Hills mine contains about 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons of high grade ore."

The report showed that the Liberian budget in the past ten years has jumped from $770,000 to $10,088,810.

The budget increased from $770,000 in 1944 to $990,000 in 1945 and to $2,182,472 in 1946. In other years it was: 1947, $2,711,955; 1948, $3,009,520; 1949, $4,213,665; 1950, $5,751,114; 1951, $11,383,389; 952, $12, 664, 23, and 1953, $10,088,810.

"In view of available data," Mr. Simpson told his interviewers, "the estimated revenue for 1954 is $12,000,000 odd."

Editor expelled from Liberia's major party

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP) Officials of this country's only major political party, the True Whigs, announced the expulsion from party ranks of Samuel T. A. Richards last week. Richards is editor of "The Friend," a weekly newspaper.

The charges which led to the editor's ouster were that he published repeatedly "unfounded facts against the interest, reputation and dignity of the party's national standard - bearer, President William V. S. Tubman. Richards is reportedly opposed to Tubman's running for a third term.

Miss Coffee To Teach In West Africa

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Mary Lee Coffee of Plant City, Fla. left Idlewild Field on Jan. 31, by Pan American Airways to take up her duties as a teacher in Lott Carey Mission School, Brewerville, Liberia, West Africa.

MISS MARY L. COFFEE

Miss Coffee is a graduate of Morgan State College. She received her Master of Arts degree in Political Science from Howard University. She has completed her residence requirement for her Ph. D. at John Hopkins University.

* * *

DR. W. C. SOMMERVILLE, executive secretary, Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, states that Miss Coffee's addition to the foreign staff in Liberia is a continuous process of the Lott Carey's program to improve the quality of its American and foreign faculties and staffs in the various foreign areas of Africa, Bermuda, Haiti, and India, where the Convention is presently carrying on its missionary and educational program.

Liberia Signs Aid Agreements

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — The Liberian government last week signed two aid agreements with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

One agreement renews for another year a contract covering the assistance of an expert in reorganizing the Liberian civil service.

The other will make possible other United Nations technical aid which Liberia may request in organizing seminars, training program or demonstration projects. It also makes Liberian citizens eligible for United Nations fellowships and scholarships.

Tubman orders changes in Liberia after inspection

MONROVIA, Liberia — President Tubman of Liberia made an inspection of his executive departments, bureaus, and other government agencies last month.

He was not accompanied by police guards or any of the three generals. Aides for the trip were the budget director, the auditor-general and the president's personal secretary.

As a result of his inspection, he found that quarterly reports by heads of missions were irregular and usually late and that the missions, themselves, were asking for the next quarter's remittances when the previous one had not been accounted for.

Clamps Down On Allowances

The president said that this practice must stop at once and that there would be no new quarter allowances until the previous quarter's was accounted for.

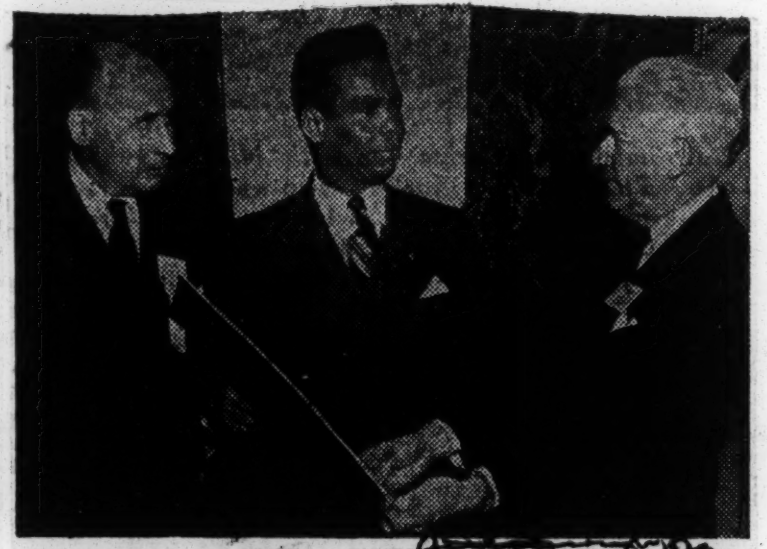
A four-man committee was appointed to make changes in the foreign service accounting system.

Other action ordered by the president included discontinuance of the position of counselor in the Washington embassy and dropping three junior employees in the service;

Separates Husbands, Wives

Transferring the office of the consul general in London of the London embassy; a rule that no husband and wife may work in the same office and that there shall be no more appropriations for Liberians stranded abroad.

The president also found that no inventory of government property was being taken at home nor abroad and ordered that that situation be remedied. One administrative office was reduced to chief clerk.



AMBASSADOR CLARENCE L. SIMPSON of Liberia, center, accepts a certificate for "outstanding public relations achievement," awarded the Republic of Liberia for the second consecutive year by the American Public Relations Association. Occasion was the tenth annual convention of the APRA, meeting at the Hotel Biltmore, April 4-6. On the left is Stephen James, 1953 national APRA president and educational director of the Automotive Safety Foundation. On the right is Paul Bolton, chairman of the awards committee and executive vice president.—Leyne Photo.

Appoint Wilson As Liberia Lumber Head

NEW YORK — Africa Lumber and Home Building Corporation this week announced the appointment of Joseph B. Wilson, as Vice-President and general manager of its activities in Liberia, West Africa.

An Architectual and Construction Engineer. Wilson went to Liberia under a four year contract with the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and build Clinices, Schools and Dormitories Suchen, Grand Bassa, Bender and Clay County.

The Contract with the Board having been expired and seeing so much to be done Wilson took out citizenship and remained in Africa as an independent builder. However, he planned to give preference to the Mission Board.

Born and raised in Arkansas, Wilson is a member of the Board of Directors of African Lumber and Home Building Corpr., with a capitalization of $250,000 and which plans to manufacture Lumber brick and build Homes in the African Republic of Liberia. The Building program has already started and lumber cutting will follow with shipping of a saw-mill about to be crated.

Dental Unit Dedicated In Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Dedication ceremonies for a mobile dental unit were held here last week with some 200 persons attending.

Participating in the festivities were William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia; Dr. John W. Davis, director, USA operations mission; Dr. J. N. Togba, director general national public health service, and Dr. C. F. Scarborough, assistant director general, national public health service.

The air-conditioned dental unit, arrived from the United States recently, will be used in connection with rural health projects supervised by the joint Liberian-United States Commission for Economic Development.

Liberian Trade $100,000,000

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — According to an address delivered last week by Simon Simonovitch at the annual meeting of the Liberian Chamber of Commerce, the imports and exports in Liberia last year reached the total of $100,000,000.

Simonovitch did not break the figures down, but said that he felt for an agricultural country which had not as yet become industrialized, that the amount was very satisfactory for the present time.

The Chamber announced an annual "Liberian Chamber of Commerce Day" to be observed every year.

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Liberia To Send Soldiers To U.S.A. For Training

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Secretary of War E. C. S. Jones of Liberia announced last week that he hoped it would be possible to send a number of carefully selected soldiers to the United States for specialized training in various military fields.

The secretary pointed out that last year the men sent were enrolled in Infantry, Adjutant and Ordnance schools. He expressed the hope that this year some of the men would go to an infantry school and others specialize in military motor transport.

Sawmill Is Shipped To West Africa

NEW YORK—In line with the general appeal and invitations from Africa, to assist in the "technical, social" and especially the "industrial development," African Lumber and Home Building Corporation has shipped a saw mill, truck and other equipment to Liberia, West Africa last week.

The Corporation, organized in New York by Harlemites and registered in the Republic of Liberia, plans to cut timber, manufacture lumber, brick, other building materials and build homes there.

Understanding has been reached permitting the Corporation to pick the mill site and area of operation, 100 miles in the interior adjacent to a water fall. Clearance of the site has already been completed pending arrival of the saw mill.

Preparation is being made to set up a clinic on the spot to serve not only the employees of the corporation but also the people living around the area as well. Branch Office of the Company has been established at 18 Ashmun Street, Monrovia, Liberia and home office at 51 West 116 Street, New York City.

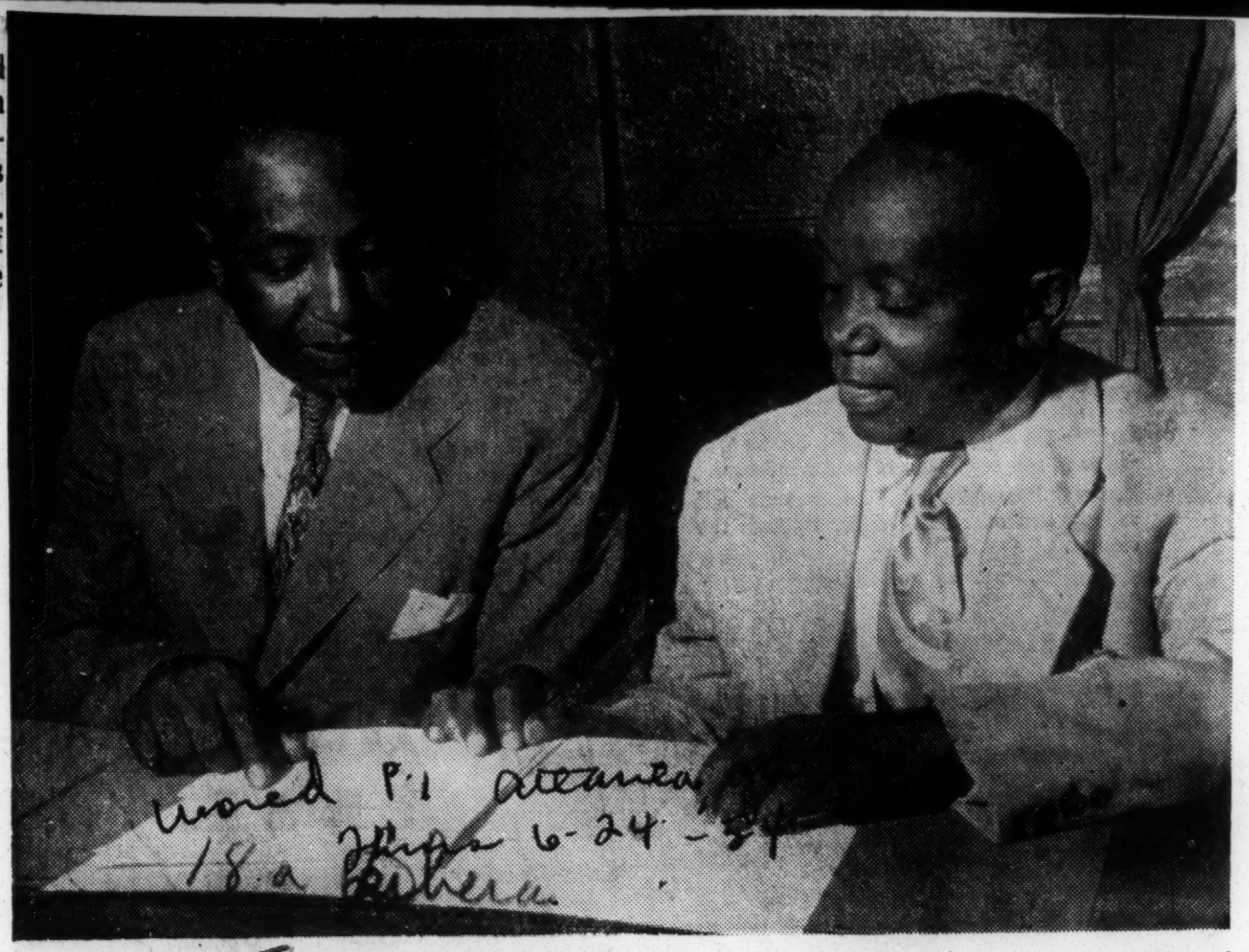
PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA TO COME TO USA IN OCT.

Second Head Of African Nation This Year Invited By Eisenhower

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower has invited the President of Liberia, V. S. Tubman to come to the United States in October.

Tubman is the second head of an African nation invited by Mr. Eisenhower, this year to be his guest in the White House.

Haile Selassie, King of Ethiopia will arrive here this month.



DISCUSSES LIBERIA'S PROGRESS IN EDUCATION — Progress in education in the Republic of Liberia is the theme of the conversation between Dr. Edward W. Brice, American advisor on education loaned by the United States to Liberia, and Ernest J. Yancy, minister of education for Liberia. They are discussing Dr. Brice's annual report on Liberia's school setup. This west African republic has made great strides in education in recent years. — (ANP)

Liberians resent naming of King as school head

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—The announcement of the appointment of Dr. Kermit C. King of Tennessee State University to succeed Dr. J. Max Bond as president of the University of Liberia has not set well with many officials in this West African country.

Shortly after Ernest J. Yancy, secretary of public instruction of Liberia, named Dr. King head of the department of secondary education at Tennessee State, to succeed Dr. Bond as the second president of the university, unfavorable comments were heard here.

Not Personal Matter

The comments were not against Dr. King. Rather they were against the manner in which the announcement was made.

Yancy reportedly made the announcement while in New York, without having consulted the board of trustees at the university. News of the new appointment first appeared in a newspaper.

The Liberian Age, in commenting on the manner in which the announcement was made, said in part:

"The public was shocked when it read news release from Secretary Yancy regarding Dr. Bond's successor. While nobody perhaps, doubts the secretary's authority for so doing, the procedure is considered and declared by many as irregular and unprecedented.

"Dr. Bond, who has been president of the university for about four years, has never sent in his resignation nor has he been dismissed. To publicize his successor in the manner it has happened is being highly criticized by the public..."

The result, the publication continued, has been to arouse "sympathy" for Dr. Bond and create an unfair attitude toward Dr. King.

Demonstrating his support for Dr. Bond, President Tubman entertained the Bonds at a conference at Cape Palmas. While there, the Bonds were given the use of the presidential automobile, including a military escort for a tour of the city.

FROM LIBERIA—Ernest J. Yaney, secretary of public instruction for the Republic of Liberia, confers with Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in her office in Washington.

Liberian official reports on progress in education

WASHINGTON

Ernest J. Yancy, secretary of public instruction of Liberia, last week discussed the progress of education in his country with Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has cooperated closely with Liberia in the field of education since July, 1952, and in public health since 1944, through the Foreign Operations Administration.

Mr. Yancy described to Mrs. Hobby a model elementary school organized in the capital of Liberia, Monrovia, with the co-operation of the office of education, a constituent organization of the department.

Commends Progress

Secretary Hobby in commenting on the educational programs in Liberia paid tribute to the remarkable progress being made by the nation.

Special training sessions for some 1,100 Liberian teachers are conducted during the summers. Many of these are taught on a volunteer basis by American wives now living in Liberia.

Training Discussed

Also discussed were the inauguration of pre-engineering training in Liberian schools and post-graduate training of Liberian teachers.

The office of education is at present seeking experienced American teachers who are qualified to supervise the development of elementary education, vocational education, teacher training and rural extension work throughout Liberia.

LIBERIAN DIGNITARIES — Shown during an in-Secretary of Public Instruction of Liberia. They formal discussion with Dr. and Mrs. Rufus Clem-are in the United States on a tour of colleges ent are Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Yancey of Liberia and universities where Liberian students might during their brief stay in Atlanta. Mr. Yancey isbe enrolled. — (Adams) Photo)

Liberian Cabinet Officer Visitor At Atlanta University

Guests on the Atlanta University campus on Wednesday were the Honourable Ernest J. Yancey, secretary of Public Instruction of Liberia, and his wife, who are in the United States to tour a number of colleges and universities in which Liberian students are enrolled. At Atlanta University, they met with Osborne Diggs of Liberia, a first-year student enrolled in the Graduate School of Library Science.

At a University luncheon at 12:30 p. m. in Bumstead Hall, President Rufus E. Clement introduced members of the University faculty and administrative staff and officials of the colleges in Atlanta University Center present, and then introduced Mrs. Yancey and her distinguished husband who spoke at length on the educational system in his country.

He told of the need for a better understanding between colored Americans and the people of Liberia, and asked for a sympathetic interest in his country to correct many of the false impressions of Africa and its inhabitants that are so widespread today. Mr. Yancey cited Liberia as a land of opportunity for Negroes who have something worthwhile to offer.

According to the visitor, who is a son of a former Vice-President of Liberia, the average Liberian who visits the United States, chooses Washington and New York, shunning the South because of segregation practices. He has always recommended that his countrymen visit in the South, however, because of the courteous treatment he has received and also because of the affluence of Negroes who lives in this section of the country.

In Mr. Yancey's opinion, the most pressing need in Liberia today is for well-trained teachers. He told his listeners of Liberia's great interest in increasing educational opportunities on all levels and steps his government is now taking to improve the situation. Ten per cent of the annual budget in his country goes into education, with a good part of this sum allotted to foreign fellowships. One hundred and eighty Liberians are studying at the present time in the U. S. he said, and 65 are in Europe.

Accompanying the Yanceys to Georgia is David M. Thomas, cultural attache at the Liberian Embassy in Washington.

Tubman urges $800G refund

Firestone blasts Liberian tax hike

MONROVIA, Liberia — The Firestone Rubber Plantations Company has protested against the results of the 11 per cent increase in the annual income tax imposed by the Liberian Government last year.

The increase, which brought the assessment from 14 to 25 per cent per annum on their gross yearly intake, was passed into law by the Liberian National Legislature.

The figure that alarmed the company into a state of great uneasiness is approximately $800,000.

Dr. William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia, said the Government employed the services of a firm in the United States to give a fair and candid opinion on the assessment.

And it was in the light of their opinion that the tax was prepared.

The president asked that the $800,000 paid by the company under protest be reimbursed.

Liberia Signs Two UN Pacts

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Mar. 29 (Special) — The Liberian government has signed two aid agreements with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

One agreement renews for another year a contract covering the assistance of an expert in reorganizing the Liberian civil service.

The other will make possible other United Nations technical aid which Liberia may request in organizing seminars, training program or demonstration projects. It also makes Liberian citizens eligible for United Nations fellowships and scholarships.

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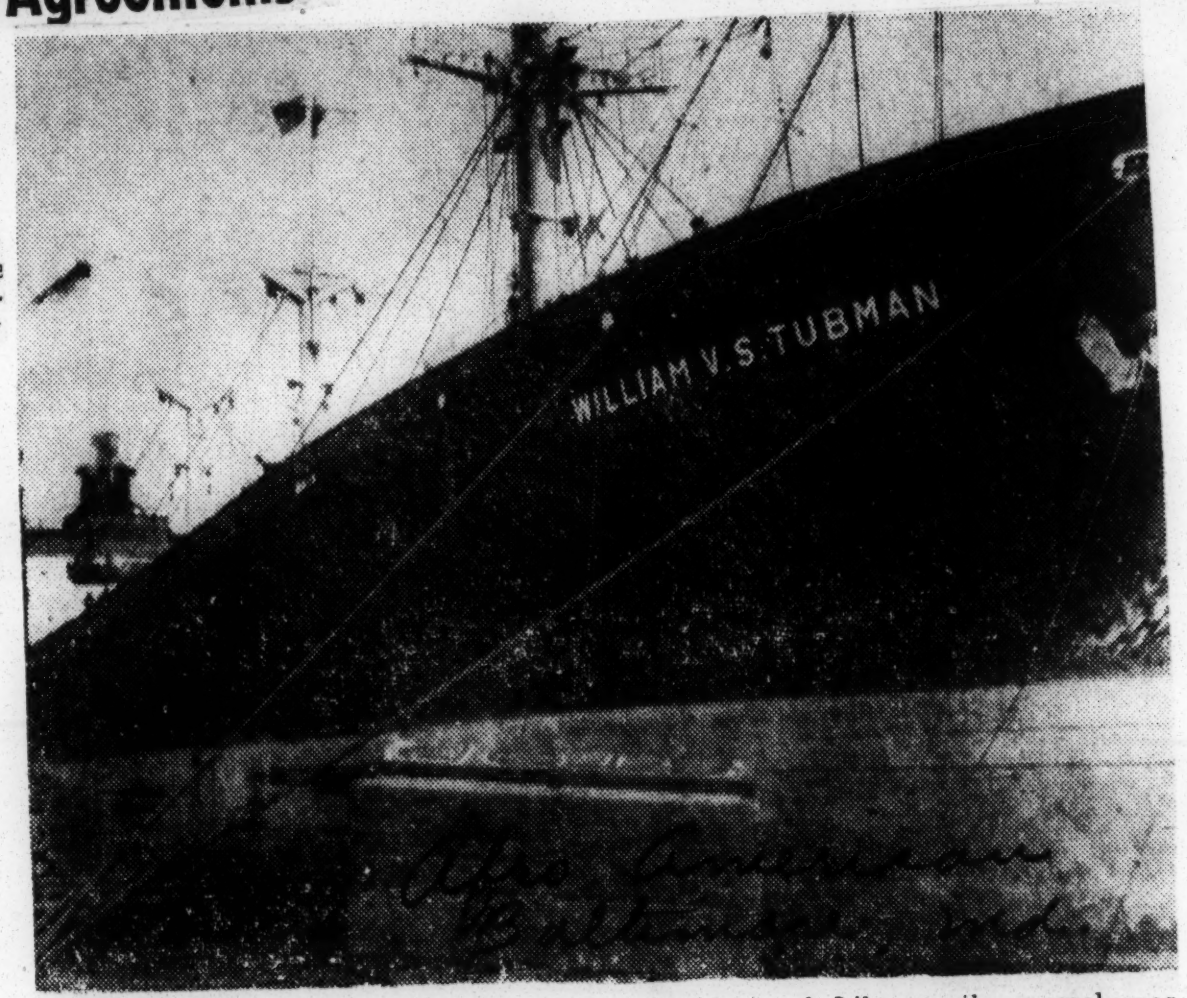
One agreement renews for another year a contract covering the assistance of an expert in reorganizing the Liberian civil service.

The other will make possible other United Nations technical aid which Liberia may request in organizing seminars, training program or demonstration projects. It also makes Liberian citizens eligible for United Nations fellowships and scholarships.



LIBERIAN ORE—Filled with four cargo hatches of high grade iron ore from mines in Liberia, the William V. S. Tubman tied up at the B&O Locust Point docks Tuesday. Named after the president of Liberia, the vessel was one of five diverted to the terminal as a result of the strike. Baltimore longshoremen were hit last week by ILA's order to halt work on such ships.

Simpson Decorates Liberians At Gala Reception In D. C.

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Ambassador Clarence L. Simpson, Monday night, conferred decorations of the Officer of the Starr of Africa upon four members of the Liberian diplomatic corps.

The presentations were made at the Liberian embassy during a reception celebrating the 107th anniversary of the independence of that country.

The decorations went to Joseph Coleman, first secretary of the Liberian embassy; Reid Wiles, second secretary; and Kedrick Brown, financial attache. The fourth honor was presented to Mrs. Olivia Coleman, vice consul to the Liberian consul general of New York. The honors were bestowed for meritorious services and the recipients became honorary officers in the Star of Africa, which is one of two Liberian Knighthood orders.

RECEPTION ROOM

The approximate 400 guests who gathered at the embassy to celebrate the Republic's anniversary of independence were formally received by the Ambassador and Mme. Simpson in the beautiful reception room.

The bar provided cooling drinks ranging all the way from fruit juice to hard liquors and the huge table was loaded with Liberian and American foods of all types. Among the most admired was the famous Liberian red-rice. Among other varieties were smoked turkey, smoked tongue, baked salmon, baked ham, shrimp and salads, pastries and desserts of many kinds.

In the center of the buffet was a huge snow-white rectangular cake, topped with a candied flag of Liberia composed of red and white stripes and a lone white star centering the blue background.

The small tables arranged around the lawn for the comfort of the guests were attractively decorated with tiny white baskets of red, white and blue flowers.

The entire triangled-shaped lawn was canopied with a huge tent of cool, dark green with white stripes.

DRANK TOASTS

Among diplomats who drank toasts to Liberian's independence were the ambassadors of Norway, Britain, France, Haiti, Spain, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Peru, Afghanistan and Ethiopia.

Soft dinner music, furnished by Carr Van Sickler's trio, was enjoyed throughout the evening. Guests stood reverently at attention when the musicians struck up the beautiful Liberian national anthem.

Other distinguished guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. O. Davis; Judge and Mrs. Almond Scott; Dr. and Mrs. Martin Jenkins; Mr. and Mrs. James Evans; Atty. and Mrs. Hubert Pair and Dr. James Pair.

Madame Lillian Evanti; F. A. Price, Liberian consul general of New York; Mrs. Julia West Hamilton; Col. and Mrs. West A. Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hamiltonn; Mrs. William J. Tompkins; Mrs. Emory Smith and son, Emory Jr.; and Val Washington.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Among the guests were a number of Liberians who are now studying in this country. Included in this group was Clarence Simpson, Jr., son of the ambassador. He is spending some time in Washington between semesters at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst where he is majoring in political science.

Another was John P. Mitchell, currently studying at the John Hopkins School of Advance International Studies. In the fall, he will return to the University of Chicago where he is completing work on his doctorate.

Colston Nelson, who has just completed work as an architect at Howard University, is now planning to return to Liberia where he expects to work for the government.

Liberians are looking forward with pleasure to Oct. 20, when their president, William V. S. Tubman, plans to visit Washington.

General Richard "Dick" Jones To Be Appointed In His Place

MONROVIA, Liberia — (Associated Negro Press Cable) — Dr. John W. Davis, director of the U. S. Foreign Operations Mission to Liberia, has been summarily dismissed from his post, three months before the expiration of his contract. Reports here are that Brig. Gen. Richard "Dick" Jones, department store executive and a "favorite son" of important Republican politicians in Illinois will succeed to the job.

SUPERIOR JOB

News of the firing of Dr. Davis, who until he came to Liberia nearly two years ago was president of West Virginia State College, struck official circles in Liberia with dismay. Liberians i nthe main believe Dr. Davis has done a superior job in managing the three score U. S. technicians working here under FOA. They say that the whole program of technical cooperation formerly known as Point 4 has prospered and grown under his leadership.

One of the aspects of the case which has puzzled Liberians is that Dr. Davis and his staff have been engaged in working out some important matters between Liberian and American officials. It seems to people here unrealistic to pull a man away while he was engaged in top secret negotiations vital to both countries. Some Liberians feel that the US is trying to intimidate them oy knocking the props out from under them.

TO RETIRE

Dr. Davis had only three months to serve under his present contract, Liberians were hoping he would be reassigned here but it is understood that he was determined to retire when his contract was finished because he had writing commitments with a publishing firm in the United States which he felt could not be delayed any longer. Nevertheless, there appeared to be no reason for cancelling his appointment before his tour of duty was completed.

Gen. "Dick" Jones who will succeed him, is not known in Liberia. His brother, George Maceo Jones, a well known architect in Chicago, has recently been appointed to a high post in the U. S. technical corps working here and is expected here soon. Officers in the American military mission stations here some of whom have soldiered with Gen. Jones when he used to command the old "8th regiment" in the Illnois National Guard, give him high rating.

Interviewed by an Associated Negro Press reporter, Dr. Davis said:

"I have enjoyed my work here immensely. I will be able to leave Liberia with a certain sense of accomplishment and achievement.

Talmadge's Guest

GOVERNOR Herman Talmadge, Georgia's high priest of racial segregation, is nothing if not a master showman.

He has invited President Tubman of Liberit to visit Georgia as his guest because the black executive's ancestors came from the Empire State of the South—and were glad to be "from" there.

This invitation immediately arouses considerable speculation in view of Georgia's legal segregation.

Will accommodations for the African President be secured at one of Atlanta's swank lily-white hotels?

Will Governor Talmadge entertain President Tubman and his entourage at the executive mansion?

This visit of a black chief executive to the headquarters of lily-whitism should really be one for the book!

TO AFRICA—Mr. and Mrs. David Banks, shown above with the son they adopted in Africa, returned to Liberia, recently, after visiting relatives in Alabama. Mr. Banks is an official with the Point-Four program in Liberia. Mrs. Banks was a former teacher at the Prairie Farm School in Alabama.

Press Shooed Away To Save Ike Embarrassment at Liberia Dinner

By BESS FURMAN
New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Fourteen Washington news correspondents were barred from the Liberian Embassy's reception to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower tonight after the White House decided their presence would "invade the President's privacy, make him restive and prove embarrassing to him."

This reasoning by one of the few people authorized to speak for Eisenhower in such matters was conveyed to the reporters by the same public relations agency which told their offices in the name of the embassy yesterday that would be an affront to the Liberian ambassador if they declined the invitation.

In all, some 50 persons had been invited to the function which began at 10 p.m. immediately following a state dinner which the President of Liberia gave to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower in return for their dinner for President William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman at the White House last night.

REPORTERS SURPRISED

Correspondents, who devoted some time yesterday to renting or refurbishing full dress suits or evening gowns and tiaras, were too surprised by the sudden turn of events to inquire how they came to be invited without prior White House approval in the first place.

It was enough for them to learn that the White House had taken the stand that the tenor of the times was such that the President could not feel completely at ease with the working press around socially.

This would make the host, President Tubman, unhappy and his discomiture would in turn make President Eisenhower unhappy, according to the spokesman for the public relations firm who got it directly from the White House aide.

TAKE NO CHANCES

Supposing, it was suggested, that some reporter should gravitate to within speaking distance of a group that included President Eisenhower and should then say: "What about the situation in Delaware, Mr. President?" That would prove embarrassing for everybody, it was explained.

Although news reporters long accustomed to White House press receptions speak to the President of the United States only in formal salutation or when spoken to, Eisenhower's own public relations experts appeared to be taking no chances.

Presumably, the hypothetical reference to "the situation in Delaware" was to the recent controversy in several communities of the state over refusal of white students to attend classes to which Negroes were admitted in keeping with the program of desegregation in the public schools.

The idea of inviting reporters from press associations and large metropolitan papers was that of the Liberian ambassador, Clarence Lorenzo Simpson. Their invitations were delayed until yesterday due to checking the recipients for security — all invited had been cleared for press conferences by the White House.

Those in charge believed that all necessary pre-arrangements had been made. However, a reversal of the press arrangements was clearly in order though not "ordered" as of course no order would be given a foreign mission here.

BREACH OF PRECEDENT

It was also indicated that it would be breaking precedent for the press to be invited in for a function to which officials from another country had invited the President. It was further pointed out on White House auspices that if the press were considered as having been culled from White House lists, the rest of the press on such lists would blame the White House for not being included.

Actually, at least "token" press representation at such official affairs has been a Washington custom for years. Where a visiting head of state entertains the President of the U.S. and his wife, dinner parties are usually large, and some correspondents' association official is among the invited guests.

After the party, he stands ready to give news-details not given in advance. Large numbers of guests often are invited in after such a dinner, but the President of the U.S. and First Lady usually leave right after the dinner, before the second event starts.

Tonight's events apparently had no particular precedent. The dinner list numbered only 28, a highly official list. And the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were scheduled to stay to greet the later guests.

SCHOOL OFFICIAL ASKED

Among those invited in afterward was the director of the United States Information Service and Mrs. Theodore C. Streibert, giving USIA, which disseminates news abroad, somewhat of a break over the domestic press, as it turned out.

There may, or may not have been some significance in the fact that the President of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Melvin C. Sharpe were on the guest list. The schools here have recently been desegregated. The assistant secretary of public instruction of Liberia, the Hon. Nathaniel V. Massaquoi, was among the dinner guests.

Ex-President Barclay will oppose Tubman

MONROVIA (ANP) — Political circles here are buzzing with the announcement that former President Edwin Barclay may enter the 1955 coming elections as an opponent of President William V. S. Tubman, who succeeded him in 1944.

A scholar and man of literary tastes as well as the owner of a large rubber plantation, the former president has been living quietly in Monrovia and his decision to enter the political arena again comes as a surprise to official Liberia.

American Embassy Entertains President, Mrs. Tubman at Unique Bon Voyage Banquet

MONROVIA, Liberia — President and Mrs. William V. S. Tubman on Thursday evening were guests of U. S. Ambassador and Mrs. Jesse D. Locker at a unique bon voyage banquet. President Tubman leaves Sunday afternoon on his official visit to the United States as guest of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The banquet was attended by the Diplomatic Corps, Cabinet and other distinguished guests and was held in the palatial setting of the American Embassy.

After President Tubman and Ambassador Locker exchanged greetings and champagne toasts to the American and Liberian people, the guests retired to the large drawing room for a game, something new for formal diplimatic banquets.

MORE TRIAL

The game was a "mock trial" in which the jury, foremaned by Secretary of War E. C. B. Jones, was charged by "Judge" William R. Tolbert, the Vice President, to decide "Who Stole President Tubman's Important Speech?"

Several witnesses were summoned to the witness stand. The "star witnesses" were the Italian Minister Umberto Campini and John Duvall, engineer, Export-Import Bank. Quite vocal among the lawyers were Speaker Richard A. Henries and Harrison Grigsby, Secretary of the Interior.

Haitian Ambassador Jean Coradin was "the defendant" accused of purloining "President Tubman's speech" intended for delivery in the United States.

The hilarious game, conducted by Mrs. Ruth C. Bond, ended late in the evening when the "judge," about to give his charge to the jury, halted the proceedings because at that very moment a messenger rushed into the "court room" and announced that the precious document had been found in Room 13!

That he, the messenger, had it in his possession, which then and there was identified by President William V. S. Tubman and resulted in the discharge of the accused and adjournment of the hearing.

Dr. Daniel On Liberian Visit

PETERSBURG, Va. — Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, left by plane last week for Liberia, West Africa, as head of an Evaluation Committee to make a study of the Technical Assistance Programs of the United States Operations Mission in Liberia under the auspices of the Foreign Operations Administration.

Visitor From Liberia

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia is a welcome visitor to the United States. He has been here before, and his ancestors were American-born, so he knows this country well. During his current visit, expected to last a month, he will be the guest of President Eisenhower in the White House, and he also will tour cities of the Mid-West, South and East. So when he returns to Liberia he will have solidified the friendly relations which exist between his country and ours and strengthened their commercial and diplomatic ties.

Liberia was the first republic on the African continent. It was first settled in 1822 by emancipated Negroes who had returned from America to Africa. In its more than one hundred years of existence it has taken its place as a nation of cultural and commercial achievement. It has built up its educational and health facilities to an impressive level, and it is now striving for even further achievements in these important fields.

Liberia's political framework closely parallels that of the United States, and President Tubman comes here as the duly elected and widely respected spokesman for his people. He is certain to receive a warm greeting from the head of this Republic and from its citizens.

18a 1954

LIBERIA

Liberian's Visit Develops Into Political Hassle

WASHINGTON—A significant backstage [illegible] has developed over the right [illegible] and be photographed with—William V. S. Tubman, Negro president of the Negro Republic of Liberia.

Climax of the hassle is an invitation to President Tubman from Governor Dewey calculated to keep him away from Hyde Park and the laying of a wreath on Franklin D. Roosevelt's tomb. As of this writing, [illegible] harried President Tubman [illegible] know what to do.

A Republican President brought him to the U. S., so he feels he has to bow to the wishes of his host. On the other hand, the late President Roosevelt is a great hero in Liberia—in fact, the only President of the United States to visit Liberia. So President Tubman's advisers are suggesting that he had best go to Roosevelt's tomb at Hyde Park, even if it does lose some Negro votes to the Republican Party on November 2.

Pakistani Unhappy

Meanwhile, the program to welcome and be photographed with the coal black President of Liberia has been such that the entourage of Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, are not at all happy.

Mohammed Ali, arriving in Washington a few days ahead of President Tubman, was greeted by Eisenhower and got nowhere near the same enthusiastic attention. This does not go down particularly well with our strongest ally in the Middle East. The U. S. is spending up to about $100,000,000 on arms, food and other aid to Pakistan in order to insure the Russian-Indian-Pakistan border against Communist penetration. A strong Pakistan, we hope, will offset the neutral Nehru and the uncertain policies of Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia.

Few Mohammedan Votes

That's why the Prime Minister of Pakistan can't quite understand the attention lavished on a relatively obscure President from a relatively obscure country in Africa. What he doesn't realize, of course, is that the big White House glad-hand extended to President Tubman right now means votes. There are not many Mohammedans voting in this country and there are a lot of influenced folks.

Mohammed Ali, of course, is too polite to say anything about this, but his aides have complained that whereas Ike did not come back from Denver in time to see their Prime Minister, both Vice President Nixon and Secretary Dulles rushed to the Washington airport to greet Tubman while Eisenhower stood by in the White House as the dignitary from Liberia got the full 21-gun salute.

Moreover, the date of Tubman's arrival in the U.S. was changed three times so that Ike could be present to welcome him—from the original, October 20, to October 13, to the final, October 18—changes caused by Ike's last-minute plans for political speeches in Denver and Indianapolis.

Hyde Park Dilemma

When President Tubman's itinerary was first arranged, the morning of Sunday, October 31, was set to visit Hyde Park and lay a wreath on the tomb of Franklin Roosevelt, who, because of his wartime visit to Monrovia, remains a great hero to the Liberian people.

On top of this, however, Governor Dewey suddenly issued an invitation to lunch in New York City on Sunday—exactly the same time President Tubman was scheduled to be visiting with Mrs. Roosevelt in Hyde Park. The Dewey invitation includes a round of ceremonies in New York which would make it impossible for the Liberian President to visit Hyde Park. The trip to Hyde Park was scheduled some time ago, and Dewey's office was apprised of this in advance.

Apparently to spike it, he sent an official invitation to President Tubman to accompany him on a ceremonial tour of New York City. Perhaps he had heard that Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., now a candidate for Attorney General of New York, would be at Hyde Park.

BUDGET SET AT $1,300,000:

Point 4 program in Liberia progressing

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —The technical assistance (Point Four) program, under the direction of Dr. John W. Davis, is making notable progress in Liberia, Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Ambassador, told two officers of the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Dr. Carl Murphy, publisher of the AFRO AMERICAN Newspapers and president of the NNPA, and William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post and secretary of the association, reported on their interview with Mr. Simpson at the mid-winter meeting of the NNPA at Tuskegee Institute Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Directed By Dr. Davis

The annual budget for technical co-operation in Liberia, Mr. Simpson said, is approximately $1,300,000, of which the Liberian government contributes approximately $200,000.

The United States Operations Mission to Liberia, directed by Dr. Davis, former president of West Virginia State college, has been operating in Liberia only for a year or two and, therefore, is in its initial stages.

But in that short period it has helped Liberia to establish and put into operation an agricultural research station in the interior of the country, and to open in remote areas two more agricultural extension stations, bringing the total to four, Mr. Simpson revealed.

According to reports, in the areas where the first agricultural stations were established the period of annual famine, before the harvest, has been shortened.

Fishing Market Helps

The production of the fisheries at Monrovia has greatly increased as a result of new methods and techniques introduced by the United States fisheries technicians, Mr. Simpson said.

The increased supply, he added, resulted in a price decline but increased protein consumption in an area of marked protein deficiency.

Acting on the advice of the American forestry technician, Mr. Simpson said, Liberia has established a national forest and enacted legislation to protect these preserves and the forest industry.

Pathology Research

The establishment of a pathology laboratory, under the direction of an American technician, he said, has made possible for the first time in Liberian history the local diagnosis of certain diseases that are common in West Africa. A training course for laboratory technicians is connected with this project.

Mr. Simpson said the education program of the Liberian government has been broadened to include greater emphasis on elementary teacher-training. A co-operatively supported elementary demonstration school was opened in Monrovia in Feburary, 1953. The vocational education program is now being enlarged, he added.

As another project under the Point Four program, an American municipal engineer has trained Liberian students in elementary surveying and construction techniques, and has worked effectively with this group in improving the drainage, water supply and zoning problems of Monrovia.

"Road construction, without which there can be no further economic development in Liberia," Mr. Simpson said, is being pushed by six American technicians. He said three major contracts were let in 1953.

LIBERIA — POINT FOUR PROGRAM

U. S. Point Four Official Lauds Liberia's Progress

CHICAGO (ANP) — Progress made in Liberia's education under the United States Point-Four program was praised in a recent report submitted by Dr. Edward W. Brice, educational adviser for the Joint Liberian-United States commission for economic development.

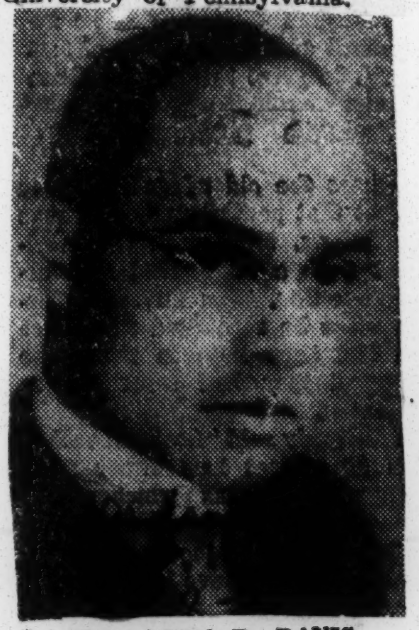
In his second annual cooperative progress report, Dr. Brice praised the skillful leadership of the Liberian department of public instruction. He said that much has been done in the fields of education, agriculture, public health, engineering and public administration since the plan was drafted in 1951.

The cooperative program is designed to develop more trained personnel in the field of education and to provide a wider range of vocational courses in the country's schools and colleges, in addition to making funds available for the construction of additional schools.

Since the program was instituted, the following projects have been started:

A teacher training program, community education, scholarships and technical training programs and health education.

Dr. Brice, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, was formerly director of extension services for Negroes for South Carolina. He holds the Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.



DR. JOHN P. DAVIS

Fear Action May Hurt Foreign Aid

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Reports here are that Brig. Gen. Richard "Dick" Jones, department store executive and a "favorite son" of important Republican politicians in Illinois, will succeed to the job.

Gen. Jones

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Liberians in the main believe Dr. Davis has done a superior job in managing the three score U. S. technicians working here under FOA.

They say that the whole program of technical cooperation formerly known as Point 4 has prospered and grown under his leadership.

One of the aspects of the case which has puzzled Liberians is that Dr. Davis and his staff have been engaged in working out some important matters between American and Liberian officials.

It seems to people here unrealistic to pull a man away while he was engaged in top secret negotiations vital to both countries.

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Nevertheless, there appeared to be no reason for cancelling his appointment before his tour of duty was completed.

BROTHER HAS POST

Gen. "Dick" Jones, who will succeed him, is not known in Liberia. His brother, George Maceo Jones, a well known architect in Chicago, has recently been appointed to a high post in the U. S. technical corps working here and is expected here soon.

Officers in the American military mission stationed here, some of whom have soldiered with Gen. Jones when he used to command the old "8th regiment" in the Illinois National Guard, give him high rating.

Interviewed by an Associated Negro Press reporter, Dr. Davis said:

"I have enjoyed my work here immensely. I will be able to leave Liberia with a certain sense of accomplishment and achievement.

"The Liberian people have been lovely to me and the members of

my family, 'they have rallied to my efforts here. The net result of my work has been the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and understanding between the Governments of Liberia and the United States of America."

HOME SEPT. 20

Mrs. Davis and their daughter, Dash, leave Liberia next week and enroute home will visit London, Madrid, Rome, Geneva, Zurich, Paris and London.

Arriving in America about Sept. 20, Mrs. Davis will go to Englewood, N. J., to get their home ready for family use while Dash will proceed to Oberlin college for her senior year.

Gen. "Dick" Jones, prominent Chicagoan whom reports from Liberia say will be named as the next country director for the U. S. Foreign Operations Mission to Liberia, declined comment when an Associated Negro Press reporter inquired whether he would accept the post.

General Jones said he had no official notice regarding the appointment to a post of any kind. He said he would keep silent until he had some definite indication that he was to be offered an appointment.

CHICAGO BUSINESSMAN

General Jones is a leading figure in Chicago. He is a vice president of the South Center Department store, an organization with an interracial staff.

The general served with distinction in both World Wars and after the conclusion of the last war became colonel of the 179th Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard.

He was retired a few months ago having reached the service age limit with the rank of brigadier general.

General Jones has been active in civic and social affairs but has not been known for great political activity. Married to the former Elgetha Huffman, they are the parents of Richard "Dickie" Jones, jr.

'Did As Much As Any Man'

Tubman in Tribute To Dr. J. W. Davis

MONROVIA, Liberia—President William V. S. Tubman recently paid tribute to Dr. John W. Davis, retiring director of the USA Operations Mission to Liberia.

At a Presidential banquet in the Executive Mansion, the President said that he was very pleased with the services rendered in Liberia by the Point 4 director.

He would give Dr. Davis the highest decoration of Liberia, the President said, if it were not against the U. S. Government regulation prohibiting its overseas personnel from being decorated by foreign governments.

* * *

TO BE MODEST, the President said, Dr. Davis has done as much as any man who has been to Liberia in promoting cooperation, friendship and understanding between Liberia and the United States.

Before toasting Dr. and Mrs. Davis, the President congratulated them for their contribution to Liberia, a contribution, he said, that cannot be evaluated in terms of dollars and cents.

Responding to the President's toast, Dr. Davis said:

"Basically, my two-year assignment here has been concerned with an emphasis on proving that democracy in America has some dynamic qualities which can strengthen its force, safeguard its freedom and help in making more enduring the collective security of other peace-loving and democratic nations. To this end, I have worked."

* * *

SPEAKING OF the word "cooperation," Dr. Davis said that representatives of one nation to another, serve best when this word is applied "not in a sense of bowing backward, but forward with full speed ahead in terms of national and international interests."

"Chicanery is not a wholesome ingredient of cooperation," he continued. "I have never felt called upon to defer, refer, transfer and time-wastingly confer on what was obviously legal and right to do in a righteous cause.

"In the interest of world peace, friendship and understanding, big democratic nations do not now look down and talk down to small nations."

Dr. Davis is being replaced in Liberia by Richard Jones of Chicago.

Liberia First To Sign Point Four Agreement With U. S

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Republic of Liberia, whose President, William V. S. Tubman is on a three-week tour of the United States, was the first government to sign a technical co-operation (Point Four) agreement with the United States embracing its entire economy.

As one of the underdeveloped countries of the world, Liberia recognized early the need for modern technical know-how in carrying out its program to improve its economy through greater development of natural resources.

It was a natural step for Liberia, which is about the size of Ohio, and the United States to sign a cooperative agreement.

FRIENDLY TIES

The two countries have a long history of friendly ties which go back to the founding of Liberia in 1822 by freedmen who migrated from the United States to Africa.

Under the agreement, the United States Foreign Operations Administration cooperates with Liberia in programs aimed towards increasing Liberia's food supply, developing forestry and mineral resources and providing modern health, transportation and administrative services.

FOA has technicians in Liberia in all these fields. These technicians work with Liberians to help them to help themselves by applying modern techniques to the development of their country.

ANNUAL REVENUE

The United States contributes $1,400,000 towards this joint program in the fiscal year ended June 30. The contribution for the current fiscal year is $1,300,000. Liberia contributes 20 per cent of its annual revenue to the program. There are seventy American technicians in Liberia.

The economy of Liberia, which lies in the humid tropics for about 350 miles along the West African bulge into the South Atlantic Ocean, is based chiefly on the production of agricultural raw products. It produces crude rubber, coffee from which tapioca is made, rice, fibre, palm kernel and cocoa.

But the country does not produce enough food for its 2,000,000 population, most of whom live by subsistence farming in tribal groups and follow tribal customs. Improvement of agriculture, with emphasis on food production, is a keystone of the joint Liberia United States development program.

To spread the technical know-how of agriculture, Liberia, in the training of competent spray teams. It is estimated that protection already has been provided for nearly a fifth of the population.

Progress has been made in diagnoses and pathological studies. A nurses training program has produced a corps of nurses who in turn will train others.

The pinciple of rural health centers has been adopted to provide out—patient care, community health programs and the training of sub-professions. In this way, modern health programs are being carried to the remotest sections of the country in the battle against disease.

The main industry of Liberia is iron ore mining. There are no modern manufacturing plants. The main export is crude rubber, which is produced in quantity. Both iron ore mining and the production of crude rubber have been developed in Liberia with the aid of private American capital.

The Liberian Government has welcomed private investment in these fields and is inviting further investment of foreign private capital.

Liberia has a modern port in its capital, Monrovia, which has a population of about 30,000. Forty miles away is Roberts Field, a modern airport which is served by international air lines.

Cooperation with FOA, has established an agricultural extension service which serves about 1,450 towns and villages.

SWAMP RICE

Production of rice, the principal food product, has been increased 20 per cent through the planting of swamp rice. Modern farming methods have been introduced. A central agricultural experiment station, which compares favorably with any such station in that part of the world, has been completed.

Liberian forest resources have been surveyed. Sound conservation practices are encouraged. Definite progress has been made toward development of a forestry industry.

Fresh water fishery projects have been started to provide a protein food for the large inland population.

SLEEPING SICKNESS

The population of Liberia has been plagued with endemic infectious diseases such as malaria, dysentery and sleeping sickness. Under the Point-Four program, the country has set out to rid itself as far as possible of these handicaps.

Malaria control has started with

University Of Akron Confers Degree On President Tubman

ARKON, Ohio — (NNPA) The highlights of the visit of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia to Akron Friday included an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Akron and a tour of the plant of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

After receiving the honorary degree, the 58-year-old chief executive of the West African republic held a reception in the Akron Community Service Center and shook hands with an estimated 1,200 persons.

In the long line which moved by was Mrs. Herbert S. Bear of Hudson, northern Summit County village, who identified herself as the great niece of the first consul general sent by President Abraham Lincoln from the United States to Liberia.

"My great uncle, Abraham Hanson of Wisconsin died in Monrovia in 1866," Mrs. Bear told President Tubman. "He is buried there."

She gave Mr. Tubman photostatic copies of letters of condolence sent to her family then by residents of Monrovia.

President Tubman acknowledged the letters graciously.

In a simple, solemn academic ceremony, President Tubman was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree in the only special convocation of that kind ever held by the University of Akron.

To welcome him to the campus the University Band played the Liberian national anthem.

President Tubman, who rose from private to colonel in the Liberian army before his election, returned salutes from the honor guard of ROTC cadets in the military fashion.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Norman P. Auburn, university president, conferred the degree. Mr. Tubman was introduced by Lee R. Jackson, chairman of the university board of directors and president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

In his address on the campus, President Tubman traced the link between the United States in general and Ohio in particular with Liberia, reserving special mention for the Harvey S. Firestone, both father and son.

"The Firestone Pantations Company, which the late Mr. Firestone founded, has played an incomparable role in the economic and social development of Liberia," President Tubman said, adding:

"Prior to the arrival of American interests, our striving republic experienced untold border incidents with more powerful neighbors. Today, due largely to the presence of the Firestone Company and other American enterprises, encroachments on our territory have ceased.

"The success of this company's venture in Liberia is a celebrated example of how big business with a reasonable attitude can utilize its financial strength and technical skill to win the respect, confidence and friendship of the people of the country whose natural resources it has gained permission to exploit."

President Tubman also welcomed to Liberia the B. F. Goodrich Company, which recently was granted a concession to grow rubber there.

To the University of Akron, he saw he hoped that its research in rubber would be made of still greater usefulness and that "natural rubber will always have a greater demand than synthetic rubber even in Ohio and always yield big profits to large as well as small plantation owners."

His remarks about synthetic rubber drew laughter from some 1,5000 persons at the convocation.

The chief executive of the West African republic pointed out that his country, founded in 1822 as a

TUBMAN MAKES APPEAL FOR PRIVATE CAPITAL

CHICAGO— (NNPA) —President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia made an appeal for private investment capital at a luncheon in his honor given by the Chicago Association of Commerce in the Morrison Hotel.

The luncheon marked the final day of his three day visit to Chicago. "Investment, insured against expropriation, as well as free and unrestricted trade and commerce are the greatest buttresses around the prosperity of the free world," Mr. Tubman declared.

Ticker Tape Parade In NY For Pres. Tubman

NEW YORK—(INS)—New York City honored Liberian President William V. S. Tubman Thursday with a tickertape parade up Broadway.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner presented the visiting president with New York's medal of honor and scroll for distinguished public service.

refuge for freed American slaves, has never had a government driven out of office by force. He said orderly and efficient governments are necessary to successful operations. He added:

"In Liberia, because of the stability of our government, we have

Ira Rosenberg

President Tubman of Liberia and Mayor Wagner at City Hall ceremony yesterday as the Liberian national anthem was played. At left is the flag of the Republic of Liberia, red, white and blue with one star.

Tubman Is Welcomed By Parade

By Jack Tait

President William V. S. Tubman of the Republic of Liberia received an official New York City welcome yesterday, including a pared up lower Broadway to City Hall and a luncheon in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria.

At the luncheon the eighteenth President of the only Negro republic in Africa predicted that one day all the races of mankind "will be integrated and love and peace and happiness and respect one for the other will dominate the human family."

The President spoke with feeling after explaining to the luncheon guests that he was departing from a speech he had prepared beforehand. He said before predicting future integration of races:

"There are some white people who are underprivileged. I am opposed to imposing impositions against any race. I do not believe in the principle that the day will come when the balance of power in the world will be handed over, or changed over, to some other race.

Mayor, Baruch Speak

"If it were, then what we are contending would be a fallacy because if it is wrong for any race to impose on another, it is equally wrong and iniquitous for that race to impose inequities on the other."

Other speakers included Mayor Wagner, Bernard Baruch and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

In his brief remarks, Mr. Baruch appealed to American business men to join with President Tubman "in helping to raise the standards of living in Liberia." He said he hoped American business men would see to it that the President takes back to Liberia "some tangible results" of his trip, something more than government aid and the sympathy and friendship of the American people.

President Tubman arrived in America on Oct. 16 for a month's visit designed to strengthen commercial and cultural ties between Liberia and the United States.

Quotes Bible

Referring to Mr. Baruch's remarks, President Tubman commented: "He said for me what I couldn't have said myself." He also quoted from St. Mark 4:10—"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

Dr. Tobias traced the history of Liberia: how it was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society as a means, in part, of draining off the Negro population in America, how it became a sovereign state in 1847, how its government is patterned after the American form, how it has progressed. He pointed out that the success achieved in Liberia has shown the world that other African peoples also are capable of self-government.

At the luncheon and at a ceremony on City Hall steps preceding it, President Tubman emphasized that he and his people were grateful to the American people for their welcome and for their support of his country which, he said, made it possible for Liberia to be free and independent.

Honored at City Hall

Mayor Wagner at City Hall presented the fifty-eight-year-old President with the city's Medal of Honor and Seroll for Distinguished Public Services.

President Tubman, who arrived here yesterday morning, will address the General Assembly of the United Nations at 10:30 A. M. today. On Sunday, as guest of Gov. Dewey, he will inspect public works projects in the metropolitan area. He will resume his tour of American cities on Tuesday, when he will go to Atlanta as guest of Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Historic Address Delivered In D. C. Tuesday, October 19

Chief Executive of African Republic Calls United States "Mother Country," Seeks Closer Cooperation With American Nation To Promote Economic Development of Natural Resources; Discounts Any Fears of Enemy Infiltration

Washington, D. C.—In his address before the Joint Committee of Press, Radio and TV correspondents and news photographers in the Carlton Hotel here on October 19. President William V. S. Tubman proved to his American kindred that he is a statesman, scholar and orator.

The President took his select audience back over some of the history of the founding of Liberia, stating that Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States had developed a comprehensive plan for colonizing a portion of Africa that had the support of George Washington. These initial efforts failed, he pointed out but other attempts were made later and finally incorporation was effected under the law of Maryland in 1831.

The American Colonization Society and its headquarters in Washington and was a foremost in the settlement and development of Liberia. This society, he pointed out, which had Judge Bushrod Washington and Frances Scott Key among its members did much effective work and persuaded President James Monroe "to make one hundred thousand dollars available for the society in 1819."

Therefore in appreciation of this act the first colonists who landed in the Mesjurado Lagoon on the West Coast of Africa gratefully named their capital city "Monrovia."

President Tubman said Liberia was not founded upon avaricious greed or territolial aggrandizement. He said Liberia is a link between the dynamic cultures of the New World and the latent potential of the African. The Liberian Constitution and government are patterned after that of the United States. These similar ideas, ideals and institutions, as well as similar motives for its foundings, "have engendered a tradition of close, warm friendship which has not been marred by a single breach of faith."

It is because of these traditions, said President Tubman, "future cooperation of the United States and Liberia should be built on positive considerations and not upon fear of "infiltration or nearness of the common enemy."

President Tubman pleaded with Americans to have no fear of the leadership of Dr. Nkrumah of the Gold Coast nor of Dr. Azikiwe and others of Nigeria and stated there is nothing to fear in the case of Pakastan and India.

The concluding part of President Tubman's address was as follows:

"Once again you will please pardon our referring to the example being set in the field of economic cooperation beawcen our two countries. Private American capital has been invested in Liberia for many decades. Large business interests, represented by the Firestone Plantations Company for more than a quarter of a century, and more recently, the Liberia Company, the Liberian Mining Company which are now being joined by the Goodrich Company, Le Tourneau, and the International African American Corporation represented in Liberia by the Liberian American Minerals Company, in close association, and in some instances, partnership with the Government, have, without molestation helped to exploit and develop the country's agricultural and natural resourcese.

Furthermore, our Government was the first to apply for the institution in Liberia of the International Cooperation Program for Technical Assistance. Today what has been accomplished in such a short period of time in the fields of Public Health, Education and Agriculture under this joint program is encouraging. This type of unselfish cooperation, based on mutual interests and reciprocal respect, appears to be worthy of broadest emulation, fullest application, sustained and expanding development. We believe such cooperation must not be founded upon charity but upon the principle of self-help.

The Liberian Government has therefore sought to make the fullest application of this principle in the present development schemes. Independent of normal expenditures for roads, schools, foreign scholarships, hospitals and other operations mentioned earlier, twenty percent of current revenues is devoted to the joint development program. Outside of these joint projects the Government also contributes to the multilateral projects of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and subsidizes missionary educational and health programs.

We indulge the hope that our conduct, the interaction of goodwill and a positive democratic outlook will make satisfactory progress under the Joint Cooperative Program. In this way can enlightened capitalism victoriously withstand the ideological assaults of materialism because, under such programs, knowledge, energy and natural resources are cooperatively exploited and subordinated to the upliftment, improvement and betterment of mankind. This is the unfolding of a living reality to which we must all dedicate our resources and pledge our highest motives and unswerving devotion.

Finally, not attempting to be critical or skeptical, but in the interest of the preservation of the human race and of our apparently endless search for peace, I believe it must be stated that in the conduct of our national and international affairs and deliberations today, there seems to be lacking a proper recognition of God and Religion. I do not advocate a union of Church and State, nor the abrogation of the principles of freedom of religion and of conscience, but I do feel that it is positively essential and in the interest of the success of our efforts for peace that the Church, and I mean in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, without regard to sect of dogma, to be represented even if unofficially at national and international high level councils in a more effective capacity.

It should be remembered that in times of total and actual war, Parliaments and Legislatures, Kings and Chief Executives, by Proclamations and otherwise, direct and adjure the people to look to God and the church, asking them to assemble and pray for peace and victory. During such times of stress and fear, we believe that God and the Church can assist in bringing victory of our armies, air forces, navies and other services; but immediately upon obtaining victory we appear to change our attitude and assume an air of "we have accomplished it with our own arms," or in Napoleonic phraseology: "God is on the side of the strongest battalion."

God gave us the victory in World War II by blessing and strengthening our national and international efforts. He blessed the minds of our scientists and all who worked and fought in the war for the victory of our cause. Now that we have won the war we seem not to be able to win the peace despite the fact that we were comrades and brothers in arms.

It appears to be most important that we turn to God and the Church with the same fervor as we did when the devastation and ravages of two World Wars were pressing hard upon us; for in the Ecclesia are to be found great intellectual talents and above all, tremendous Spiritual Power which could always be made available for constructive material and spiritual utilization.

I realize the varied concepts about this matter which may involve constitutional and charter provisions; but to the contrary, formulas could be worked out to meet this serious void and thus help save ourselves and the people of the earth from what may be our impending self-destruction.

In 1776 Mr. Thomas Jefferson developed a compresensive colonization scheme which had the complete support of General Washington, and later, of Governor Monroe of Virginia. However these initial efforts did not come to fruition.

Later, 1816, a group of eminent Americans voluntarily organized the American Colonization Society for the purpose of effecting the dream of Jefferson. It has been stated that from its inception, the Society had hoped to obtain a charter from the National Government. But in the abolitionist publication, the Liberator of February 16, 1834, appear these interesting lines:

"A petition for a charter to this Society woulud have divided and agitated Congress more than a proposal to charter the United States Bank."

It was also openly charged that the Society was a part of the political machine of one of its founders and later its President, Mr. Henry Clay.

However, incorporation was effected under the laws of Maryland in 1831—The same year of the incorporation of the Virginia Colonization Society whose first President was United States Chief Justice John Marshall. It is interesting to note that although there were numerous other State Societies operating in Liberia, the American Colonization Society whose headquarters were in this city, was foremost in the settlement and development of Liberia.

This Society was able to do such effective work because one of its famous committees which included Judge Bushrod Washington and Francis Scott Key, upon encouragement from him, "persuaded" President Monroe to make one hundred thousand dollars available for their work under a generous interpretation of a Congressional Act of 1819

Liberia's President Tubman Guest Of AU Friday, Saturday

William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, who accepted invitations from Atlanta University and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, will be the guest of the local school November 5 and 6.

President Tubman whose visit to Atlanta University is part of his ... tour of the United States will arrive in the city following his visit to the nation's capital.

He will address a special convocation of the University at 11 a. m. Friday in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College Campus, where he will receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Morehouse College will also honor him with the degree of Doctor of Human Letters.

A reception, to which the public is invited, will be held for President Tubman Friday evening, November 5, from 8 to 10 in the lounge of the Chemistry Building at Morehouse College.

OFFICIAL PARTY

The official party will include the Liberian Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Clarence L. Simpson; the Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, the Honorable William E. Dennis; the Attorney General of Liberia, the Honorable C. Abayomi Cassell; the Director General of the National Public Health Service of Liberia, who is also President of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, Dr. Joseph N. Togba; the Director of Mines and Geology of Liberia, Arthur Sherman; the Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction in Liberia, a Prince of the Vai Tribe, and past Vice-Chairman of UNESCO, Nathaniel Massaquoi; Economic Adviser to the Government of Liberia with the rank of Assistant Cabinet Minister, Charles Dunbar Sherman; and Brigadier General Robert A. Brewer, Aide de Camp to President Tubman.

Others in the official party are Reginald Townsend, Press Secretary to President Tubman and Director of Information of Liberia; Phillip Brumskine, Secretary to the president; and the president's personal physician, Dr. Arthur Schmitzer.

Dem. 10-31-54

President Tubman was inaugurated for a term of eight years on January 4, 1944, and re-elected for another four-year term in 1952. He is a descendant of early settlers who reached Liberia from Augusta, Georgia, in 1834. His mother emigrated from Atlanta in 1872.

Pres. Tubman To Visit YM

Wkly. Observer

The Honorable William V. S. Tubman, President of the Free State of Liberia, will visit the Butler Street YMCA on Friday, November 5, 1954. The Trustees of the YMCA of Atlanta and the Board of Directors of the Butler Street YMCA have invited the 'Y' membership and Atlantans at large to greet President Tubman at a brief reception to be held in the Main Assembly Hall of the Boys' Building of the Butler Street YMCA.

Atlanta, Ga.

In spite of an unusually busy schedule in his native land, where he is constantly on the go performing the duties of President of the Nation, President Tubman is identified as one of the profound laymen in the YMCA Movement in his country. In this connection, the Butler Street YMCA is indeed glad that President Tubman will have an opportunity to visit the Association during his stay in Atlanta.

Wed. 11-4-54

The public is cordially invited to come out and greet President Tubman at 4:00 p. m. on Friday, November 5, at the Butler Street YMCA.

VISIT OF -PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN TO THE UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT TUBMAN HONORED AS NUMBER-ONE STATESMAN

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 11-5-54 p. 8

BY JAMES L. HICKS

OXFORD, Pa. — Liberia's number one statesman was honored Saturday by a school of scholars whose number one aim is to provide Liberia with top flight statesman as Lincoln University conferred a Bachelor of Arts degree on President W. V. S. Tubman.

Students of eleven different nations rose and saluted President Tubman, each in his native tongue prior to the reading of the citation by Municipal Judge Herbert Millen of Philadelphia, vice chairman of the Lincoln Trustee Board.

Among the students greeting Mr. Tubman was Ernest Lovester, great grandson of Thomas Amos, one of the first Lincoln University graduates who went to Liberia as soon as he graduated from Lincoln.

Young Lovester told Mr Tubman: "As a representative of the fourth generation of that family, I welcome you on behalf of the students, faculty, trustees and alumni."

100TH YEAR

Mr. Tubman's visit to the school came on its Homecoming Day celebration and in the 100th year of the school's life.

Judge Millen who read the citation for the degree viewed Mr. Tubman's visit as the fullfilment of a prophecy made over 100 years ago when founders of the university set it up specifically to provide statesmen for the then new republic of Liberia and predicted that some day it would do just that.

Since that time many men of Lincoln have gone to Liberia and made their marks and Judge Millen cited the close relationship between the school and Liberia.

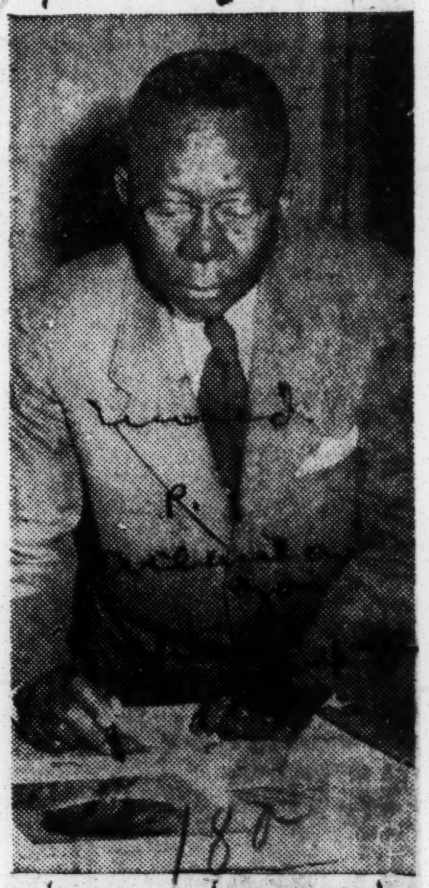
Mr. Tubman's visit was the bright spot in a rather cloudy and rainy day at Lincoln which saw Hampton Institute spoil the homecoming festivities by trouncing the Lincoln football team.

HORACE MANN

With his party of 25, he was dined by President Horace Mann in the president's house and then spoke briefly at a reception given in his honor by the women's auxiliary of Lincoln in the guest house.

His official party then drove back to his Waldorf-Atsoria suite having completed a 350 mile circuit by car in nine hours during which time Mr. Tubman received two degrees, ate two meals, delivered two speeches and greeted hundreds personally at Easton, Pennsylvania and Oxford.

Visits Bible Society



WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN, President of Liberia, visits the American Bible Society in New York and signs the World Good Will Book. It has a collection of signatures of millions throughout the world who have contributed to a fund to make the Scriptures available for those who are without them in many countries. Other heads of governments who have signed the American Bible Society's Good Will Book include King Paul of Greece, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, King Haakon of Norway and Queen Mother Elizabeth of Great Britain.

TUBMAN INSPECTS PORT, GOES SOUTH

Times
New York N.Y.
11-6-54

Cruises Harbor in Rain With Authority Commissioners— Due in Alabama Today

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia rounded out his New York City visit yesterday with a rainy inspection cruise in the harbor. He entrained late for Chehaw on a tour of the South.

In spite of weather that clouded the view of harbor installations, Mr. Tubman and his party, accompanied by Commissioners of the Port of New York Authority, left the Forty-second Street pier at 10:30 A. M. aboard a private yacht, the Big Pebble. Flying the United States, Liberian and Port Authority flags, the boat proceeded along the Manhattan shore to the George Washington Bridge.

The craft then turned and went down the New Jersey shoreline, giving the West African President a rain-drenched close-up of the Statue of Liberty, Governors Island and the Bayonne Naval Base. The yacht then made its way into the East River, where the cruise ended at 2:30 P. M. at East Thirty-fourth Street.

Commissioners Howard S. Cullman, chairman; Donald V. Lowe, David Van Alstyne Jr. and John F. Sly were hosts at a luncheon for the President and his party aboard ship.

Mr. Tubman and his party returned to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and the President rested briefly before going on to the next entertainment, a private dinner in his honor given by the B. F. Goodrich Company.

Mr. Tubman's schedule called for him and his party to arrive this morning in Chehaw, Ala. During his Alabama visit, he will receive an honorary doctorate from Tuskegee Institute.

During his week-long tour of the South, President Tubman, whose mother, Elizabeth Rebecca Barnes Tubman, emigrated from Atlanta to Liberia in 1872, will also visit that city. He will receive an honorary degree there from Morehouse College at a convocation to be attended by Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia. Mr. Tubman will return to New York on Nov. 11 for a one-day stop-over before returning to his country.

Pres. Tubman Honored With 2 Degrees Here

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-6-54 p. 13

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia got two honorary degrees, the loan of a British warship and a glimpse of the South's most flourishing Negro educational and business institutions as he began a whirlwind two-day visit in Atlanta Friday.

The degrees—Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Humane Letters—were conferred on the Liberian President by Atlanta University and Morehouse College in impressive ceremonies before a standing-room-only audience on the Atlanta University campus.

The warship—a destroyer, Her Majesty's Ship Superb—was offered to President Tubman for his trip from Jamaica to Haiti by D. A. Batwell, British consul in Atlanta, who paid a call on him shortly after he arrived.

GEORGIA-DESCENDANT

The stocky leader of the Negro republic in Africa accepted everything with a grave courtesy. In his address of acceptance at the special convocation at the Atlanta University Center, he said he was "profoundly touched" that his forebears had emigrated from Georgia.

"I am reminded of the many other men and women of this country who abandoned forever the scenes of their childhood and all that was dear and precious to them to go to Africa, the land of their origin, and sacrifice even their lives in the founding of that country," he said.

"I am also happy to learn of the great contributions those of you of African descent, who have remained here, have made to the growth and prosperity of the United States, a democratic land of ever-growing opportunities to which we are certain your loyalty will forever remain unadulterated."

COURT RULING

Earlier at a press conference he declined to discuss the Supreme Court ruling on segregation or the private school amendment. Both, he said, are "domestic matters and I am a foreigner, a guest in your land."

The degrees were conferred on President Tubman by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, and Dr. Benjamin Mayes, president of Morehouse College, in recognition of his achievements in the field of government and human welfare.

DISTURBING INCIDENT

The Liberian President's initial welcome to Atlanta was a little less ceremonious. As he stepped off his private car at Terminal Station, a photographer's flashbulb exploded like a gunshot. Three security officers, two local white police and two Negro officers, reached instinctively for their guns.

President Tubman started slightly, as did other members of the group, but he did not comment.

His entourage includes several secretaries, Dr. Arthur Schnitzer, his private physician; a butler; a press officer; two security officers; a photographer; his aide de camp, Brig. Gen. Robert A. Brewer; Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian ambassador to the United States, and Victor Purse, deputy chief of protocol for the U.S. State Department. (Purse was the State Department officer who handled details of the British Queen Mother's visit to this country.)

President Tubman Welcomed As No "Stranger" In New York

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 18-2-34 P. 1

NEW YORK, N. Y. — New York, a city which belongs to the world, welcomed one of its foreign sons Thursday as a lunchtime crowd of 500,000 thundered a ticker tape welcome up Broadway to President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia.

Following the parade which was led by marching units of the armed forces and the New York City Fire and Sanitation Departments, Mr. Tubman was welcomed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner as a man who "is no stranger to us because he is a descendant of residents of America and many of our people are descendants of residents of Liberia."

MOTORCADE UPTOWN

Mayor Wagner then presented Mr. Tubman with the city's medal of honor for distinguished visitors and he was then whisked away in a Cadillac motorcade uptown to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel where he was guest of the city at an official luncheon in the Empire Room.

There, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, in a masterful speech linked colored Americans with the people of Liberia, in the way they both today are pursuing two words.

Dr. Tobias said colored people in this country are pursuing a word called integration. And he said in Liberia the Liberians are pursuing the word independence.

Declaring that the aim of each group was virtually the same, Dr. Tobias said: "I believe that we have something to share with each other."

RARE PUBLIC GESTURE

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Congressman Adam C. Powell and Bernard Baruch were among those on the dais as Dr. Tobias spoke and Mr. Baruch in a rare public gesture for him volunteered to "say a few words."

FINANCIAL AID

He told Mr. Tubman that he was sure that he would be able to go home and tell the Liberians of the great respect America has for his country and he said he hoped that Mr. Tubman would be able to get the financial aid he was seeking from the United States.

But, he said, more than that, he hoped that Mr. Tubman and Liberia would be able to get the badly needed aid from private capital in this country to work for the elevation of his people.

Mr. Tubman was so impressed by the remarks of the mayor, Dr. Tobias and Mr. Baruch that when he rose he asked permission to put aside his prepared text and "improvise" by addressing himself to their remarks.

He then told Mr. Baruch: "Sir you have said for me what I could not say for myself."

To Dr. Tobias he said: "You have always been an understanding character in the life of your natoin, not only of the colored race but of all races of mankind."

Mr. Tubman then made his strongest statement of the day. He said he had noted that there are some white people as well as colored who are underprivileged but that he was opposed to reversing the position of white people as the majority race.

He said to have white people oppressed by dark races would be just as unfair to the whites as it is now to the colored, and that he is against that.

"Instead," he said, "I hope the day will come when all mankind will be integrated, when love and peace and happiness and respect one for the other shall dominate the human family."

It was a moment of great emotion for Mr. Tubman as he said this and he was loudly applauded.

Mr. Tubman arrived here at 8:20 a. m. from Cleveland aboard the Southwest Limited out of St. Louis. He shunned the crowds at Grand Central Station and went straight to his suite at the Waldorf Towers where he met with officials of his government and had other visitors. Among them Dr. F. D. Patterson and Lansdale Chrisite.

Then, three hours later, he arrived at the Battery for the ticker tape parade. Following the luncheon which was held until 3 p. m. he rested until five p. m. when he received 2,500 persons at a reception at the Waldorf in his honor.

Hulan Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan was a speaker at the City Hall Ceremonies.

Mr. Tubman is under heavy pressure from his advisers and well wishers to cancel an official visit to Georgia as guest of Governor Talmadge and go to the state as an unofficial guest so that Mr. Talmadge might not be able to officially slight him because of his race.

A close aide of the president told a reporter Thursday, however, that "We can't do a thing. He is determined to go there and it looks as if he is going officially."

HONOR PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 18-2-34 P. 1

WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN, President of Liberia, receives a scroll for distinguished public service from Mayor Robert F. Wagner at City Hall in New York. The ceremony was held after the traditional ticker tape parade up Broadway, witnessed by 100,000 persons. (International

CAPITAL KEY ISSUE IN NIGERIAN VOTE

Campaign Centers on Lagos' Status as a Federal District or Part of Western Region

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Dec. 7—The most hectic battle of Nigeria's Federal elections is being fought here on the question whether this capital should, like Washington, be a city apart or fall within a particular territory.

The issue involves factors vital to the future stability of Nigeria, a rich British dependency, which hopes to follow soon the example of the near-by Gold Coast in winning total independence from Britain.

The Lagos issue is also a hinge upon which swings Nigeria's future as a unified Federal state rather than as a division of three separately independent but individually weak states.

Two Lagos seats are at stake in the election, the first Federal election held in Nigeria.

The seats are being contested mainly by the country's arch-political rivals, the National Council of the Nigeria Cameroons party, led by Dr. N. Azikiwe, the Eastern Region Premier, and the Action party of Western Region Premier, Obafemi Awolowo.

Elections have already been held in the east and west, where the National Council party won handily, and after Lagos only the crucial Northern Region elections remain outstanding.

Although the Lagos seats are too few to have a bearing on the total strength of either party in the Federal House, the election has a significance that almost ranks it with a complete election victory.

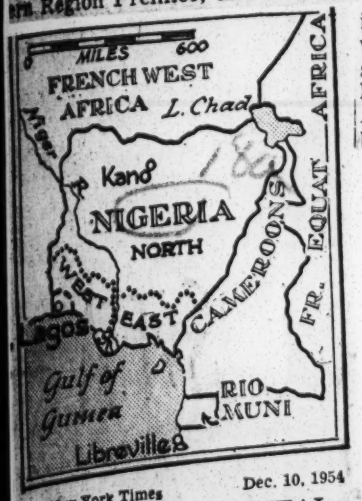
Right now, Lagos, a port of tremendous bustle and prosperity and the largest city of West Africa, is a Federal territory. This is provided by the new Constitution now in effect, under which these elections are being held. It carries the country until 1956, when yet another Constitution is to be written—Nigeria's fourth in seven years.

While it is a Federal territory through a decision of the British Government, the future of Lagos beyond 1956 remains uncertain, hence the interest in the current elections, which are likely to affect decisively the city's eventual permanent status.

The tussle now centers on whether Lagos should remain as the seat of Federal Government and, as such, remain free of possible control by any single political faction that might hinder its opponents' trade through the port.

Lagos, the original British trading enclave in Nigeria, has always been the capital of Nigeria, yet, because of its situation, it also has been regarded traditionally as an integral part of Nigeria's Western Region.

Before and during conferences in 1953 and early this year from which the present Federal Constitution emerged, the Western Region through Mr. Awolwowo's Action group insisted that Lagos be retained as part of the region.



The New York Times Dec. 10, 1954

STATUS OF CAPITAL: Whether Lagos (cross) is to remain an enclave will be determined as Nigerians continue their elections today.

African Model—Members of London's Visual Arts Club have chosen Zu Zu Yama, 18-year-old Miss from Lagos, Nigeria, British West Africa, as their "Model of the Month." Miss Yama is the daughter of the Deputy Chief Engineer of Lagos.—European.

Oil Reported in Nigeria

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (ANP)—Economic circles here report that a show of oil has been encountered by the Shell D'Arcy Petroleum Company of Nigeria, a joint enterprise of Anglo-Iranian and Shell. Its deep test well at Ituk Mbang in the Calabar province in the Eastern region.

Nigerian Election To Decide Fate Of Lagos

LAGOS, Nigeria — (ANP) — Whether or not this city will be incorporated in a particular territory or become a city in itself — like Washington, D. C.—may well hinge on the outcome of the forthcoming elections.

Two Lagos seats are a stake in the election, the first Federal election held in Nigeria. The seats are being contested by the country's arch-political rivals, the National Council and the Nigeria Cameroons party, led by Dr. N. Azikowo, the Eastern region premier, and the Action party of Western region premier, Obafomi Awolowo.

Lagos, a prosperous port and the largest city of West Africa is a federal territory. It will remain in that status until 1956, when another constitution will be written — the fourth in seven years.

The future of Lagos is uncertain. The tussle now centers on whether it should remain as the seat of the federal government and, as such, remain free of possible control by any single political faction that might hinder its opponent's through the port.

Although Lagos is the capital of Nigeria, it has always been considered as an integral part of the Western region because of its geographic location.

The Western region, naturally, has initiated that Lagos be retained as part of the region.

Commission praises Nigeria's progress

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (ANP) — A. Broches, head of a World Bank mission to Nigeria, announced last week that the mission has completed its local investigation, the first phase of its task.

The second phase of the mission's task — the presentation of a detailed report to the Nigerian Government — is expected to be finished by the middle of 1954.

Reportedly, the World Bank mission, of which Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee institute and currently chairman of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York, is a member, has been greatly impressed by the amount of development already in progress in Nigeria.

Nigerian Charter Parley Faces Problem Of Incorporating Balky South Cameroons

By MICHAEL CLARK
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 20—The working of Southern Cameroons into the contemplated federal system for Nigeria is one of the problems facing the conference here on a Nigerian constitution.

British Cameroons, a trust territory under the United Nations, is attached to Nigeria. Northern Cameroons has been quite content to settle down with he northern region of Nigeria but Southern Cameroons has not been happy in its association with the eastern region of Nigeria.

The future of Southern Cameroons cropped up at an earlier session of the Nigerian constitutional conference in London last August when Dr. [illegible] L. Endeley, speaking for the southerners, demanded a separate regional status.

The conference is trying to give Nigeria a federal form of constitution under which the three regions—western, eastern and northern—may, if they wish, become self-governing states within a federation by 1956 as a prelude to self-government for Nigeria as a whole.

Dr. Endeley wants Southern Cameroons to be included as a fourth self-governing region, presumably with himself as Prime Minister. The natives, a Bantu people, are reported to fear the vigorous nationalism of the Ibo tribe in the eastern region.

Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, who has presided over the conference from the start, told the delegates in London that separate regional administration for Southern Cameroons might be established if such was shown to be the wish of a majority of the people concerned. But, he said, he would have to know first whether a separate Southern Cameroons could pay its way.

General elections were held in the eastern region, including the Southern Cameroons, last month. In Southern Cameroons Dr Endeley's Kamerun National Congress swept the polls, winning all thirteen seats allotted to Southern Cameroons in the eastern House of Assembly. The issue then was clear, and to make it more so Dr. Endeley and his associates have since been boycotting the Assembly.

The Nigerian delegates do not seem to care particularly whether Southern Cameroons is a separate region or not. Mr. Lyttelton is expected to seek agreement on a plan whereby a Cameroons regional government will, if need be, receive a subsidy from the Central Federal Government in Lagos. In return, Dr. Endeley must, of course, accept a measure of federal control and forget about full self-government.

Nigerian Women Active

LAGOS, Nigeria—(ANP)—Unheralded in the general changes which have occurred in Nigeria during the last decade has been the growth of the cooperative movement among women here.

AFRICAN FACTORY MAKES 9,000,000 CIAGRETTES DAILY

IBADAN, Nigeria (ANP)—The Nigerian Tobacco Company here employs 150 workers and has developed a capacity for turning out 9,000,000 cigarettes a day. The factory is owned by British capital.

6 dead, 23 injured in Nigerian rioting

LAGOS, Nigeria (NNPA) — Riots at Oyo, southwest Nigeria, 140 miles from Lagos, Sunday (Sept. 6), resulted in six deaths and 23 persons injured, it was reported.

Oyo is a town of 45,000 inhabitants, 30 miles north of Ibadan, seat of the Western Regional Government. The riots broke out when rival political parties began to assemble during a meeting organized by the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

The National Council is one of the major political parties contesting the Federal elections later this year. In the House of Assembly, Mr. Awolowo, leader of the Action Group, the party in power in the Western Region, accused the National Council of starting the riot.

Dr. F. D. Patterson reports on Nigeria

WASHINGTON

Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and former president of Tuskegee Institute, said in a talk Friday that Africans are overcoming the lag of centuries.

He recently returned from Nigeria, West Africa, where, as a member of a mission, he made a study of the educational system of the country for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Speaking before the Capital Press Club weekly luncheon meeting at the New Dunbar hotel, Doctor Patterson described the progress being made in Nigeria where a native Nigerian is now serving as prime minister.

About 600 Nigerian youth are attending the university there, and 3,000 more are studying in universities in America and Europe, Doctor Patterson reported. Attendance in the elementary and secondary mission schools, he estimates, averages about one-twelfth of the children.

In employment, Doctor Patterson said colored people occupy positions at almost every level in commerce, industry, and communications. This includes management and skilled jobs in cigarette factories and textile mills, working on trains as engineers and conductors; and manning airports, and serving as stewards and hostesses on planes, and pilots on some non-scheduled lines.

In health, too, Doctor Patterson said the Nigerians are making progress. There are some good hospitals in the country, and both leprosy and sleeping sickness have declined sharply, he pointed out.

Turning to the political situation, the Phelps-Stokes director said that although the country is somewhat divided on the question of time with respect to independence, there is evidence of increased political maturity. Two years from now, he said, Nigeria, with its 3 million people, is scheduled to shift from colonial to dominion status.

Regarding Americans, Dr. Patterson said the Africans are proud of such men as Ralph Bunche and Dr. George W. Carver, and look upon them as heroes whose achievements are helping to provide the leverage for lifting the burden of oppression from their shoulders, as well as those of Americans.

Dr. Patterson Tells D. C. Press Club of Progress in Nigeria

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelps—Stokes Fund and former president of Tuskegee Institute, said last week that Negroes in Africa are overcoming the lag of centuries.

He recently returned from Nigeria, West Africa, where, as a member of a mission, he made a study of the educational system of the country for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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Invite 300 West Indians To Fill Huge Labor Gap In West Africa

NIGERIA, W. Africa — Although there has been little international publicity accompanying the announcement, more than 300 persons in Jamaica, Barbados, and British Guiana have been invited to accept employment in Nigeria, West Africa.

The invitation (which came from an Nigerian employment agent, stated that Nigeria is in dire need of electricians, radio engineers, postal workers, architects, carpenters, tractor drivers, and professionals (doctors, chemists, dentists, teachers, and veterinary surgeons).

Incidentally, when Walter White of the NAACP was in Georgestown recently, he noted that there should be less exploitation of certain colonies by absentee landlords, the development of the mineral, agricultural, and human resources and the raising of the standards of living of the people.

Nigerian Prince collects $75,000 to build missions

BALTIMORE

Prince Madarikau Deniyi, designated King of Nigeria, has raised $75,000 this year in the United States for missions in his country. His goal is $500,000.

Last year, the Prince solicited $310,000 from American friends for African missions.

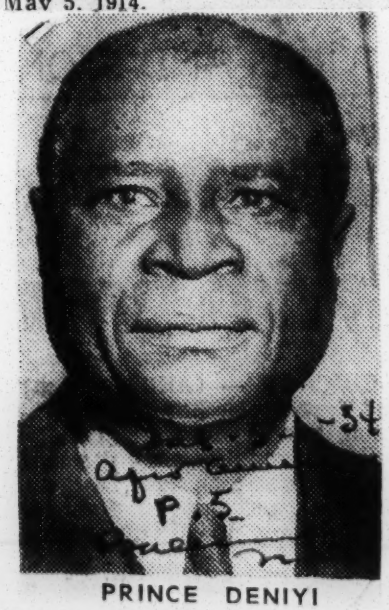
"Through the contributions and donations they gave me," Prince Deniyi said, "a large church will be built in Nigeria and also the gospel will be preached to the natives of Africa."

Now In Baltimore

Prince Deniyi has just completed a three-months winter vacation in Florida. He is now in Baltimore where he will remain two weeks before going to Philadelphia, New York City, Springfield and Boston., Mass., for speaking engagements.

Prince Deniyi is a registered pharamacist and an ordained minister. He passed the Pharmaceutical Science Board of Great Britain, when he was only 20 years of age, July 12, 1912. He holds the P. S. degree from the Lagos School of Pharmacy in Nigeria.

Born in Lagos, March 2, 1892, he came to the United States May 5, 1914.



PRINCE DENIYI

Azikwe Faction In Riot at Oya

LAGOS—(ANP)—The growing tension between the two principal political parties in Nigeria came to a head Sunday when a fight developed at Oya, an important town 140 miles east of Lagos.

Followers of Nnamdi Azikwe, leader of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, and supporters of the Actiin party, headed by Obafemi Owolowu, got into a fight during campaign arguments. Six people were killed and scores injured.

Nigerian heads in disagreement

LAGOS (ANP) — Should Nigeria, the great British colony in West Africa, move toward industrialization or bend its efforts along the line of an increased and efficient agricultural economy?

This issue is being debated sharply before Nigeria's 33,000,000 people. Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, leader of Eastern Nigeria and president, National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, favors the former. Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Action party which controls important Western Nigeria, presents an opposite opinion.

Dr. Azikwe has just returned from a 26,000 mile trip, accompanied by a Nigerian business associate, L. P. Ojukwu, and they sought to interest foreign capital to come into Nigeria and establish industrial ventures.

The two leaders have been keen rivals. Azikwe contested with Awolowe for leadership in the West, which is Yorubu country, but lost to Awolowo, who belongs to the Yorubu tribe.

Azikewe then transferred his activities to the East, which is controlled by the Ibe tribe. He is an Ibo. The two areas probably will develop along different lines if their leaders' ideas control.

British Information Services

Prime Minister

Northern Nigeria has just elected its first Prime Minister, Ahmadu Sardauna of Sokoto, is the Sultan of Sokoto (above). His brother, spiritual leader of Northern Nigeria's 11½ million Moslems.

Nigerian Judge Orders 3 More Whites Flogged

LAGOS, Nigeria, Aug. 30 — The Nigerian judge who last month created a mild disturbance in the British press because he had an English official flogged for setting a dog upon a native, last week sentenced three white men to six months imprisonment and one stroke with cane each for stealing.

The men reportedly stole three bales of undershirts worth $1,550.

The magistrate, M. A. Gegho, also sentenced two Nigerians charged with receiving stolen goods from the white seamen to six months imprisonment and caning.

African Court Fines Syrian $10,000

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP) — Justice Frederick Johnston last week fined Mohammed Halab Madhat, a Syrian trader, 5,000 pounds and ordered the forfeiture of 5,000,000 French colonial francs which he was carrying illegally. Madhat was traveling from Liberia to Paris and Lebanon. He was compelled also to pay 85 guineas' costs.

Madhat imported a barrister all the way from London to plead his case in order to escape the penalties of the extremely strict exchange control ordinance in effect in sterling areas. The ordinance prohibits bringing foreign money into such areas unless declared in advance and authorized.

Madhat did not disclose how he got the money, but there are many Syrian traders waxing fat, trading with Liberians and the natives of French Guinea on the eastern border of Liberia. Much smuggling of gold goes on along the border. It is assumed Madhat was the carrier for a group of Syrian traders who are not out of a rich sum.

Dr. Azikiwe

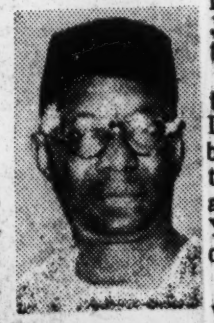
African Leader Visits U. S.

NEW YORK — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Minister of Local Government and leader of Government Business in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, arrived in the U. S. last week for an eighteen-day stay, during which he will attempt to interest U. S. investors in the economic development of the eastern region.

Accompanying Dr. Azikiwe on this economic mission, which has already visited Europe, is Louis Philip Ojukwu, O. B. E., a leading Nigerian industrialist and the Minister's close personal adviser.

Dr. Azikiwe On Tour To Aid Nigeria

NEW YORK — Dr. Namdi Azikiwe, newly elected prime minister of Eastern Nigeria arrived here last week on the first stop of a U. S. tour to raise funds and assistance for the development of commerece and industry in Nigeria.



Dr. Azikwe

President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, Dr. Azikiwa is accompanied by his wife and two neices, Elizabeth and Veronica Arinze, both attending college in this country.

The new prime minister is a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.,) and a former Chicago Defender correspondent.

Azikiwe in United States

Attempts to interest investors in Nigeria

WASHINGTON

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, minister of local government and leader of government business in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, arrived in the United States on June 1 for an 18-day stay, during which he will attempt to interest U. S. investors in the economic development of the Eastern Region.

Accompanying Dr. Azikiwe on this economic mission, which has already visited Europe, is Louis Philip Ojukwu, a leading Nigerian industrialist and the minister's close personal adviser.

To Speak At Colleges

Dr. Azikiwe and Mr. Ojukwu arrived at Idlewild Airport, Tuesday. They were met by the British consul general in N.Y., and also by friends, with whom they drove to Philadelphia.

Dr. Azikiwe, who spent nine years in the U. S. and attended Storer College, and Howard and Lincoln Universities here, will be on hand for the commencement exercises at Howard and Lincoln.

Luncheon Guest

He will be honored at a civic luncheon in Philadelphia on June 7 and by a special dinner that evening at Lincoln College.

His schedule from there on is tentative, but it is hoped that Dr. Azikiwe and his advisor will be in Washington from June 11 to 15 or 16. They may also spend a day in Detriot and in New York before leaving for England on the 18.

While in Washington, they will be entertained at dinner by the British Ambassador, Sir Roger Makins, and at luncheon by the U. S. State Department.

State Dept. Honors Nigeria's Dr. Azikewe

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Dr. Nnamdi Azikewe, leader of the government in Eastern Nigeria, was the guest of honor last week at a luncheon given by the U. S. State Department and held at Blair House.

Officials of various departments of the government, diplomatic attaches of Great Britain and representatives of several Negro institutions which have interest in African affairs were among those present.

Accompanying Dr. Azikewe, the foremost proponents in the who in addition to being one of development of Nigerian political independence, is publisher of an important chain of newspapers in his country, as is P. Ojuku, a prominent Nigerian business man. The two American leaders are touring the United States and Europe in the hope of interesting capital for the development of industries and the exploitation of the natural resources of the British colony, whose governmental affairs are rapidly nearing complete control by Nigerians, themselves.

The ambitious programs of development of education, health and social sciences which are being undertaken, require increased financial income which can only be secured through greater economic development. The two business leaders are making attractive offers to foreign capital to come into Nigeria to start manufacturing and mining enterprises and to aid in business development generally.

At the luncheon at which Henry A. Byreade, assistant secretary of state, served as host, Dr. Azikewe spoke briefly. He described the growth of the desire of the people of Nigeria for self determination and independence. He pointed out that Nigerian soldiers had fought on the side of the allies in both World Wars I and II, and had accepted at face value the creed of the Four Freedoms and the promise of self-government.

The astute leader gave full credit to Great Britain for the leadership and service it had given and described the cooperation which Nigerians expected when they achieved full independence. He pointed out that when that status is achieved, they expected Great Britain to propose Nigeria as a full-fledged member of the United Nations.

Among those present were Dr. H. F. Rickett, economic advisor, British Embassy; Archie Campbell, colonial attache; Gen. Flen E. Edgerton, chairman, board of director, Export-Import, bank; Cong. Adam C. Powell, Jr., Samuel W. Anderson, assistant secretary of commerce; Fred J. Rossiter, foreign agricultural relations; William E. Moran, Jr.,

Dr. Azikiwe Installed In Nigeria

EASTERN NIGERIA, Africa. — (ANP) — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, avid advocate of self-government for the African people, last week was formally installed as Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria.

Dr. Azikiwe, leader of some 8,000,000 Nigerians, is often referred to as the "father" of the African Nationalist movement, because of his campaign for independence for Africans.

Dr. Azikiwe is the second African to become leader of an African state. The first was Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the Gold Coast.

A graduate of Lincoln university (Pa.), Dr. Azikiwe recently attended the Lincoln University Centennial Commencement exercises, while on an economic mission to the United States.

Rhodesia Gets 2,800,000 For Housing

Defender
Chicago Ill.

UNITED NATIONS — (ANP)— Understandably disappointed, Garfield Todd, governor, Southern Rhodesia, stated frankly this week that he had hoped to borrow at least $8,400,000 from the British government to improve the often-criticized housing for Africans in the Central African country. However, he was granted only $2,800,000 for the formidable task.

Aff. 10-30-54

Curiously enough, Gov. Todd expressed the opinion that the British treasury had effectively blocked his efforts to secure the desired loan. He also indicated that his administration was obligated to effectuate plans laid before he took office in September, 1953.

He revealed that the rapid increase in the number of Africans living in the cities and working in industries was far outstripping the rate of increase in adequate housing for them.

Ban Attacked 18a 1954

SERETSE KHAMA

Khama Case May Become A Big Issue

LONDON (ANP) — The exile of Seretse Khama, Bechuanaland prince who married an English typist, is being brought back into the public spotlight by the Labor party.

Exiled from his country, a British protectorate, by the Labor Government of Clement R. Attlee early in 1950, Seretse Khama was forced to leave Africa for five years.

Churchill's Tory Government since has made the exile permanent.

* * *

SOME OF the Labor party members are now indignant and are claiming that the bar should be lifted in early 1955. Fenner Brockway, Labor member of parliament, has campaigned for the last two years against the decision. At the September Labor rally in Scarborough, he succeeded in getting the party to reopen the case.

"Seretse Khama's crime was not that he married an Englishwoman," stated Brockway, "but that he gave affront to Dr. Malan of South Africa."

Malan, prime minister of South Africa, used his influence in London to see that Seretse and his wife, the former Ruth Williams, and their baby were removed from Africa.

S. African Race Laws Help Reds Gain Ground

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —The Malan government's stringent race laws are helping the Communists to gain ground in their movement to eventually overthrow the existing political institution in South Africa.

Reports indicate that since a year ago the small Communist movement has increased its activity sharply and there is now an organized underground under Communist leadership.

The underground movement, working illegally as a conspiracy against the state, is not hindered by restriction. The present period, according to reports, is devoted to organization and person-to-person propaganda.

A source opposed to the present government's race policies admitted there have been smugging of arms into South Africa and regular traffic of educated South African Negroes to and from Communist centers in the northern part of the hemisphere.

Because of the wide open African frontiers and the ease with which the native African moves about on the continent without attracting attention, the outnumbered whites have been unable to check the traffic.

MANDATE'S TRADE AIDS SOUTH AFRICA

South-West Territory's Role in Union's Economy Tied to Refusal to Report to U. N.

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 31—South Africa apparently is using its mandated territory of former German South West Africa to help bolster its own unfavorable balance of payments.

Governor General E. G. Jansen, in a speech from the throne opening the annual session of Parliament here Friday, announced draft legislation to amalgamate the affairs of the natives in South West Africa under the Union Minister of Native Affairs with those of the natives of the Union of South Africa. His address, which was a formal statement of Government policy, included a reminder to the United Nations to keep out of "domestic" matters.

Figures indicate that South Africa's refusal to make any report to the United Nation's on the mandated territory's affairs or on how South Africa governs it may be a matter of hard-headed business. Mandated territories are supposed to be run primarily for their own benefit, not for the benefit of the country holding the mandate. However, there is considerable evidence that South West Africa is being run on that basis.

Increasing Decline

South Africa's main problem during the last five years has been its increasingly unfavorable balance of payments resulting from a steady decline in foreign investment in that country. Despite the fact that the country is the world's largest gold producer, its gold and foreign exchange reserve has dropped to roughly half of what it was at one time.

The Government has been forced to levy taxes well in excess of Government expenses year after year to get money for essential capital investment and has had recourse to what amounts to forced loans. Every means has been used to channel any available foreign exchange into the purchase of capital goods necessary for the Union's development in view of the timidity of foreign capital to invest in South Africa since the Nationalist Government came to power with its extreme race policy in 1948.

Facts indicate that the South West Africa mandate has helped contribute to the Union's supply of foreign exchange, notably dollars. South West Africa had a phenomenally good balance of payments with overseas countries and excellent dollars earnings.

Puts Hopes in New Mines

The mandated area's earnings in foreign exchange in 1952, for example, was equal to nearly one-third of the Union's present gold and foreign exchange reserves. The increase in South West Africa's favorable balance mounted steadily during the years in which the Union's unfavorable balance grew increasingly large.

The Union's policy has been to let its exchange reserve run down in the apparently well founded hope that by 1955 new gold mines and uranium will produce enough to correct the balance and start it on the upward road again. In the meantime, South West Africa has been of great help.

If the United Nations were permitted to intervene in the affairs of the mandated territory it is doubtful if the system would work as it apparently has.

South West Africa is not permitted to buy with its foreign exchange what it wants or needs in the most favorable market. The import control system in the Union is applied to South West Africa's imports. Thus, while South West Africa sells little to the Union and there has been only a meager increase in general in sales to the Union, sales of Union goods to South West Africa have doubled from the time import control was imposed to 1952.

Transportation Aid Needed

The great complaint in South West Africa is that it desperately needs development of transportation means, notably railroads. Complaints are incessant that the territory could well have used part of its surplus from foreign trade to buy equipment for its railways and machinery to build roads.

The argument used here is that the result of the elections in South West Africa for deputies to the Union Parliament indicated the territory was satisfied. The campaign, however, was fought on the basis of keeping the native African in his place. As in the Union, only the whites were permitted to vote. South West Africa has a small white population and both the older German population and the immigrant Afrikaner whites from the Union are solid in their attitude that the native must be kept in his place.

JOBS GO BEGGING IN SOUTH AFRICA

White Workers Offered Good Pay With Housing as Color Bar Creates Vacuum

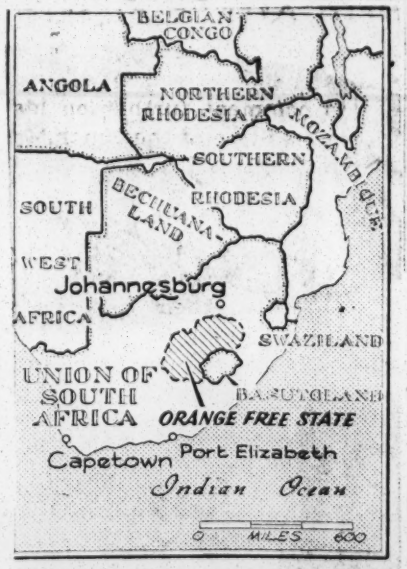
By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 3—The press this morning carried full-page advertisements pleading for white men to go to work for good wages and good housing in a new area in the Orange Free State Province.

This is an immense new gold and uranium district that is expected to determine South Africa's chances of climbing to a new level of prosperity in the next few years.

In effect the advertisements are a public confession, according to statistics and studies of the South African mining industry, of the economic dead end into which maintenance of the color bar has led this country.

The ads are a direct result of the measures that have been taken to prevent four-fifths of the country's population from developing technical skills, mining men say. Skilled trades are reserved for the one-fifth of the population with white skins.



The New York Times Jan. 4, 1954

MINERS NEEDED: South Africa was offering special inducements to lure workers to the Orange Free State Province (shaded area) where help was needed in gold and uranium mines.

In calling for workers to go to Welkom and Alanridge in the Orange Free State, where whole new modern cities have been built in the last few years, the ads mention specifically that workers' houses are provided with "native servants, quarters and garage."

A sketch of the houses ready for occupancy show three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, garage and servants' quarters complete with a shower room. The houses rent for $12.70 a month. A modern accommodation for single men with room and board is offered at $33.60 a month.

The wages, by South African standards, are high. The ads ask for masons, fitters, riggers and pipe and track men. Jobs are going begging. The mining industry reports that executives on the spot are disgusted with the type of riffraff they are often forced to take because there is no one else.

The situation demonstrates the reason for the increasing power of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party, which is pledged to maintain the color bar at all costs. It also accounts for the circumstance that in every showdown on race issues the opposition United party, representative of the big mining houses and commercial interests, has to back down and take a solid anti-Negro line.

The fact that in this country only the white man votes and only the white man holds office can be reckoned in pounds and pennies, garages and automobiles, and native servants to do the work of the working man's wife. It accounts for the joke that the Liberal party, which stands for racial equality, had a convention and all three members were present.

Nevertheless, it is on this level that the real conflict in the affairs of South Africa clearly seems to be emerging. The challenge to the industrial color bar issued before Christmas by the big United States mining company that controls half of the Northern Rhodesian copper belt and by the secretary general of the African Mineworkers Union there brought a summons from the Nationalist party here to all white men and more particularly white workers, to rally around the party that stands for no compromise on white privilege.

The great mining houses are in a state of frantic frustration, however. In the Orange Free State and West Rand they have one of the most important mining discoveries in history, which would double South African gold production, not to speak of uranium. They do not know, however, how they will bring about full production.

If they do bring the mines to production, as things now stand it can only be at the price of cutting or closing down the output of the existing big mines on Witwatersrand. They are caught in a nutcracker. White workers are not available for jobs that, under the color bar, can only be done by whites. Colored men are beginning to turn their backs on low-paid pick and shovel jobs that lead nowhere. They are getting a little more knowledge of the world and are being drawn away by the manufacturing industry in both the Union and Southern Rhodesia.

A report of the South African Reserve Bank has said flatly that the real crisis of this country is the lack of labor. Mines now are working at only 80 per cent capacity because of it.

Sudden recovery of South African mining shares after a long drop has indicated that, with economic trouble brewing abroad, the gold and uranium in this country are attracting international finance. Under these conditions, and with lower prices abroad, the future prosperity of South Africa's rapidly expanding manufacturing industries will depend on a successful launching of a gold and uranium boom, which is regarded as guaranteed if only something can be done about labor.

The year that is dawning so peaceably under the rigid new laws that keep the colored man in "his place" can bring the start of a showdown on the economic color bar, which is an essential element in the layer-cake society that exists in the country.

Every time economic fact catches up with the contradictions in keeping four-fifths of the population in semi-servitude, there has been big trouble in this country. It looks as if economic fact is catching up again.

SOUTH AFRICA BODY DROPS COLOR FIGHT

Labor Party Backs Franchise for All Literate Persons—Move Splits Unions

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 20—The South African Labor party came out today for the principle of "universal franchise for all literate inhabitants."

Thus, the Labor party, which once participated in a Cabinet as the representative of white supremacy, threw in its lot with the Negro and other colored inhabitants of the nation.

The Liberal party also came out flatly for a franchise, ignoring the color question.

In Bloemfontein the chairman of the nationalist Afrikaaners academic and scientific organization, known as Sabra, in supporting the principle of apartheid (racial segregation), declared that only total apartheid, meaning separate white and Negro states or cantons in a federation or the like, could be the ideal of the organization.

The leaders of Sabra are the extreme wing of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party. They stand for the solution of the South African race problem by a true separation of races in self-governing territories in which the Negro would no longer come under white domination and government.

Move Rends Laber Movement

The end of South African Labor party's long pilgrimage from the status of a pure white workers' party fighting for the color bar and white supremacy to unequivocal acceptance of equality of all men and their equal right to participate in the Government of their country has split the labor movement of this country completely.

On one side now are the Labor party and the Trades Union council unions that are finished with the color bar. On the other are unions, such as the white mineworkers' union, one of the most powerful in the country, and certain others that are under nationalist leadership. The latter are more sternly determined than ever before to enforce the color bar.

Although the Labor and Liberal party elements, at one extreme, and the group standing for pure racial separation into separatley governed territories or states at the other, are now small, their declarations of purpose are clarifying the over-all situation here.

Major Parties Stand Together

Ever since the pre-election campaign last year the opposition United party leaders have virtually accepted the whole segragation and white supremacy policy as their own traditional policy, which, historically, it was. The majority of the Afrikans-speaking Nationalist electorate and, now a year later, the majority of the English-speaking United party electorate, are standing together for an immediate policy of Negro segregation and white supremacy.

Their quarrel is over the Nationalist Afrikaners desire to have a predominantly Boer republic and few, if any, bonds with the British Commonwealth.

Rumors are spreading that the leader of the United party, J. G. N. Strauss, who is widely regarded as confused and ineffective, will resign shortly after Parliament opens in Capetown at the end of this month. The left-wing of the United party, which is a minority of probably less than one-fourth of the party strength, tends toward the new, uncompromising racial equality doctrine of the Liberal and Labor parties.

On the other hand a small proportion of the Afrikaner Nationalists, chiefly younger men, are in a hurry to get on with the complete separation of the white and Negro races here into separate states, equal and self-governing.

A majority of the whites, Boer or British, and Nationalist or Opposition, is meantime drawing closer together. They sit stolidly on their possessions and guard their privileges.

SOUTH AFRICA AIMS TO EDUCATE NEGROES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 27—The Ministry of Native Affairs has announced here that under the new Bantu education act, transferring native African education from local authorities to the Union Government, an effort will be made to bring education to all the Negroes of South Africa.

A spokesman for the ministry said that only 40 per cent of the native African children of school age, numbering 2,500,000, now have any opportunity for schooling. This he said, will change under the new system and schooling will be steadily expandad.

The Bantu World, a large, strongly conservative native African paper, gives the following description of the scenes at the opening of the school year in the Johannesburg Negro slums:

"Weeping mothers and tired children trudged in the heat from one school to another, only to be turned away by dejected headmasters whose schools were packed to bursting.

"Some parents from Moroka arrived at Orlando in the noonday heat of Thursday after failing to get their children into any of the schools at Moroka and Pimville. Nor could they be helped at Orlando.

"Headmasters were between two fires. The educational authorities lay down a strict limit to the number of pupils who may attend a school and the headmaster who exceeds this number may get into serious trouble. Some headmasters could not stand the sight of the weeping mothers and took on more pupils than they should have."

British Businessmen in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP)—Thirty-three British businessmen arrived in Moscow tonight in special Soviet air lines planes. It was the biggest private business invasion so far in the attempt to revive East-West trade. The group was led by J. B. Scott, sales director of Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., electrical manufacturers.

MALAN PRESSING FOR WHITE UNITY

South African Session's First Week Devoted to Jockeying —Nationalist Rift Shown

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 6—All elements in Parliament have used the first week of the current session to try to discover whether South African whites are on the way to unite under the leadership of Prime Minuister Daniel F. Malan.

They united twice before in the history of this dominion since 1910, when it was founded.

The former issue a motion of no confidence, put by the leader of United party opposition, J. G. N. Strauss. The vote will be taken Monday. The Nationalist party has a majority and will defeat the motion.

Dr. Malan broke away from two late statesmen, Gen. J. B. M. Herzog, Africaner nationalist, and Jan Christiaan Smuts, leader of British elements, when they, as heads of a coalition Government, created the United South African National party, fusing Afrikaner and British elements, in 1934. In 1934 Dr. Malan took the road of Afrikaner nationalism with a little group.

Now he is trying to reinstitute the unity of the South African white nation. His second election victory last year made him the unchallenged chief of the Afrikaners, who make up about three-fifths of the white population of South Africa. He has been negotiating and maneuvering since he became the recognized chief of united white South Africa, with only the liberal minority opposed to the color bar and white domination left out.

A symbol of this struggle in the week's debate was the presence of seven rebels against the leadership of the Opposition United party, which is primarily a Brtish-oriented party. The rebels call themselves the Independent United Party. They have been expelled from the United party for openly opposing the leadership and expressing lack of confidence in Mr. Strauss.

Dr. Malan introduced a countermotion that Parliament had no confidence in Mr. Strauss. He contended tht the nation, meaning the white electorate, had shown its confidence in giving the Government an election victory last April.

He asserted that the motion of no confidence in the Government had no purpose except to aid Mr. Strauss in his fight to preserve the unity of his own party.

He insisted also that the Opposition motion was calculated to disturb negotiations on a separate vote for the Cape Colored population, which in realty are negotiations concerned with finding out how much common ground there is between the Afrikaner nationalists and the United party, with its predominant British element, in taking a common stand against the rising native African tide.

Dr. Malan was trying to get the Independent United party and possibly some of its sympathizers who still are deputies of the United party to vote with him. The maneuver failed and the Independent United party announced that it would vote for the no-confidence motion.

Evidence appeared of internal differences within the Nationalist party. Deputies associated with Johannes G. Strydom, minister of Lands and leader of strong Afrikaner elements, who is in a hurry to create an Afrikaner-dominated republic independent of the British Commonwealth, attacked the wait-and-watch stand of the leader of the United party rebels, Balik Bekker. Mr. Bekker had said in his speech that Dr. Malan was in the role of a "fisher of men" but that he would have to bait his hock with something more than he had offered.

Dr. Malan and Ministers and Deputies in the Nationalist party devoted to him smiled. The Strydomites' attack showed that the strong strictly Afrikaner element in the Nationalist party did not really want national unity of Boers and British on the compromise basis for which Dr. Malan has been angling.

During the attack Dr. Malan and his Cabinet—Mr. Strydom had to follow the Cabinet—got up and left the Chamber, together with a large number of Nationalist deputies. They chose publicly not to associate themselves with the attack on Mr. Bekker by members of their own party. Dr. Malan last fall had warned hot-headed republicans in his party that they must go slowly.

MALAN BILL PASSES TEST

But 2d Reading on Move to Shift Voters Lacks Margin

Special to The New York Times.

DURBAN, South Africa, May 26—The bill of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan taking voters of mixed blood (Cape Coloreds) off the common register passed its second reading today in Parliament by 118 votes to 62. This is twenty short of the 138 Dr. Malan will need at the third reading if the bill is to become law.

The bill would remove 38,000 voters of mixed blood from the white register in Cape Province and would give 1,000,000 persons of mixed blood four white Parliament members of their own. The 2,600,000 whites in the union of whom 1,600,000 are registered as voters, elect 150 members of Parliament.

A proposed amendment under which voters of mixed blood would stay on the register for life but all new voters of mixed blood would go on the separate register was held over for Wednesday's joint session.

New pro-segregation party now in Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa (ANP)—Favoring the apartheid, of racial segregation policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, but opposed to his aim of establishing South Africa as a republic, a new political party has been born in this troubled land.

Bailey Bekker, head of the party, referred to it as a combination of the British and Boers and the "board backs" of South African natives. Bekker is apparently intending to take advantage of a crisis in United Party ranks.

SOUTH AFRICANS HOPE FOR RAPPROCHEMENT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 1—The impending retirement of Dr. Daniel F. Malan as Prime Minister Nov. 30 already has enhanced the prospects of a rapprochement between two bitterly warring white factions in South Africa.

They are Dr. Malan's Nationalist party—virtually all Dutch speaking—and J. G. N. Strauss' United party, which harbors all English speakers and 30 per cent of the Dutch. Each polled about half the white votes in the last provincial elections.

Mr. Strauss said today, the battle for the leadership of the Nationalist party, now taking place in the Nationalist party between Nicolaas C. Havenga or Johannes G. Strydom might have the greatest consequences for good or evil in South Africa. He added that Mr. Havenga would be the better choice.

"If Mr. Havenga will act as a genuine leader in the true interests of South Africa, he will have the support of the United party," Mr. Strauss declared.

Integration Urged

UN Group Hits Bias In Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—A special UN Commission composed of Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile, Dantes Bellegarde of Haiti and Henri Laugier of France warned last week that South Africa's segregation policies may breed subversion and urged "gradual integration" of the racial groups in the Union State.

The commission challenged the "Apartheid" policies of Premier Malan as constituting "a grave threat to the internal situation and foreign relations of the Union of South Africa" and to future peaceful relations between whites and non-whites.

South Africa barred the commission from entry on the ground that the racial question is an internal matter and outside UN jurisdiction. The issue is to be debated shortly by the UN Special Political Committee.

Facts About Courier AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

SOUTH AFRICA has its share of "cats"—those "well-booted" characters who go for "crazy" sounds in jazz . . . Johannesburg, Capetown, Pretoria, and other cities have their own counterparts of Charley (Yardbird) Parker, "Dizzy" Gillespie, and company . . . Currently touted as the top alto saxophonist in that down under land is Kippy Moeketsi, who specializesin "bopping" . . . then, too, there's Johnny Bankworth, another "bopper," Jerry Zion, and Zacks Nkosi, all three of whom, like Moeketsi, are sharpies on the alto-sax . . . Contemporary American jazz has made its presence felt on the not-so-dark continent . . . down in South Africa current favorites among American jazzmen include Duke Ellington, Count Basie, George Shearing, and Stan Kenton . . . conversely

CHURCHES DENOUNCE AFRICAN SCHOOL LAW

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 26—The English churches are fighting against the Government's decision to take over control of all Negro education.

In the past large percentage of Negro education has been in the hands of mission and other church schools, most of them subsidized by the state. The Government has ruled that churches that insist on retaining control of their schools may apply to the Department of Native Affairs, but the subsidy will in the future be limited to 75 per cent of the salaries of approved teachers.

By law the Government has transferred Negro education from the Provincial Councils to the Department of Native Affairs. It has also limited the funds to be provided by the state to the equivalent of $18,200,000. Anything spent over this amount must be provided by the Negroes themselves.

The Anglican Synod of Johannesburg passed a resolution condemning the type of education to be provided by the state for Negro children. The resolution said that the Synod regarded the new law as contrary to the will of God, as it was based on apartheid (racial segregation).

The Methodist Church of South Africa condemned "a policy which, in effect, aims at conditioning the African people to a predetermined position of subordination in the state." Other denominations followed suit.

SOUTH AFRICA experiencing an educational revolution as church schools are ordered by Anglican Archbishop Reeves to close rather than relegate Negroes' children to a place of permanent inferiority under the new Negro education law designed to train acceptance of jim-crowism. Meantime Boer officials accuse English church leaders of attack the Malan regime. This will split the whites (Dutch and English) farther apart. Things will get worse there—or better.

The Week in Religion

Western Churchmen Alarmed At South African Race Policies

By Religious News Service

Western church leaders are viewing with alarm what appears to be a mounting crisis in the relations between the South African government and the churches in that country.

Their concern has prompted several outspoken denunciations of South Africa's racial policies in the last few weeks, especially in England.

And in South Africa itself, several church groups now are taking their strongest stand to date against the regime's apartheid measures.

Chief target of the South African religious leaders is the recent Bantu Education Act, under which the government is starting to take over control of Negro schools hitherto operated largely by churches and mission societies.

But behind the battle over Negro education lies the opposition of most South African church bodies to the basic racial policies of the all-Afrikaner regime.

With the exception of the Dutch Reformed Churches, virtually all denominations in the country, Protestant and Catholic, have resisted, to some degree at least, the regime's efforts to draw a sharper line of demarcation between the white and Negro communities.

The government claims that under its control, Negro education will be improved. The churches charge that the authorities' real purpose is to limit the education of the natives and indoctrinate them with the idea that they are an inferior race.

Whatever the merits of the conflicting claims, it is a fact that administration of Bantu education by the government will eliminate a powerful force that has been spreading doctrines opposed to those of the Nationalist regime.

The majority of mission schools are operated by the British, although the Germans, Americans, Scandinavians and French also are represented.

Hence it is natural that the South African church leaders are getting their strongest support from England.

Last week Dr. Cyril Forster Garbett, Archbishop of York, denounced the South African racial policies as un-Christian, tryannical and dangerous.

Likening apartheid to Hitler's treatment of minorities, Dr. Garbett charged that the South African government's policy was "to keep the colored or dark races in complete subjection, to refuse them advanced education and to treat them as servile classes."

Especially critical of the regime's plan to move 60,000 Africans out of Johannesburg, the Anglican prelate warned that "this harsh policy" was inflaming the colored people of the entire African continent. He predicted it would do incalculable harm to relations between Europeans and Africans.

Earlier, Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, accused South Africa authorities of totalitarianism through their "imitating of the methods of Communist government and control."

Besides attacking the Bantu Education Act, the spiritual head of the world-wide Anglican Communion criticized an announcement made last month by the Ministry of Native Affairs.

This announcement warned that leases of church sites in native urban locations would be canceled if the churches engaged in activities "such as to encourage deterioration in the relationships between natives and the government or government persons or bodies."

Leases of church sites in the native locations are granted by the government only on a yearly basis. Cancellations would seriously hamper the churches in carrying out their religious and missionary functions among urban natives.

MALAN FOE GIVES POLICY ON NEGRO

Strauss, United Party Chief, Asks Creation of Council of Natives as Safety Valve

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 16—The leader of the United party opposition, J. G. N. Strauss, urged today the creation of a Negro representative council.

This body, in effect, would be subordinate to the Negro Parliament functioning under the White Parliament with limited powers of taxation and administration over Negroes. Mr. Strauss also called for an increase in the number of white senators elected by Negroes from four to six.

Redfining the Negro policy of his party, Mr. Strauss said:

"The Negro has considerable political power in our country today and paradoxically that political power is reflected in [Prime Minister Daniel F.] Malan's Nationalist party itself. Nearly the whole of Nationalist policy is contioned by what the Negro does, demands and thinks."

The United party, he added, was not ruled and conditioned by "fear of the Negro." "It is better," he said "to have a safety valve for Negro political aspirations than to sit on the lid of the boiling cauldron as the Nationalists do."

Mr. Strauss rejected total territorial apartheid (segregation) and total equality, saying his party welcomed integration of the Negro in the economic life of the nation. He favored a color bar administered through the machinery of collective bargaining. Responsible Negroes would get freehold title to land in Negro villages adjoining white cities to promote stability and discourage Communist tendencies, Mr. Strauss said.

Dr. Malan will sit in tomorrow on what may be his last Cabinet meeting before he retires Nov. 30. The Cabinet, according to an official announcement, will devise new ways of segregating voters of mixed flood on a separate register. It is widely believed that Dr. Malan will also try to settle the dispute in the Nationalist party over the choice of his successor.

MALAN EMBROILS CHURCH AND STATE

New Negro Education Policy Is Said to Hold Threat of Crisis in South Africa

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 29—The old differences between Boer and Briton in their attitudes to the Negro multitudes of Africa are coming to a head in a church-state crisis in South Africa.

The state, which is controlled by an all-Afrikaner Government for the first time in South African history, is in the process of taking over Negro education from churches and mission societies, most of them British, though there is a sprinkling of German, Scandinavian, American and French missions among them.

Hitherto the state has subsidized mission-run schools but under a new policy of the Malan Government the state is itself assuming the responsibility for Negro education. The Government says it will improve Negro education but it has limited the contribution of the state to £6,500,000 ($18,200,000) a year and ruled that the Negroes themselves must find the balance. In effect, Negro education has been segregated from white education, for which the central and provincial governments pay the full cost and, moreover, make white education compulsory to the age of 16.

In essence, the struggle between the Government and the English churches is a struggle for control of what Die Transvaler, the Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, calls a "platform" for reaching the Negroes.

Die Transvaler, in a story headed "Missionaries in South Africa Mostly Foreigners", says that more than 800 of about 1,200 whites working as missionaries among the Negroes were born outside South Africa.

"The influence of nearly a thousand missionaries from foreign lands could be very great among the Negroes," it declares. ". . . It is, therefore, surprising that so many Bantus react favorably toward the Government's policy. The question arises whether the reaction would not be generally favorable if the preachers of this kind, especially on the Rand, did not draw congregations.

"The control which the Bantu will get over his education is a threat to the foreign missionary-settler because that will deprive him of a platform he has had for more than a century. He was able to use it all the time against Afrikanerdom under the cloak of religion."

Meanwhile the English churches have been more than usually outspoken in their condemnation of the Government's policies toward the Negroes. They have drawn support from abroad, mostly in Britain, where the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey F. Fisher, is to appoint a group to recommend action to strentghen the "Christian churches in South Africa."

The Methodist Church of South Africa, in a call to Methodists of all races to build up inter-racial friendships, condemns the Government's decision to move 60,000 Negroes from one area of Johannesburg to another, and the Negro education law and the Group Areas Law, under which the Government can say where different races must live.

The immediate cause of the crisis is the dispute over Negro education but the conflict, as Die Transvaler hints, goes much deeper and involvves the "platform" enjoyed by missionaries who preach doctrines that conflict with the Government's policy.

U. N. STUDY SCORED BY SOUTH AFRICA

Race Inquiry Called Illegal—Intellectual Arrogance Seen in Its Report

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 3—South Africa reiterated today unyielding opposition to any inquiry by the United Nations into her racial policies.

Such an investigation would be an "illegal" interference in the country's domestic affairs, W. C. du Plessis said as the General Assembly's special Political Committee opened a new round of debate on the question of race conflict in South Africa.

He also attacked a 120-page report on apartheid—race segregation—prepared by a commission of three experts, labeling it a "study in intellectual arrogance."

The question of South Africa's treatment of her non-white population of 10,000,000 has been before the Assembly at virtually every session since 1946. Every year, led by India, Asian and Latin-American states protest that South Africa's laws and practices discriminate against the political, social and economic rights of non-Europeans. Every year, South Africa has replied that any consideration by the United Nations of this issue is a violation of Charter provisions safeguarding member states against interference in their domestic affairs.

The succession of Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom as South Africa's Prime Minister is expected to stiffen, rather than weaken, the Government's policy favoring apartheid and opposing United Nations airing of the question.

Dr. Herman Santa Cruz, former Chilean delegate who is chairman of the United Nations inquiry panel, reminded delegates at the outset of the debate that his group had been barred from making an on-the-spot investigation and that South Africa had refused to cooperate with the commission.

He also summed up again the experts' main findings: that apartheid was a serious menace to South Africa's national life and foreign relations and that the only hope for settlement rested in "gradual integration" of all races. In his own view, he said, the world is moving toward the elimination of race discrimination practices.

Mr. du Plessis, warned other countries that if they upheld the United Nations' right to hear this case, they might one day be confronted with a similar act of interference in their domestic affairs.

He complained that the commission had based its findings on "unreliable evidence."

In a detailed criticism of the commission's study, he complained that the commission had "associated and identified itself with all the political views opposed to the present Government." He said much of its data was supplied from organizations described in the press as Communist-dominated.

Denying that the apartheid policy was discouraging outside help for economic development, Mr. du Plessis said the record showed that the flow of foreign capital during the second quarter of this year alone exceeded the 1953 total.

In a preliminary statement, Purshottam Trikamdas of India attested to the United Nations' legal right to air the apartheid question, and praised the inquiry panel's work.

Racial Extremist New Boss Of S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —South Africa's government was reported split wide open last week over the election of a violently anti-British, anti-Negro Prime Minister to succeed Daniel Francois Malan. He is Johanness Berhardus Strijdom, 61-year-old former Minister of Lands, who has vowed to make the union a republic his first official act.

The parliamentary caucus of the ruling Nationalist party chose Strijdom over N. C. Havenga, a moderate. Havenga once said he would quit the government and politics.

Havenga, finance minister of the union, was Malan's choice for the post. Malan officially retired Nov. 30.

Strijdom becomes South Africa's 5th prime minister since the Union was founded in 1910. Malan succeeded Gen Jan Smut as prime minister six years ago and Smuts was considered an even more moderate leader than the retired Malan.

When Malan came into power in 1948 he was said to be a racial extremist whose purpose was to place the union into the forefront of world politics and economics, and at the same time keep the native "in his place." He was said to have been more extreme in his racial policies than his famed predecessor, General Smuts, but maintained the respect for and loyalty to Great Britain that the late Smuts had established.

In marked contrast to the last two prime ministers, Smuts and Malan, the new prime minister, Strijdom, at 61, is a champion of the far left wing of the Nationalist party and is on record as being determined to establish South Africa as a republic. The country is now ruled by a legislative government, member of the British commonwealth of nations.

Strijdom is fanatically anti-British and anti-Negro. His control of the country is more feared by moderate party members than the threats of the United party opposition. It is expected that as prime minister Strijdom will take determined steps to apply the racial segregation policy.

Malan, who has retired to his farm near Capetown, was not at the party meeting last week when it selectted Strijdom.

Once an orstrich farmer and today well known for cattle breeding, Strijdom entered politics through law in 1929 and has retained his parliamentary seat ever since. Like Malan, he is a staunch pillar of thhe Dutch Reformed church.

CHRISTIAN LOSSES IN AFRICA CHARGED

Time

Johannesburg Church Parley Told Heathenism and Islam Are Blocking Headway

New York Sty

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 7—Outspoken comments on the failure of Christianity to make headway in Negro Africa were made today at a multiracial church conference being held here.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Dr. G. H. Clayton, said the Christian church everywhere was "sadly and persistently ineffective against persistent heathenism and the challenge of Islam."

The Rev. C. B. Brink, chairman of the Federal Council of Dutch Reformed Churches, which had convened the conference, said it was an "embarrassing" fact that Christianity had not touched, or only indirectly influenced, 40 per cent of South Africa's 8,600,000 Negroes. He said there were more heathens in proportion now than a century ago.

The conference, attended by 150 delegates from thirty-three churches, will hear Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, executive secretary of the World Council of Churches, who has arrived from New York. The World Council has condemned racial segregation of the type practiced in South Africa.

"Animism, with everything that implies, has proved to be a more immovable rock than we cared to admit at first," Mr. Brink declared. "The membership of Christian churches has greatly increased, and well over 50 per cent of all non-Europeans have found a spiritual home in one of the many Christian denominations in our country. But it is also a very embarrassing fact that four out of ten non-Europeans have been left untouched or only indirectly influenced by the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Archbishop Clayton said many years of missionary work had not made much impression. In Cape Town, he added "we are confronted not so much by heathenism as by a large, growing and aggressive Moslem community."

Negro delegates are being housed at a university hostel set aside for Negro students.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec 7—The Ukraine charged today that the racial discrimination policies of the Union of South Africa constituted a threat to world peace.

S. A. Slipchenko, Ukrainian delegate, addressing the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, also cited President Eisenhower's speech at Dartmouth College on June 14, 1953, as an indication that similar discrimination existed in the United States.

Mr. Slipchenko's reference was prompted by remarks yesterday by James J. Wadsworth, United States delegate. Mr. Wadsworth had taken issue with the report of the United Nations commission on the racial situation in South Africa where it said that discrimination had been abolished in the Soviet Union.

In his Dartmouth speech, President Eisenhower said: "But this country is a long way from perfection. We have the disgrace of racial discrimination. We have prejudice against people because of their religion. We have not had the courage to uproot these things, although we know they are wrong."

ing of the record, a black singer or delegate gets the opportunity to sing a solo part.

Then one might clearly hear the stacatto voice of Pierre L. Hudicourt of Haiti, or the resonant voice of Ato Zaude Gabre Heywot of Ethiopia, appealing to the world that what is happening to the black man of South Africa shouldn't happen to a dog.

* * *

AFTER THE pro and con voices have finished singing simultaneously in their confusion, one hears still another set of voices, which appear strange and off key, even with this already strange music.

This is the chorus of the "abstainers" and they are singing to the world that although they are present, they are not taking any part in the voting on the broken record and therefore should not be blamed for any sounds which come out of the phonograph!

To "abstain" in the U.N. is roughly the equivalent of "passing the dice" when they are handed to you in a crap game in which your best buddy is the banker.

In this "abstaining" chorus, one will readily recognize the voice of the United States delegate, who virtually shrieks to the world that his nation does not approve of racial discrimination.

He is quick to add, however, that he cannot vote against South Africa, because the U.S. "doubts the practical value" of a commission to study South Africa's race problems.

* * *

WHAT THE U.S. delegate never sings is the fact that he doesn't want to see the UN rap South Africa for its treatment of the black man, because the next one called on the carpet for discrimination might be the U.S. itself.

About the time the shrieking of the "abstainers" becomes unbearable, South Africa steps to the microphone with the highlight of the whole opera.

This is an "aria" sung by the South African delegate, at some wierd pitch far above the highest "C," in which South Africa figuratively flits all over the other members of the cast, rapping them gently on their knuckles and telling them that the whole thing is a mistake.

SOUTH AFRICA's racial problems are an internal affair, cries their delegate, and they should not have put the record on the UN phonograph in the first place.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICA repeats the aria over and over again, the then very dramatically scratches the record by saying that if they continue to play it, she will no longer sit down and listen to it with them.

With the record thus scratching and nobody hearing anything clearly, someone takes the record off and that's the end for another year.

Meanwhile conditions remain the same in South Africa for the black man and the broken record is painstakingly tucked away in the UN to be played to the world next year.

It's enough to make one wish sometimes that they would break up the phonograph instead of the record!

UN condemns South Africa's rabid racial discrimination

Afro-American p. 5.

Discussion likened to broken record, playing repeated tune

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — They played an old broken record on the world phonograph that is the United Nations, here, the other day.

And when the scratching needle reached the broken part of the record it sounded the same as it did way back there in 1946 when it was first played.

The official title of the record they played is "Racial Conflict in South Africa:" but reporters who've heard it played since 1946 have begun to call it "The Montage of a Dream Deferred."

* * *

EACH YEAR about this time, the delegates of 60 nations which make up the UN dust off the old record, put on their headphones, arm themselves with pretty speeches and sit back to listen to the record.

But although each year the voices heard on the broken record are different, the things they say are still the same; and when all the voices have been heard, the results remain the same.

The record began this year, just as it has in all other years, with an overture in which the black nations of the world rise and condemn the three million white people of South Africa for their racial bigotry toward 12 million black people.

* * *

THERE THEN follows a chorus of mixed white voices from various parts of the world, who all sing different songs on different subjects at the same time, depending on whether or not they agree or disagree with South Africa's racial bigotry.

The dominating melody of this confusion, and about the only words a UN observer can hear, is the theme so proudly sung by all UN members, which goes like this:

"No matter what position my government takes on this matter, I want it clearly understood that we do not favor racial discrimination."

* * *

EACH SPEAKER gets that phrase in his music, no matter whether he then walks over and votes with South Africa or not.

The governing factor is whether or not the particular singer happens to be a member of a white nation which is suppressing colored people, or whether he belongs to one which is waiting for the chance to suppress them.

On occasions, during the playing of the record, a black singer or delegate gets the opportunity to sing a solo part.

UN votes to continue probe of South Africa

Afro-American p. 5.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The United Nations, Wednesday, voted 34 to 9 to continue its commission investigating racial conditions in South Africa.

South Africa and other colonial empires had urged that the commission be abolished on the grounds that it involved the internal affairs of a UN member and therefore was not authorized under the UN charter.

With the U.S. abstaining, the delegates voted to continue studies of conditions in South Africa, but not much is expected of the results since South Africa has refused to allow any UN Commission members to visit her country and make an on-the-spot investigation.

Courts & Crime

The recently formed United Country Party in Nairobi, Kenya, may be the answer to the Mau Mau situation and the slaughter of both whites and tribesmen. Big businessmen are reported among the 500 whites who organized the party and they are said to be determined to enter the next election on a platform of multi-racialism. Natives have been invited to join and party leadership to take government control from radicals and extremists—both white and Mau Mau. They want a government based on cooperation among the main races.

Integration is still a long way off in South Africa. It was announced in Durban last week that Colored men will be allowed to sail on South African Navy ships in the future, but not as sailors. They are being trained at Cape Province to perform menial tasks, such as cleaning bathrooms and other forms of porter work, and cooking. They will be classified as servants, not sailors and will not wear uniforms.

United Nations economic circles last week revealed that in the first four months of 1954, The United Kingdom's foreign trade with West Africa amounted to $270,184,971. Main countries trading with Britain were Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone.

In Brisbane, Australia, Gen. K. M. Cariappa, official of the Indian government, last week blasted the 'all-white' Australian immigration policy which bars Colored persons from the country. Commenting on how sparsely settled Australia is, he said: "What an opportunity for the people of India and Pakistan to help develop it."

In Accra, Gold Coast of Africa last week, Madam Bintu Salisu, was seated in front of her village hut, bathing her six-month-old baby, when a full-grown leopard suddenly leaped into the yard, snatched the infant and rushed back into the bush. Villagers, aroused by the mother's screams, quickly organized a search and an hour later, the babe was found alive under an oak tree, with claw wounds on his arms and legs, but otherwise unharmed.

Malan's Party Declares Mandate On South-West Africa Terminated

Nationalists Assert Territory Has Become Integral Part of South Africa

By ALBION ROSS

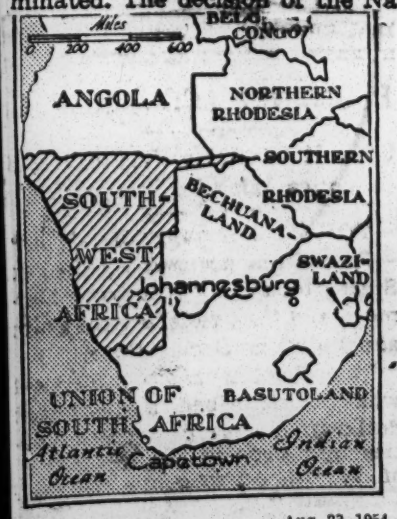
Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 22—The governing Nationalist party has decided that the League of Nations mandate on South-West Africa has terminated and the territory has become a part of the Union of South Africa.

The decision, approved by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan as head of the party, was made by the party's leadership in Windhoek, capital of South-West Africa. The ruling followed a series of steps, adopted over United Nations objections, that were designed to absorb South-West Africa into the Union.

The United Nations General Assembly has taken the stand that the Union of South Africa as the mandatory power for former German South-West Africa is obligated to render reports to the United Nations as the heir to the League of Nations.

South Africa refused to recognize any relation between South-West Africa and the United Nations but has not to date declared the mandate to have terminated. The decision of the Nationalist party, which is virtually without serious electoral opposition in South-West Africa, evidently foreshadows the South African Government's termination of the mandate, a declaration of South-West Africa's independence, and the territory's legal unification with South Africa.



The New York Times Aug. 23, 1954

South-West Africa (shaded)

The Nationalists have started that they will unite South-West Africa with South Africa no matter what the United Nations thinks about it. A long step in the direction of absorption of South-West Africa into the Union was taken in 1949 when the territory was assigned six seats in the South African Parliament.

In 1950 the International Court of Justice at The Hague handed down an opinion advising South Africa that it was obligated to submit annual reports to the United Nations and not undertake any change in the status of mandate without United Nations consent. The South African Government rejected the opinion of the court.

The decision of the Nationalist party on termination of the mandate is in response to a declaration of the small Opposition United party of South-West Africa. The minority party has taken the attitude that the mandate could not be declared terminated until "the supervisory powers agreed."

Both parties reject the principle of the mandate that the native population is to be prepared for self-government. There are about 50,000 whites in South-West Africa and 350,000 Negroes. About one-fourth to one-third are Germans who have retained their language and customs.

The most important single economic undertaking in the territory is the Tsumeb Mining Corporation, which is American-controlled. It is the fourth largest lead producer in the world and is a fairly large copper producer. The United States operators have intensified operations since they acquired the former German property at the end of the war from the South African enemy property custodian.

Another major asset is the alluvial diamond fields in the south. Coastal fisheries and a thriving Karakul skin trade are also sources of wealth.

South-West Africans enjoy somewhat lighter taxes than paid in the Union of South Africa. The territorial assembly has somewhat broader powers than the council of a South African province.

The impressions given by reports from South-West Africa is that the whites are fairly contented with things the way they are and regard eventual absorption into South Africa as inevitable.

Issue Is On U. N. Agenda

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 22—News of the development in South-West Africa toward an independent status and union with South Africa confirmed rumors that have reached United Nationshead quarters here, but official reaction must await the convening of the ninth General Assembly on Sept. 21, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche said today. Dr. Bunche is director of the Trusteeship Division.

He would make no comment on the turn of afairs, but recalled that there is already on the provisional agenda of the impending Assembly an item concerned with South-West Africa that will be taken up in due course.

Last year, Dr. Bunche said, the General Assembly named a special committee to report back to the ninth sesion on conditions in the territory. The report of that group already has been published and circulated. It is a situation report, minus any recommendations.

MALANISM FADES AS LURE TO VOTERS

South Africans Are Apathetic to Prime Minister's Latest Racist Campaign

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 15—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan has failed to rouse South Africa with his "black menace" cry for the first time since he came to power in the 1948 election campaign.

His summons, first in Parliament and then in a nation-wide appeal five weeks ago, to make the present provincial elections the "bitterest fought campaign" in the history of South Africa has failed completely.

He had announced his intention, when for the third time in June he was unable to get the necessary Parliamentary two-thirds majority for removal of colored (mixed-blood) voters from the Cape Province common voters' rolls. Dr. Malan said he would seek in provincial elections in August a new mandate from the people in the "bitterest and hardest fought election campaign" South Africa had ever known.

Provincial elections are not very important in themselves, but they would be a test of readiness of the white electorate to back the Prime Minister in his fight against liberalism and weakness on the issue of white supremacy.

Apathy Stirs Speculation

Public apathy toward the vote next Wednesday has been so marked, however, that it has become a subject of widespread political speculation. Political meetings have been half deserted. Nationalist party speakers have had so little success with the cry to give a new mandate to Dr. Malan to halt the "black menace" that they have been forced to turn to petty local issues with which the provincial elections are normally concerned.

Apathy has been so evident from the beginning of the campaign that only half the available seats are being contested. Nationalist politicians were so impressed by public indifference that they decided a contest was useless wherever the Opposition party already was in by any substantial majority.

Dr. Malan had announced in his appeal to the nation that this was the third great crisis in the history of the Boer or Afrikaner people. He compared it with the Great Trek of 1835-37, when hundreds of Boer families traveled from Cape Colony to the Free State and Natal to escape from British rule. He compared the situation also with the Boer War of 1899-1902.

But Afrikaners, for the first time since Dr. Malan came into office with his program of making South Africa safe for white men, yawned, figuratively speaking. The Nationalist party organization has had a desperate time to keep any sort of campaign going.

New Yorker Is Mentioned

References to the election almost never occur in conversation. Newspaper editorials lack their old vitriolic quality. Election speakers have found it impossible to stir themselves or their meager audiences.

The Minister of Commerce, E. H. Louw, has "divulged" that a gentleman with an address on West 166th Street, New York, had been raising funds to support resistance to race prejudice in South Africa. Mr. Louw twice has attacked the Ford Foundation for giving funds to the liberally inclined South African Institute for Race Relations. That fell flat.

The gentleman on 166th Street did not catch the public fancy as a new menace to South Africa, nor did the Ford Foundation. The matter has been dropped.

Political speculation is concerned with the possibility that the wind that filled the sails of Dr. Malan and the Nationalists for six years is dying down. The Government from the viewpoint of national prosperity and calm has been perhaps too successful.

The country is exceptionally prosperous.

Organizations whose business it is to rouse the Negro and colored populations against white supremacy and racialism are not having much success at the moment. Tension is dying down.

The result of the provincial elections will depend on the ability of party organizations to get indifferent voters to the polls Wednesday. The Nationalists are better organized and financed after six years in power and undoubtedly will do a better job at this. In Cape Province they may win by a narrow margin control of the Cape Provincial Council, which the Opposition now holds by small margin.

The appeal for a new resounding mandate from the nation already is a failure, however. Inevitably the question is being raised whether Dr. Malan, now 80 years old, is losing his grip.

MALAN "WINS" AGAIN

The provincial elections just concluded in South Africa resulted, no surprisingly, in another electoral gain for Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party. This well-organized and well-financed political machine delivered the voters to the polls, while many United party supporters stayed away, too apathetic to bother voting. Encouraged by his gains, the Prime Minister is expected to press for new segregation measures.

To note all this, however, is to see only part of the current South African scene and perhaps—from the long-range point of view—the less important part of that scene. The great bulk of South Africa's population, the native Negro peoples, are virtually without political influence, depressed economically and discriminated against in virtually every possible fashion. Prime Minister Malan preaches segregation while every economic force in the country has made and makes for ever-growing interdependence between white and black. That resentment is great among the oppressed African population is understandable. From the short-run point of view, the policy of force may enable the present equilibrium of racial groups to persist, but for the long run it cannot be a stable equilibrium and today's ominous peace may well be the precursor of catastrophe.

Prime Minister Malan "won" the election, but can any understanding observer of South Africa's complex scene believe that Malanism is the way to win the future? It is one of the great world tragedies today that the voices of those who preach friendship, equality and reconciliation among South Africa's peoples are still so few, so weak and so disregarded in that unhappy land.

BISHOP IS SCORED FOR DENYING BIAS

Challenged by South African Minister on Racial Issue in Anglican Church

BEAUFORT WEST, South Africa, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Eric Louw, economic affairs minister, has challenged an Anglican bishop's statement in Minneapolis that the church did not practice racial segregation "in theory" in South Africa.

Mr. Louw referred to a statement made on Thursday by Bishop Richard Reeves of Johannesburg before the World Anglican Congress in the Minnesota city.

Bishop Reeves said: "In the Anglican church we do not practice apartheid [racial discrimination] in theory. In my own diocese, people of all races sit in the diocesan synod with equal voting power."

The Cabinet Minister, in a speech here last night, said he wanted to "repeat a question I previously put to Bishop Reeves, and which he discreetly declined to answer."

"Will he explain to the Congress at Minneapolis and to the people in South Africa," Mr. Louw said, "Why the Anglican Church

in South Africa refused to admit fee-paying non-European scholars to better-class Anglican church schools?

"Will he and other Anglican Church bishops prove their sincerity by admitting such non-European scholars to higher grades in their schools?"

Earlier, Mr. Louw told a National party rally that the South African Institute of Race Relations was getting support from a United States organization connected with a huge motor company with branches in England and Canada. (He was believed to be referring to the Ford Foundation.)

Louw Questions Ford

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Aug. 7 (AP) — E. H. Louw, Economic Minister, expressed amazement last night at an announcement that the Ford Foundation of New York had granted $120,000 to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The institute, which has liberal leanings, is opposed to Nationalist Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Apartheid (segregation) policies.

The announcement said the Ford Foundation grant would help finance the institute's fact-finding surveys, publications and library and information services.

A spokesman for the Ford Foundation said here that the foundation had made grants to the South African Institute of Race Relations to support research and educational activities. "The institute's work," he declared, "has been widely endorsed by all groups in South Africa and is not of a political or propaganda nature."

PACT WITH BRITISH SOUGHT BY MALAN

Defense Agreement Reported Drafted in South African Parley in London

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 11—The Government of Dr. Daniel F. Malan is seeking to escape from its political isolation by tightening its bonds with Britain. Efforts also are being made to patch things up with the British-oriented two-fifths of the white population in this country.

The Nationalist party press gave big headlines today to a report from London that the South African Minister of Defense, F. C. Erasmus, was bringing back from his defense talks in London a so-called blueprint of a joint British-South African plan for African defense. The report said this was to be presented to Prime Minister Churchill and Dr. Malan and that a joint statement about it would be issued.

Dr. T. E. Donges, Minister of Interior, who probably is Dr. Malan's chief adviser on foreign affairs, said yesterday at the Natal Nationalist party congress that Dr. Malan had shown himself highly cooperative toward Britain and stressed it was necessary for the British here and the Afrikaners to stand together.

Defense Agreement Sought

The South African Government wants some sort of defense and solidarity agreement, particularly covering Africa south of the Equator. A correspondent of the Nationalist party organ Die Transvaler with Mr. Erasmus and the South African chiefs of staff at the London defense talks reported:

"The tentative South African project for a military pact in Africa will, it is understood, be considered shortly by the British Cabinet. The South African Government's intention is that primarily countries with interests in Africa south of the Equator shall assume mutual obligations to combat Communist aggression.

"South Africa will seek domestic security through creation of a regional agreement on the same basis as other countries adopted either in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or in the new Southeast Asia pact."

The facts of the situation have forced the Nationalists, by tradition an anti-British party, to turn to Britain as the only country that seems to show any interest in their desire for a security arrangement in Africa south of the Equator.

South Africa has been reminded occasionally in articles and speeches abroad that, given a choice between India and South Africa, the Commonwealth might choose to get rid of South Africa because of its race prejudice. Its membership in the Commonwealth is the only exception to South Africa's isolation in the world of blocs and defensive pacts.

Threats Have Been Muffled

Not much is heard here now about the once rather frequent threats to get out of the Commonwealth because there were too many dark-skinned peoples in it.

Actually, the United States attitude of intentional or unintentional indifference seems to have played a considerable role in the South African Government's reorientation toward Britain as the country to team up with, though rather grudgingly.

The United States and Canada, it is judged here, would give, for geographic reasons, the most actual aid in wartime. But it is evident the approach to both is in the role of a friend of Britain.

The British, on the other hand, are believed to have made it fairly clear to South Africa that the otherwise sound idea of Africa south of the Equator as a great base supporting the Middle East and Indian Ocean sectors of the world front against aggression involved native policy. Rapid development calls for the training of the overwhelmingly Negro population for all kinds of skilled work, raising its standard and recognizing its aspiartions.

South Africa is faced with making some sort of compromise with the British program of racial partnership in the federation on its northern frontier and in British East Africa.

Follower of Malan Concedes Negroes 'May Not Be Inferior'

PRETORIA, S. Africa—(ANP)—The assistant editor of one of the two principal organs of Prime Minister Daniel Malan's Nationalist party insists in a book published last week that it "is highly probable" that Negroes are as good as whites and that segregation laws in the long run are useless and contrary to the law of God.

G. D. Scholtz, assistant editor of Die Transvaler, in an almost violently nationalistic book entitled "Has the Afrikaner Nation a Future?" has written:

"The fact must be recognized that the Negro sooner or later—probably sooner than later—will be equal to the white man in civilization and he cannot then be denied equal political and economic rights.

"Due to his larger numbers, it will then be self-evident that the Negro will take over responsibility for the government of the country and will be responsible for the fate of the white population."

The book has been widely advertised in the Nationalist press by the Nationalist Party Publishing house, of which two of Malan's ministers are directors. It has been presented as necessary reading for good followers of Malan, who advocates apartheid (complete segregation).

The book also says the laws of segregation are contrary to the law of God as understood by Calvinist Christianity, which is the religion of the Afrikaner people. It goes on to say that history has shown than any effort to hold down a majority of the population has always ended in catastrophe.

The Nationalist author claims great economic sacrifices must be made in order to give the Negroes an opportunity to make an adequate living and the opportunity to build up their own civilization.

Discussing the origin and history of Southern African Negroes, Scholtz says:

"Negroes originated in Central Africa where tropical disease and all manner of climatic difficulties hindered them. They did not come into contact with an civilized peoples."

Malan Regime Opens War On Church Schools

PRETORIA, South Africa—The Malan Regime apparently can no longer tolerate the efforts of church missionary schools, which have educated African children for more than a century. They are headed for extinction under a education of all natives under government control.

Church groups, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, have voiced strong protests to the new law, insisting it will mean inferior education for the natives.

The opposition to Prime Minister Malan's Nationalist party the same view, but they, just as takes the church groups, admit not knowing he full scope of he legislation.

Malan's new plan is part of his racial segregation program. Supporters of the law say its aim is to educate the native for his "proper role" in society. Opponents say that means a permanent category of second-class citizens.

Commenting on the plan, the Catholic Times of South Africa in an editorial on South Africa's "leanings" toward fascism, asked if the government is more concerned with "state monopoly of facilities for the Bantu (native)?"

MALAN SEEN RETIRING

Opposition Paper Declares Havenga Is Successor

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 1—According to the Opposition press, Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan will retire before the end of the year and be succeeded by Finance Minister Nicolaas C. Havenga.

Dr. Malan, who is 80 years old, has been preparing to retire for some time—he bought a seaside cottage for that purpose—and the only question is when.

The Rand Daily Mail said today that Cabinet had agreed to appoint Mr. Havenga Prime Minister and that J. C. Strydom, leader of the Transvaal Nationalists, who had been regarded as the strongest claimant for the post, had agreed to serve under Mr. Havenga.

Mr. Havenga, who is 72, has been Finance Minister for twenty-one years, probably a world record. If he does succeed Dr. Malan South Africa's race and policies are unlikely to undergo any material change, though he probably would work for rapprochement between the Afrikaner and Englisher sections —now estranged.

Cabinet Meeting Today

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 6—Dr. Malan, who gave the United Nations the word "Apartheid" bowed out of public life today when his resignation from Parliament became effective.

His successor, Mr. Strijdom, has indicated he will take the race separation policy further than Dr. Malan.

The first full Cabinet meeting is scheduled for tomorrow, when the new Government may decide its attitude toward the mixed blood franchise by which Dr. Malan unsuccessfully tried to segregate and the testing of the right of the Appeal Court, which upset several Malan laws.

Before he became Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom was emphatic that "sovereignty" of Parliament must be restored.

Dr. Malan introduced a law creating a special constitutional court, but withdrew it. Some Nationalists favor reintroduction of this law, but others prefer packing the Senate to give the Government the two-thirds majority it needs to change the colored franchise.

Either move would revive the constitutional crisis.

Meanwhile, the new Government is going ahead with plans for the removal of 57,000 Negroes from the western suburbs of Johannesburg to a location farther out of the city. This, the biggest mass shift of population in South Africa's history, will begin next March.

The first families to be moved will be those living in a buffer zone between white areas and Johannesburg. The Government has hired a fleet of trucks to shift the Negroes.

After removal, bulldozers will demolish their shanties.

The removal will take several years and no families will be moved until houses have been built for them in the new location.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

Important Chip In The World Mosaic

Political Future of South Africa Depends Upon Who Succeeds Malan

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. p. 7

Wed. 11-3-54

By PHILIP HARSHAM

SOUTH Africans accustomed to having their governmental leaders practically handed to them on an uncovered platter are being introduced to the popular American custom of guessing who their new leader will be.

The question is: Will Dr. Daniel Francois Malan's successor as Prime Minister be Nicolaas Christiaan Havenga, or Johannes Gerhardus Strydom?

The average Kentuckian might counter with: Who cares?

Important Chip

True, South Africa is a few miles from Kentucky, even in the air age. And the names of Barkley and Cooper are much easier dealt with than Havenga and Strydom.

But fabulously wealthy South Africa—though reluctant to venture forth under isolationist Malan—is a tremendously important chip in the world mosaic. And the selection of her new Prime Minister will determine just what part the land of contrasts, as the travel folders call it, will assume in a constantly changing world scheme.

It is likely to determine whether the rift between race-conscious South Africa's Boers and Britishers is widened or lessened; whether South Africa withdraws from the British Commonwealth and establishes a republic, and whether the country's 11,000,000 nonwhites grasp the so-called helping hand the Communists are holding out to them.

Malan To Retire

Dr. Malan, 80, a Boer, a Nationalist, a former Dutch Reformed Church minister, will retire November 30 as Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. A Nationalist Party caucus will choose his successor.

South Africans, what with the opposition United Party fairly impotent, have been led to assume these last few years that Strydom would automatically become their new leader if Dr. Malan should decide to step aside.

Hans Strydom, 62 and ailing now, is Malan's Minister of Lands and the second-most powerful man in the Nationalist Party. As undisputed leader in the sprawling Transvaal Province, which includes Johannesburg, he controls half the Nationalist votes and half the Nationalist seats in Parliament. Strydom is an ambitious man and his great ambition is to become Prime Minister.

Betting on Havenga

But South African political pundits are now predicting that Strydom will not succeed. Because of a little-publicized clash between Malan and Strydom, they're betting on Havenga to become Prime Minister.

Nicolaas Havenga, 72 and thrice wounded in the Boer War, has been South Africa's Minister of Finance for 21 years. With Minister of Interior Theophilus Donges, he is leader of the Nationalist Party's "moderate" faction—which means primarily that he is in no hurry to tear away from the British Empire and establish South Africa as a republic.

Donges, incidentally, is a dark horse who could possibly beat out both Havenga and Styrdom; but that possiblity is considered remote.

From the standpoint of party power, Strydom should win caucus approval going away. But Malan is still the most powerful man in the party; and he's expected to throw his weight behind Havenga.

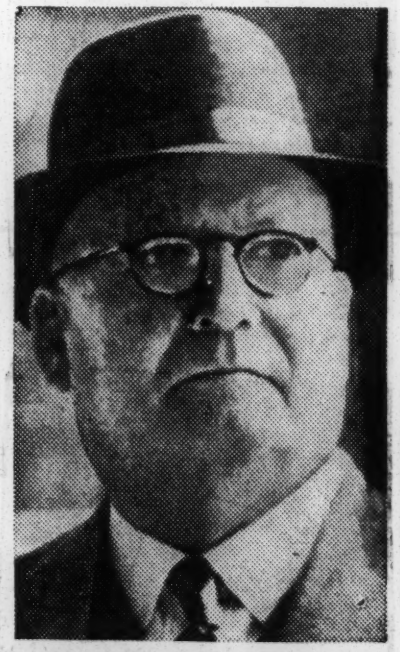
Here's why:

There had been rumors for several weeks that Strydom was losing out in his long-standing role as heir to Malan's post.

Styrdom Rebuked

Then, a month ago, at the Transvaal Province Nationalist Party congress, Malan openly rebuked Strydom by saying that support for the Nationalists is not synonymous with support for a South African republic.

Strydom holds that it is. He challenged Malan openly with: "The results of successive elections since 1933 have shown that our party is growing tremendously, and that within a period we can already see, there will be the necessary majority of white voters to vote for a republic."



DR. DANIEL MALAN
To retire November 30

Strydom has made it clear on previous occasions that he would like to be the first President of a Republic of South Africa. He has little use for the English-speaking element which makes up two-fifths of the country's white population, and has been concentrating on swinging all Afrikaners, who make up the remaining white three fifths, behind his republic movement.

Grows Conservative

Malan, too, of course, has advocated leaving the Crown. But he has grown more conservative in recent years, and has devoted his energy to trying to find some means of rendering powerless the country's Negro and mixed-blood majority population.

Whoever becomes prime minister, Havenga or Strydom, the nonwhite population is not likely to be greatly affected. Both men have preached loudly the South African sermon of white supremacy. Strydom has been plumping for a colonial union that would guarantee white supremacy throughout black Africa south of the Equator.

Strydom could be expected to press Malan's fight to have colored (mixed-blood) voters removed from the white voting register, while Havenga could be expected to view that fight more realistically.

Havenga very probably would seek to reunite the Boer and English elements of the population, also. (South Africa is bilingual. The English-speaking group allies itself with England and the United Party primarily. Boers, Dutch descendants, consider themselves Afrikaners. and speak Afrikaans while supporting the strongly nationalist Nationalist Party.)

Havenga could be expected to move slowly on the question of a republic, seeking a plebiscite at a time he considers appropriate.

Strydom, on the other hand, probably would try to form a republic almost immediately, using his Nationalist Party power to do it. He is determined to remove South Africa from the British family.

"The British Empire," he once said, "has as one of its cornerstones equal rights for everyone, irrespective of color or smell."

In South Africa, color is tremendously important.

Associated Press Wirephoto

The race question is always acute in South Africa, with this 1952 riot in Johannesburg by no means unusual. And race will play a big part in selection of a new Prime Minister to follow Dr. Daniel Malan.

UN Group Urges Desegregation In South Africa

World-Herald Omaha

Birmingham Post-Herald 10-29-54

BY GABRIEL DE SABATINO

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (INS)— A special UN commission warned that South Africa's segregation policies may breed subversion and urged "gradual integration" of the racial groups in the Union State.

The commission challenged the "apartheid" policies of Premier Daniel Malan as constituting "a grave threat to the internal situation and foreign relations of the Union of South Africa" and to future peaceful realtions between whites and non-whites.

The three-man group, which has been barred from entry into the country, asserted in a report to the Assembly that the "forces of tation and subversion might find an increasingly favorable soil in the atmosphere of tension characterizing the racial situation in the country."

The group warned that the segregation policies will cause new conflicts and boomerang the best interests of both the European and non-white populations. While stressing that a solution of the racial problem must stem from

South Africans themselves, the commission suggested "gradual integration" as the only peaceful way to a settlement.

Specifically the commission urged "frequent and repeated contacts between the various ethnic groups," higher living standards for the colored peoples and assistance by the UN in handling the racial problem.

South Africa barred the commission from entry on the ground that the racial question is an internal matter and outside UN jurisdiction. The issue is to be debated shortly by the UN Special Political Committee.

BISHOP DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICA BIAS

Johannesburg Anglican Cleric Preaches Here — Editorial There Bids Him Be Quiet

The Right Rev. Richard A. Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, South Africa, declared yesterday that all men were made in the image of God, and because of that "we must respect all men whatever may be their color or language or race."

In a sermon in the New York Cathedral (St. John the Divine), he assailed "racialist policies" wherever they were practiced in the world, and he quoted Bible passages that oppose racialistic attitudes.

"The Bible and the church unite in declaring their uncompromising opposition to all these discriminations on the ground of race and color which are so prevalent in various parts of the world at the present time," he said.

"Perhaps such discrimination is seen as blatantly as anywhere in the Union of South Africa. For the last five years the Government of South Africa has been busy passing legislation to give effect to its policy of differentiation based on differences of race, color and civilization."

The Legislation Explained

He said the legislation in South Africa had been designed "to separate the non-Europeans as a distinct set of human beings with different aspirations and different abilities from those of white people."

"No doubt one has to be born and bred in South Africa to appreciate fully the fears and the prejudices that have given rise to such a policy," he continued. "Certainly, those of us who live in South Africa would not doubt the sincerity of many who champion this policy of separation, and we know that some of our fellow-Christians in the Dutch Reformed Churches genuinely believe that it is only such a policy which will be able to check the exploitation of the African by the European.

"My own judgment, from almost daily contact with Africans in town and country throughout the Southern Transvaal, is that they live under an ever-growing sense of uncertainty and frustration, and are becoming increasingly aware of the dangers and difficulties for themselves and their children in the present policy.

"Those of us who labor in the church in South Africa know only too well how far we have failed to express fully in church life that attitude toward racial matters to which both the Bible and the church bear witness.

"But this at least can be said: In the Anglican Church in South Africa we are traveling in a direction which is different from that which is being pursued by the authorities in the state."

HOME EDITORIAL CRITICAL

Johannesburg Paper Bids Bishop Be Quiet on Subject Abroad

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 5—Bishop Richard A. Reeves of Johannesburg was sharply criticized this morning in The Johannesburg Sunday Express for his sermon in the New York Cathedral (St. John the Divine).

A front page editorial attacked the bishop, not for his views on the race question, but for discussing them in a sermon in New York. The editorial said:

"We now urge the bishop either to stop preaching about us in New York or to return to the gentle atmosphere of East Anglia, whence he originated, instead of returning to South Africa. We can do with men of his foresight in this country, but we cannot do with his sermons in New York. Home, bishop—to whichever land you intend to call home."

The editorial was based on an advance release by a news agency of Bishop Reeves' sermon.

The Sunday Express is an English-language paper that generally takes a liberal stand on the race question.

Bishop Reeves spent a great part of his career in Britain, where he was educated, although he was born in South Africa. He has been a leading figure in the fight here for racial equality and justice to the Negro.

When informed of the editorial about his sermon, Bishop Reeves said: "I have no comment. I'm used to being attacked."

CHURCH STAND DISCUSSED

Africanders Soberly Get News of Ruling at Evanston

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 5—The refusal of the delegates of the Church of South Africa's politically predominent Afrikaner people to vote against the ruling of the World Council of Churches at Evanston, Ill., declaring racial segregation unChristian has had a profound effect here.

The statement of Dr. D. S. Brink, chief delegate of the politically nationalist South African Dutch Reformed Church, as quoted in the press, that his delegation "dare not" vote against the declaration is, from the South African standpoint, a development of marked significance.

Racial segregation, which has been the foundation of South African society, actually is seldom defended now by this church-going country on moral grounds. Segregation now is defended only as a practical necessity or theoretically as a preparation for eventual partition into white and black states.

Last Sunday the Rev. Pieter Marais broadcast a declaration against the idea of racial inferiority from the historic pulpit of the Great Church of Pretoria, which was the church of President Paul Kruger, the best-known figure in Afrikaner history, and which traditionally is the church of South African Cabinet members.

He declared:

"Take the blood of the Zulu [a South African Negro tribe], Jew or that of any other nation, and no scientific experiment can show whose blood belongs to whom. Truly we know that God made all nations of one blood. Heathen in our country stand where our ancestors once stood. As they affect us now, so once our ancestors appeared to Jews. What you today think of the native, so the Jew once thought of you and me. But God appeared on the scene and His love broke that barrier."

Fifty per cent of the Negroes of South Africa are classified as heathen or indigenous animists. Dr. Marias said of agitation among the Negroes of South Africa:

"So many of us are unaware of the hate which is being sown in the natives' hearts. One day an explosion will come. The storm will break loose. Our lives must alter."

A statement of Dr. Ben Marais, one of the Dutch Reformed Church delegates to Evanston, that he always had been against segregation in churches, has not been the subject to a single word of public criticism here and was published fairly prominently in the Nationalist Press. Dr. Marais is a professor of church history at the Afrikaner Theological Seminary of the strongly nationalist University of Pretoria, which is a state institution.

The movement led by a group of prominent Dutch reformed clergy here against the idea of superior and inferior races and segregation as a way of life is one of most important movements of present-day South Africa. Two conferences have been held leading up to the projected conference next year, under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed Church.

SOUTH AFRICANS PROTEST

Churches Seek Government Parley on Negro Issue

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 26—The Rev. J. B. Webb, President of the Methodist Conference, appealed today to Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoers, Minister of Negro Affairs, to hold a conference with churches to overcome the church-state controversy on Negro education.

Rather than submit to the Government's new Negro education policy, which has been vigorously assailed by churchmen, the Rt. Rev. R. Selby Taylor, Bishop of Pretoria, has ordered the closing of seventy-seven Anglican missionion schools from next April 1. The Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg, already has ordered the closing of twenty-three others.

The choice before churches is they teach the state-prescribed syllabus or forfeit the state subsidy to the schools.— Some churches have agreed to lease their buildings to the Government, while others have closed their schools.

Governing South Africa Party Selects New Prime Minister

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 30 (AP)—South Africa's governing Nationalist party today picked as new prime minister a man whose goal is to make the country a republic. He also wants the government to make an even sterner policy on racial segregation than it has now and to abandon use of the English language.

A party caucus named Lands Minister Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom, 61, who uses only the Afrikaans tongue in public and is known as "Lion of the Transvaal," to succeed retiring Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan as Nationalist leader.

With the resignation of Malan effective at midight, Gov. Gen. E. G. Jansen called on Strijdom to form a new government.

Strijdom has never yet said whether he wants to make South Africa a republic within the British commonwealth of nations or take it out of the commonwealth.

The new prime minister favors even stronger measures than Malan to implement the Nationalists' uncompromising policy of racial segregation and white supremacy.

Strijdom has three formidable objectives to fulfill if he carries out the Nationalist blueprint in this land already gripped by rising racial tensions. They are:

1. Transformation of South Africa's government into a republic based on the 19th century Boer government which was defeated by the British in the Boer War.

2. Translation of the Malan government's racial laws into a workable color policy for South Africa in the face of bitter resistance by millions of Negroes, Asians and persons of mixed blood.

3. Win British agreement for transfer to South Africa of the three British protectorates over Negro groups in Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

SOUTH AFRICA BIAS IS LAID TO CLERGY

Iraq, in U. N., Blames Dutch Reformed Church for Policy in Union and Mandate

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 12—Iraq today blamed the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa in large part for racial segregation practiced in the Union of South Africa and in the mandated territory of South-West Africa.

Awni Khalidy, Iraq's permanent representative, referred to the role of the state church during a debate on South-West Africa in the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee. It was one of the rare attacks at the United Nations on a religion or a group of clergy.

Mr. Kahlidy said it was "a source of pain that a church which worships God and His law on earth should perpetrate a doctrine of racial inequality."

"How far removed is the Dutch Reformed Church and its doctrine of racial supremacy from the Sermon on the Mount," he declared. "How far removed is this unfortunate philosophy from the teachings of Christ?"

Only Official Religion

The fact that the Dutch Reformed Church is the only national religion in the Union of South Africa is an important factor in the advocacy of segregation, the Iraqi spokesman said. In other countries, where other churches have similarly wandered from the basic principles of their faiths, he noted, the impact of opposing religions has served to bring them back to their elemental precepts.

The outside world has been shocked, not only by the stand taken by the Dutch Reformed Church on the racial issue, but also by the South African Government's attitude toward the populace of South West Africa, Mr. Kahlidy emphasized. Every form of discrimination is in force against the Negroes in the mandated area, he charged.

Mr. Kahlidy charged further that South Africa's action in starting the integration of South-West Africa was equivalent to the use of force and contrary to the United Nations Charter.

Cites Own Country

He noted that South-West Africa was the only territory placed under mandate after World War I that had not yet either become independent or been placed under United Nations trusteeship. He added that his own country, now free, had been a British mandate.

It would have been unthinkable to the statesmen at Versailles who framed the mandate system that any administering country would ever attempt to take over a population that it was committed to lead toward freedom, Mr. Kahlidy declared.

O. Frederick Nolde, observer at the United Nations for the Commission of Churches on International Affairs, commented this afternoon that churches in South Africa had been studying racial segregation with great concern, and that it was difficult to assess their present attitude.

When the Malan Government first advocated apartheid or racial segregation," Mr. Nolde said, the Dutch Reformed church took a definite position endorsing the policy. The church sair that if the policy was to be adopted segregation must be absolute and must include a separate residential area, separate economy and separate employment, Mr. Nolde added.

In addition, the church proposed that natives no longer be employed in European homes and no opportunity be given for exploitation of one race by the other, according to Mr. Nolde.

He noted that at the recent conference of the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill., Dr. Ben J. Marais of the Dutch Reformed Church had rejected the principle of racial segregation that existed within the church and had called on it to confess its own guilt.

South African representatives said they would reply later to points made in today's debate. They are awaiting further instructions from home in view of the Assembly's action yesterday in reversing a committee decision on rules of procedure on the South-West African question.

Sadath Ali Khan of India, who preceded Mr. Kahlidy in the debate, cited statistics and reports of a special committee appointed by the Assembly to indicate the extent of inequality in the territory.

South Africa Edges Closer to Republic

By Astley Hawkins
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG. — The gains made by Daniel Malan's ruling Nationalist Party in recent provincial elections has advanced the day South Africa becomes a republic.

Last year's victory in the general election for the Nationalists left them still short of a majority total vote in the country. But polling in the recent provincial contests has shown that they are still gaining ground, even though voting figures were lower for both Nationalist and United Party opposition candidates.

Trends still were in favor of the government party in most parts of the country.

South Africa as a republic is a dream long cherished by the Afrikaner Nationalist leadership, descendants of the Boer settlers who fought and lost their wars with the British for control of the country at the turn of the century.

Like British Ties

But republican ideas don't appeal to most English-speaking South Africans who cherish their associations with Britain and the royal family.

There are some Afrikaners without Nationalist ambitions who owe no special allegiance to British by blood or tradition but see no special reason for turning republic. They are content with South Africa's present status as a dominion within the British Commonwealth.

The question is how soon the Afrikaner Nationalists can rightly claim to speak for the majority on the issue. The last provincial elections gave them fresh hope of ultimate sucess.

The election results also brought fresh defiance from English diehards.

South Africa's Nationalist Minister of Lands, Johannes Strijdom, ardent advocate of a republic and a strong candidate as future Prime Minister, said after the recent elections:

"In regard to our republican struggle and with a view to the fact that we shall declare a republic only with a sufficient majority of voters, the results now show that we are rapidly on the road to acquiring that sufficient majority."

Bitter Fight Expected

Strong Nationalist supporters are now said to be pressing for republicanism to be introduced as an immediate topical issue, something to be tackled without much further delay.

When the issue finally comes before the people for a decision, it is likely to provoke a bitter political struggle between opposing party factions and arouse deep emotions in a country already beset by conflicting loyalties among the white races.

It has not yet been made clear by what method, or test, the Nationalist government will some day seek approval for turning South Africa into a republic, whether by referendum, a special general election or some alternative.

At the moment, the Nationalists are busy trying to obtain enough votes in Parliament to get a two-thirds majority in a joint sitting of the Assembly and Senate to pass legislation segregating colored voters from white Europeans on electoral rolls.

Recent successes in the provinces, and especially the winning of control in Cape Province from the United Party, may be exploited to help because provincial councils have a share in electing senators.

Natal Defies Drive

If the Nationalists can find a way of increasing their numbers in the Senate, they will have a good chance of getting their two-thirds parliamentary vote.

Of the four South African provinces, Natal alone is today outside Nationalist Party power. Traditionally British, Natal defies the Nationalist Party's republican campaign.

Government spokesmen have suggested that the first move would be a republic inside the British Commonwealth, like India. But some Nationalists want an immediate severance from the Commonwealth as well.

The Nationalist government before it goes republic would like to absorb the three British-run territories of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland into the Union.

But the chances of winning any agreement for this from a British government while South Africa applies its present color segregation laws are remote.

Malan to Quit As Premier of South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa Oct. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, grim-faced, rock-ribbed fighter for white supremacy and racial segregation in the Union of South Africa, dramatically announced to his cabinet last night that he would retire from office November 30.

The leader of South Africa's Dutch-descended Boer population summoned his official family to the Prime Minister's residence here and told them his decision is irrevocable.

He added he also would give up his seat in Parliament from Piketberg and retire to his home at Stellenbosch in Cape Province. He was 80 last May 22.

(British Commonwealth diplomats in London speculated Malan's retirement probably was due to three reasons: (1) his declining health; (2) the recent ill health of his wife, who is his closest political adviser and constant companion, and (3) recent differences with Nationalist Party strong man Johannes G. Strydom, who long has urged stronger action toward the party's prime aims of race segregation and establishment of South Africa as a republic.)

Statement by Malan

[International News Service reported Malan, in a statement in the newspaper Die Transvaaler, said he always believed that a leader ought to know when he must hand over the reins and not wait until diminishing physical and mental powers and other circumstances compelled him to retire.

[There were no recent indications that the Prime Minister was in ill health. He attended a memorial service for Paul Kruger, the last president of the Boer Republic, yesterday and planned to fly to the Cape Province to attend the Nationalist Party congress next week. (The London Daily Express reported from Johannesburg, however, that Malan was pale and tottering and leaned on a bodyguard during the service.)]

The National Party chief did not name his successor but political circles believe he has chosen Finance Minister N. C. Havenga, who in 1951 merged his Afrikaner Party with Malan's National faction to form the National Party. There also was some speculation that Strydom might be a candidate.

The Prime Minister's announcement was expected to result in an early caucus of the Nationalist members in Parliament to choose the man Gov. Gen. E. G. Jansen will designate to form a new government.

The Nationalists hold majorities in both Houses of Parliament—94 of the 159 in the House of Assembly and 29 of 48 in the Senate. The next elections are scheduled for 1958.

Malan took over the premiership in 1948 after his Nationalists won parliamentary control from the United Party of the late Field Marshall Jan Christiaan Smuts. During his six years as Prime Minister, Malan fought his hardest to advance his "apartheid" policy of white supremacy and racial segregation, and to whip up public sentiment in the Union to the point where he could make it a republic outside the British Commonwealth.

His tenure also was featured by bitter battles with the United Nations over criticism of his racial policies. He ignored repeated efforts by the U. N. to establish its trusteeship over Southwest Africa the former German colony which South Africa administered under a League of Nations mandate and, in effect, made a part of the Union in 1949.

Malan threatened to take South Africa out of the U. N. if it continued to "meddle" in what he considered the country's domestic affairs. However, his government cooperated with the U. N. military effort in Korea and promised to join the west in any war with Russian-led communism.

Favored the Nazis

As Smuts' opposition during World War II, Malan and his Nationalists openly favored

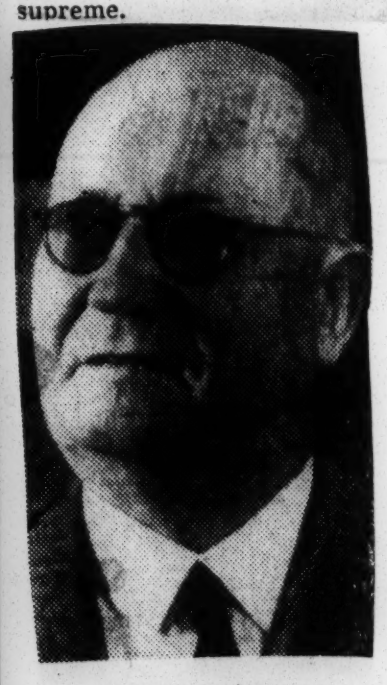
the Nazis. Officially they demanded neutrality for South Africa, and Malan campaigned unsuccessfully in 1943 with the promise "to cease active participation in the war" if elected.

The biggest controversy of Malan's highly controversial career surrounded his racial policy. He was determined to keep South Africa's 2.5 million whites supreme over the Union's 9.5 million Negroes, Asiatic and half-castes.

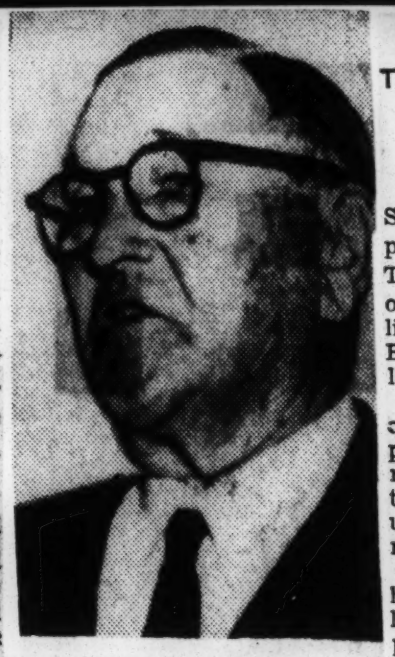
Most of the nation's whites, fearful of being overrun by the colored majority, favored control of the non-whites. The opposition United Party pushed for a moderate, democratic approach. Malan, a Dutch Reformed Church minister before he entered journalism and politics in 1915, represented the school of strong-arm control.

When the courts declared unconstitutional a key measure of his apartheid program, he sought to set up Parliament as the nation's highest court on constitutional questions.

This was a key issue in the 1953 elections for the lower House of Parliament. The Nationalists increased their majority slightly but did not win enough seats to give them the two-thirds of both houses needed to make Parliament supreme.



DANIEL F. MALAN
. . . retires November 30



N. C. HAVENGA
. . . may succeed Malan

MALAN STAND OPPOSED

Transvaal Paper Disputes His Republic Delay Views

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 21—Die Transvaler, newspaper of the Nationalist party in Transvaal, said today the issue of making South Africa a republic and separating it from the British Crown must not be delayed.

Johannes G. Strydom, Minister of Lands, is the leader of the party in Transvaal. He is quarreling with Dr. Daniel F. Malan, the Prime Minister, who has been urging a delay on the issue of a republic.

Mr. Strydom is believed to have raised the issue of a republic because he felt Dr. Malan was pushing him aside as candidate to succeed the 80-year-old Prime Minister.

Meanwhile Jacobus Strauss, whose United party called for nation-wide crusade to oppose the creation of a republic.

South African Issue Jogs UN

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Latin-American leadership has gone into action in the ninth General Assembly of the United Nations to try to bring an UN-mediated settlement out of India's nine-year-old complaint against treatment of the people of Indian origin in South Africa.

Despite the slight lessening of tension in East-West relations felt in this year's disarmament debate and the recent wave of bilateral settlements in the diplomatic world, there appears to be as much intransigence as ever in this long-standing international dispute.

Not only have the South Africans rebuffed the good offices commission sent to their country by the UN but they continue to insist that the question is a domestic matter which the United Nations should not even discuss.

The resolution introduced by seven Latin-American governments this year recommends that the Governments of India, Pakistan, and the Union of South Africa elect a mediator—"a government, agency, or person" to assist them in reconciling their views.

Six-Month Deadline

If within the next six months no agreement has been reached, the resolution provides that the UN secretary-general shall appoint "a person" as mediator. He would report to the General Assembly at its next regular session on the results obtained.

Past resolutions on the Indian problem, still unimplemented, are among those that have been cited in this year's general debate by delegates who say the UN is being weakened by such actions.

The feeling seems to be growing among world diplomats that settlements obtained outside the United Nations are not to be looked at askance as long as they fulfill the aims of the UN Charter.

South Africa has renewed its offer to participate in a round-table conference with India on the basis of an agenda agreed upon in Cape Town in February, 1950. "The door stands open for India to avail itself of such a round-table conference," W. C. du Plessis of South Africa told the UN again this year. Since 1950, India has declined the invitation, declaring that South Africa had resorted to new discriminatory legislation correction of which could be accomplished only through the United Nations.

Dates Back to 1946

UN concern with the treatment of Indians in South Africa goes back to 1946, when India brought in a complaint that the South African Government had enacted certain discriminatory legislation against Indians. India protested especially enactment of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Representation Act of 1946, which segregated Indians both commercially and residentially. India held that the enactment violated the UN Charter's human-rights provisions and the Cape Town agreement between India and South Africa which defined the status of South African Indians. It was in December, 1946, that the Assembly first voted to step in between the two nations, expressing the opinion that the treatment of Indians in South Africa should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded and the relevant provisions of the UN Charter. It asked the two governments to report at the next session.

Ever since, the question has been a "perennial" on UN agendas, placed there continuously over South African objections.

A good offices commission comprised of Cuba, Syria, and Yugoslavia has been unable to make headway.

A related question concerning race conflict in South Africa resulting from the government's policy of apartheid (segregation) is also on the UN docket again this session as the result of a complaint by the Arab-Asian bloc, but in this case, also, South Africa has refused all cooperation with UN investigators, contending that the problem is one of domestic jurisdiction.

18a 1954

South African Ministers Who Speak Against Segregation To Have Churches Closed

Pretoria, South Africa—(ANP) The racist government of South Africa last week began to crack down on native churches.

The department of native affairs issued instructions that all native quarter churches must apply each year for permission to operate. In addition, new sites for churches must be approved by the government.

Most sweeping of the new measures designed to restrict the natives was an announcement by a government official that pastors speaking against the administration's policy of segregation and white supremacy would subject their churches to license revocation.

The official said that the restrictive measures were taken "owing to the intervention by representatives of certain churches and other bodies in matters outside the scope of the work they should undertake among natives.

"It has been decided that provisions should be made for cancellation of leases if the activities of any such representatives, outside the scope of his work, is of a subversive nature or might tend to lead to, or encourage, deterioration in the relations between natives and governmental persons, or bodies, if not to out and out defiance, or breaches of the law."

Recently the government issued a circular indicating that any pastor who criticized native affairs minister H. F. Verwoerd, or department policies, was subject to have his church's missionary work ended on three months' notice.

South Africa Still On Move to Eject 60,000 Natives

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—(ANP)—African sources in the Union of South Africa have revealed that Dr. Verwoerd, minister of native affairs, has approved a request of the Natives Resettlement board that it be constituted an urban local authority for the special purpose of forcibly removing 60,000 Africans from the western areas of Johannesburg.

The official South African government statement indicated in part that the drastic step was being taken "in view of the unwillingness of the city council of Johannesburg to fulfill its duties as a municipality."

As was reported earlier, the council, warned by one of its special committees that open violence would follow the forcible movement of Africans, had rejected the offer to cooperate with the Malan administration.

Thus far, African resistance efforts are relatively unknown. But this week African tenants in Orlando, one of the areas from which Africans will be forcibly moved around the first of 1955, applied formally for an injunction against Dr. Verwoery and against the city council, to restrain the minister of native affairs and the municipal body from raising rent in terms of a directive recently issued by the department of native affairs.

It is a matter of speculation whether the conservative leadership among Africans in Johannesburg will hold sway if the Malan administration actually tries to forcibly push the Africans from the western areas of the city. The government's policy will definitely be watched by Africans in other parts of the Union.

U. N. Deplores South Africa Racial Stand

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP).—A special U.N. committee reported today that gradual integration is the only likely road to racial peace in South Africa. It warned that agitators and subversive forces were making use of the white-Colored strife in that nation to further their own ends.

The committee's report said persons who support the racial segregation policies of the South African government "will have to jettison theories of racial supremacy which give a semblance of legality to political supremacy."

Those who oppose segregation, it added, "will have to realize that the ideas of fraternal equality and collaboration . . . cannot become reality at the stroke of a magic wand, without passing through many successive stages."

It was the second unanimous report on the South African race situation made by the committee. South Africa charged the first report was ffull of errors of fact and conclusion.

Members of the commission are Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile, Dantes Bellegarde of Haiti and France's Henri Laugier.

Their report, drafted for the special political committee of the Assembly for debate at this session, was authorized last year over South African protests that the inquiry violated her sovereign rights. The South African government refused to allow the committee to make an on-the-spot study.

The group insisted that the present segregation plicies in South Africa not nly harm its foreign relatins but also threat eon its internal structure.

It said the Clred peoples—who form more than two-third of South Africa's 12,500,00 population—must be give equal pay for equal work. The also must have color bars low ered on living in cities, mus have an education prgram, b permitted to join trade union and receive political equality

NEGRO ROLE SHIFTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Nation Said to Become More American Despite Malan and Segregation Laws

ECONOMY IS BIG FACTOR

Expansion Gives to Natives Status of Working Class in a Civilized Society

SOUTH AFRICA

This is the second of several articles on Africa by a correspondent of The New York Times who has completed a two-year assignment there.

By ALBION ROSS

South Africa each day is becoming less African and more American, or possibly Canadian or Australian. That is the way it looks on the surface to the newcomer despite Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and apartheid.

There is good reason, after one has stayed a while, to return to the conclusion that this superficial first impression is in fact more significant than those conveyed in speeches, editorials and political slogans.

The 9,500,000 South African Negroes represent only a small proportion of the primitive people whose habitat is Africa south of the Sahara.

They come closest, however, to the status of an emigrant from Africa, that age-old primitive world. They are also close to the North American Negro, who, like most other emigrants has lost nearly everything that identifies him with his origin, except, in his case, his skin color.

Negro illustrated magazines are on the order of American Negro publications. There are pictures of beauty queens, jazz bands, blues singers, prosperous boxers. Young men in well tailored business suits are the heroes of success stories. Juvenile crime, a civilized innovation inconceivable in tribal society, is deplored. A learned Negro professor is cited. A modern family is shown standing near its shiny new car.

'He Lives Like a White Man'

In Rhodesia, a Negro leader commented on the visit of a prosperous Negro surgeon from Johannesburg.

"You know, he said, "it was very embarrassing for us. His standard of living is so different. It was impossible to find a place for him to stay in our locations. He lives like a white man."

The surgeon in question earned his medical education by working in steel mills in the United States. He once thoroughly frightened the South African Nationalist leaders by suggesting that their policy of apartheid (racial segregation) was a fine thing. All they had to do, he suggested, was to create two states and give the Africans a fair share of the country, naturally the larger part, as the Africans are in the majority.

The learned Negro surgeon, with a malicious sense of humor

The New York Times Oct. 25, 1954

STATUS IS CHANGING: Negroes in the Union of South Africa (diagonal shading) are viewed as in somewhat the position of emigrants from Africa.

n dealing with the self-righteousness of Nationalist politicians, is one in ten thousand, however. Old, primitive Africa is not dead but very much alive behind the modern luxury and industrial slum facade of Americanized South Africa.

Thousands of witch doctors flourish in the Negro towns up and down the Witwatersrand and in other urban areas. There is the authentic story of the Negro worker who refused to be operated on for acute appendicitis. The witch doctor had told him that a frog was in his stomach and gnawing at it.

The doctor, and his request for permission to remove the appendix, whatever that was, struck the worker as senseless. But something should be done about the frog, he thought.

His life was saved when the mine labor superintendent ordered the surgeon, in slow clear language, to take the frog out of the patient's stomach. The patient submitted gladly to the operation and the mine labor superintendent triumphantly showed him a frog taken from the nearest frog pond.

Ritual murder is seldom found out or at least prosecuted in South Africa because there are so many Africans around who can disappear with little or no trace. The British in the neighboring Basutoland and Swaziland protectorates, which are for all but administrative purposes part of South Africa, are eternally prosecuting for ritual murder.

Economy Versus Apartheid

The rapidly expanding economy of Africa's only modern industrial and commercial state is making a hash of apartheid. African primitive man is actually at school in South Africa to an extent that is not found anywhere else in Africa, if school means anything more than books. He is becoming the working class of a civilized society and learning every day more about it.

In the long and cruel view of history that ignores generations and individual suffering in the slums, this may prove a most useful school. The efforts to keep the Negro down are forcing him to learn to walk before he tries to run. The combination of good management and low wages engenders prosperity and increases the demand for his services. He is acquiring skills because he ust be taught or the expanding conomy will stand still.

There were only about 900,000 rban South African Negroes in 939 when World War II began. hat number has been tripled in he intervening fifteen years. The umber of urban South African Negroes now substantially outumbers the total white population of South Africa and includes large number of employed ales whose families live in the ative reserves. This means that he actual number of urban Negro workers is larger than just urban esidence figures would suggest. This does not take into account the 300,000 gold mine workers.

The output of manufacturing establishments has increased since 1939 to between three and four times what it was. There are about 12,000 industrial establishments. Industrial production has far outdistanced mining production in value and has become the largest item in the national income. South Africa, however, is one of the major mining countries in the world and is in the process of nearly doubling its gold production, already about half the total world production, while adding substantially to world uranium production through processing gold mining slimes.

The output of coal from reserves that stand high on the list of world coal reserves is large. The country is dotted with mines producing a variety of metals and the two steel mills are fed from their own iron mines, with abundant reserves. The national income and national savings have increased steadily. The balance of foreign payments, despite heavy imports of capital goods, has at last turned favorable. Taxes were lowered this year but the budget

will again display the customary large surplus.

There are about a million Negro children in school in South Africa, chiefly in the primary grades. Thirty-nine teachers' training schools for Africans are maintained. There are four Negro agricultural institutes, one medical school, one university college, and thirty trade and special training schools.

The Ministry of Native Affairs struggles with a leaden-footed racial-separation residential areas plan, which has produced, on paper, about three such new areas in as many years. Negro unions are not recognized and the Cabinet has argued for two years over patently unworkable legislation to create an employment racial caste system. Apartheid seems to have become a tangle of red tape that leaves things much as they were despite legislation and resounding phrases.

Dr. Malan seems to see nothing internally but the necessity to get the Cape Colored voters off the Cape Province common roll because they might at some future time help the opposition party to get into power.

The Nationalist rank and file in the big Transvaal Province is restless and almost rebellious at times because Dr. Malan and his Cabinet majority show so little interest, after six years in power, in establishing the republic that is part of the party program. The explanation is probably that there is a bigger issue to worry about. South Africa stands alone, except for the traditional British support to members of the Commonwealth and subjects of the Queen. British African possessions, protectorates and mandated territories extend from the South African frontiers to the frontiers of the Sudan and Ethiopia.

The preservation of colonial or local white rule in Africa south of the Equator and north of the Union's frontiers has become a life-and-death issue for South Africa. The Gold Coast has become the nightmare horror. Dr. Malan has already proposed a mutual defense pact to cover the area.

White South Africa looks with increasing nervousness over her frontiers to see how Britain, Portugal and Belgium propose to deal with primitive human beings whose home and heritage is Black Africa.

Malan Quitting May Aid Natives

Defender Chicago, Ill.

CAPETOWN, South Africa—The resignation of South Africa's Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, has stirred a political nest of activity among the Union's second most influential organization — the United Party — that, for years, has been at odds with Malan's Nationalist Party and its extreme policies of racial segregation.

The opposition party wants control of Parliament. And it is steadily gaining popularity among the people of South Africa. Though the United Party does not fully oppose the race segregation pattern established by the Nationalists, it wants to give the native a little more equality than the Nationalist are willing to allow.

In attempting to take control of Parliament—their ultimate goal, and one which may never be realized for years to come—the United Party is concentrating on a new native policy, on which the party hopes to woo back lost voters from the Nationalist fold by appealing to what it terms logic rather than emotion.

Sat. 10-30-54

NEW POLICY OUTLINED

United Party leader Jacobus Strauss recently outlined a six-point plan dealing with South African native policy, with emphasis on industrialization and detribalization of native population.

Strauss has already gained support from the Rand Daily Mail, which said in an editorial recently that the "urban native and his place in our social scheme are the very core of South Africa's problem. If we deceive ourselves into thinking that he is merely a migrant worker, whose home is in the reserves, and who has no true place in our society, we are complicating the problem."

Strauss maintains that it is necessary to protect South Africa from the ruins of racial unrest by recognizing the permanence of the detribalized African.

Most United Party members believe — as even some Nationalists now do — that whether by gradual seepage or by some violent breach in the dykes, apartheid seems destined to break down sooner or later.

While the Nationalists are sitting back, waiting for the United Party's next move, members of both parties have already agreed that the real question is how to avert the violent collapse—economic or political—and maintain the existing civilization. They believe the only practical solution would lie in finding a policy of gradually integrating into the structure of civilization the more advanced elements of the native population.

INTEGRATION HELD SOUTH AFRICA NEED

Times P. 10L

Gradual Changeover Is Only Solution for Rising Racial Tension, U. N. Panel Finds

New York N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 30—Tensions from South Africa's racial policies have mounted in the last year, the United Nations was told this week.

Sun. 10-31-54

This finding by a three-member panel was linked to a warning that "forces of subversion" might well capitalize on such unrest to agitate among the non-whites, who number 9,500,000.

The United Nations panel, which had been asked to look into the racial situation and suggest a "plan of therapy", gave a unanimous verdict in its 121-page report to the General Assembly. It said:

"The road of gradual integration is the only one that seems to be open, and it alone is likely to lead to a peaceful future acceptable to all parties."

As a supporting argument, the panel mentioned the May decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segragation in public schools, and the court's findings that segregation generated in individuals a "feeling of inferiority that may affect their minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

Theories Must be 'Jettisoned'

To accomplish desegregation, the commission maintained, the European populace must "jettison theories of racial superiority" that it long has held but that science has rendered obsolete. Also, it said, the non-white must recognize that the goals of equality will not become reality "at the stroke of a magic wand."

There was no official reaction from South Africa's delegation.

A year ago, when the same three-man team first reported on the issue, South Africa made it plain she regarded her racial policies as a domestic matter. She regarded the panel as an "illegal" body and would not allow its members to make an on-the-spot investigation.

Because of this handicap, the commission, headed by Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile, compiled data at meetings here and in Geneva. The panel's other members are Henri Laugier of France and Dantes Bellegarde of Haiti.

As it did a year ago, the commission warned that South Africa's policy of apartheid, or racial segregation, must lead to disputes. It offered a series of recommendations, prefacing these with the acknowledgment that initiative for reform rested with South Africa and that interference might serve only to "stiffen" the Government's objections.

The report will come up later at the General Assembly's Special Political Committee.

In general terms, the panel recommended increasing interracial contacts through such means as round-table conferences attended by various ethnic groups.

It is a matter of "hard and inescapable fact," the panel members maintained, that economic progress in South Africa will increasingly demand closer cooperation among all sections of the populace. Industrial and agricultural projects run by whites will need more manpower, they added, and the non-Europeans, in turn, will need intellectual and technical leadership for many decades to come.

More specifically, the panel advised reforms to improve the "wretched" economic and social conditions of the non-whites." It favored abolition of the migrant labor system, which it termed "degrading"; removal of restrictions barring non-whites from settling in urban centers, and laws to allow non-Europeans to join trade unions.

Social reforms, including better educational facilities, were also proposed. It was suggested that, if called on, the United Nations could offer its help in promoting reforms, perhaps by providing technical experts.

RACIAL ISSUE SPLITS AFRICAN FEDERATION

Times

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 1—The British Central African Federation is in a turmoil over the multi-racial experiments that have been vogue in British Africa in recent years.

The Southern Rhodesia Parliament meets tomorrow to amend the land apportionment law, which debars Negroes from living or working in "European" areas except as employes. The Government wants to change the law to permit Negro students and lecturers to reside at the multi-racial university being established in Salisbury and to permit multi-racial hotels in European areas. Another amendment would allow Negro professional men to occupy offices in European offices.

These proposals have split the Federal party, which forms the Federal government, and the United Rhodesia party, which rules Southern Rhodesia. How wide the split is will not be known until the issue is debated in Parliament.

S. Africa Bias Ripped By Church

Defender Chicago, Ill.

LONDON — The British Council of Churches last week denounced South Africa's racial segregation laws as an offense against human rights and "the devine law as set forth in the Bible."

The council unanimously approved the resolution on race relations at its conference here.

Sat. 11-6-54

In particularly, the council a fellowship composed of most Christian denominations in Britain — assailed South Africa's native settlement act and the Bantu education act which, it said, will insure "the mental as well as the physical segregation" of Negroes and deny the many place in the white community above the level of laborers.

S. Africa Admits Jordan

AME Prelate Breaks Down Malan Bar

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — Bishop Frederick D. Jordan finally has been granted permission from the South African government to enter that country and fulfill his duties as head of that district of the AME church.

The decision to admit the church prelate culminates a two-year fight by church officials over the world.

The South African government's consistent refusal to admit Bishop Jordan was seen by church leaders in many lands as involving the issue of freedom of the church.

Bishop Jordan first was assigned to the African district at the general conference of the AME church which met in Chicago in 1952. He was, however, denied admission to enter the country.

His first attempt to assume his duties in Africa ended when he was not allowed to enter Southern Rhodesia. He was turned back on a technicality.

Last January, however, he was granted a 30-day visa which allowed him to enter Southern Rhodesia. At that time he was able to obtain government assurance of his acceptability in the area during his period of assignment.

The South African government at first did not give a direct reason for refusing to admit Bishop Jordan; however, it was indicated that it was political. (The AME church in that country had allowed Africans to meet in church buildings.)

The government later said it would admit the prelate with the understanding that he was to train a native to become bishop and then turn the church over to him.

This Bishop Jordan said he could not do. Authority for this rests with the Council of Bishops of the church, which does not meet until 1956.

Why the government changed its mind and decided to admit the bishop was not disclosed.

Many persons see this change as a direct result of the contacts made by Bishop Jordan personally with government and church leaders in Africa during his stay in January.

Bishop Jordan, however, stated, when contacted concerning the announcement, that a great deal of credit for the progress thus far made, must go to a committee which presented the case for the church to the secretary of interior at Pretoria, South Africa, a few weeks ago.

He stated that there still are problems to be solved before the church can feel free and secure in its program of service in that area. He added that he has confidence that once the church and the government fully understand each other's position, a common ground can be reached.

Winners And Losers

In South Africa, Nationalist Prime Minister Malan gave his opponents a sound trouncing in recent provincial elections. At the same time, his government is demanding that Britain turn over to South Africa the Simonstown Naval Base on the Cape of Good Hope.

Malan's victory at the polls is expected to stimulate his policy of holding down colored South Africans. His policies in general furnish evidence that the Union of South Africa is in a different category from such other Commonwealth members as Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The three just named, though for all practical purposes independent nations, are bound to Britain by strong sentimental ties. The greater part of their population is of British origin—overwhelmingly so in Australia and New Zealand, though Canada has a strong French-speaking minority.

In South Africa the situation is quite different. A majority of the white population there is of Dutch extraction—the Boers, who were conquered by Britain only with much difficulty and after repeated reverses, a little more than 50 years ago.

Under the leadership of the late great statesman, Smuts, Boers and British worked together well in South Africa. Under the Malan regime, the Boers are in the saddle, and are taking an anti-British line. Malan has threatened to sever all remaining ties with Britain and set up a republic.

If the British conquest of the two Boer republics at the turn of the century was hard to justify, British policy toward the vanquished has done much to atone for it. The Boers, after losing the war, are winning the peace, as a direct result of self-government granted by their conquerors, expanded to virtual independence. You do not hear spokesmen of any of the components of the Russian Empire talking about seceding—except for refugees in this and other democratic countries. For any such to sound off for independence on their native heaths would be merely a rather stupid way of committing suicide.

AFRICAN VIOLENCE FEARED BY BISHOP

Johannesburg Prelate Tells Anglican Congress Racial Policy Poses 'Dilemma'

By GEORGE DUGAN
Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 10 — A grave warning that the "apartheid" (racial segregation) policies of the South African Government might end in "bloodshed and violence" was voiced here today by the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

Speaking at a luncheon session of the Governor's Interracial Commission, the Right Rev. Richard Ambrose Reeves frankly acknowledged that "at the moment" he could see "no way out of the dilemma."

A native of Johannesburg, Bishop Reeves was elevated to the Epicsopacy in 1949 after serving his church in various capacities in Europe and England. He is a delegate to the world-wide Anglican Congress meeting here in Minneapolis.

"All we can do," he declared, "is to persevere with the work God has given us to do, making it quite plain where we disagree with the present policies and why we oppose them, and doing everything we can to build up another way of lifein the church in the hope that when the day comes when the impracticability of much that is now being attempted becomes obvious, then there will be those who will be able and ready to lead peobles of our multi-racial population along some more fruitful path."

Racial Amity Unlikely Soon

But for the present, the Bishop asserted, there is not the "slightest possibility" that any one political group can bring racial amity to the Union of South Africa.

The church man described the South African impasse as "one of the most critical situations in the contemporary world." He pledged his continuing effort to seek "some way out."

But, should all such striving fail, he told a tense and solemn audience, the world will know that "there were people, if only relatively few in numbers, in every ethnic group in South Africa who refused to acquiesce in a policy which they believed to be contrary to humanity and justice, and yet who sought to keep the way open for a peaceful solution to a problem which today tortures the minds and hearts of men."

The "terrible dilemma" in which non-Europeans find themselves in South Africa was described by Bishop Reeves as the necessity to live in a society "frozen" into social strata "from which it is always impossible to escape."

"Thus it is," he explained, "that in order to continue this rigid social structure in a continually changing society, more and more legislation has to be enacted in order to make sure that the non-Europeans will be kept in the place which has been assigned to him by those in power."

Bishop Reeves cautioned his colleagues in this country against too hasty a condemnation of the South African situation. At the same time, he made it amply clear that he was not "for one moment" justifying the stand of the government.

In South Africa, he said, one-sixth of the population has all the power and the Europeans feel that they will be "swamped" and "overpowered" by the "black sea

around them" if any effective voice in the government is given to people of other races.

'Dilemma' Defined by Bishop

According to Bishop, South Africans find themselves in this "inescapable dilemma":

"Their racial views prevent them from modifying the social structure to meet the needs of the modern world; industrialization prevents them going back to the only form of society tribal in which their theories of segregation could possibly be worked out."

Bishop Reeves emphasized that the present government had accomplished some good for the Africans, notably in health services, but, he added:

"The tragedy is that all the good it is attempting to do is offset by the legislation the government has been busy passing since it came to power in order to implement its racial theories."

The speaker was introduced by the Right Rev. Stephen E. Keeler, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota and host to the Anglican Congress.

Malan Wants Pact For South African Area

PRETORIA, South Africa, (ANP) — Premier Daniel Malan, racist leader of South Africa, apparently doesn't want to get "left out" in any United States' defense plans for the western world.

In a press conference last week, Malan said he thought the defense coverage provided by the Atlantic Pact for the Middle East should be extended to include South Africa.

Malan wants a pact spearheaded by South Africa and the British and French possessions of East Africa, "supported by their mother countries."

The premier was evidently irritated by a statement made recently by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India in which the fiery "mediator between West and East" suggested that just four countries could determine the future of the world—India, China, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

"With him," said Malan, "The whole of Central and Western Europe, including Britain do not count at all. And just imagine, this is the cradle of the white races and the western civilization which they gave to the human race to the good of the whole world."

MALAN PUTS HOPE IN COLONIAL LANDS

Seeks Common White Policy South of the Equator Lest European Rule Falter

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 4—The Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan is reported to be setting up "listening posts" in various parts of Africa to further its campaign against the possibility that European powers may quit their African colonial possessions.

Dr. Malan, in his annual foreign policy statements to Parliament, has repeated several times that South Africa's foreign policy is concerned primarily with a common defense of Africa. South Africa and the European colonial powers, according to the doctrine here, must stand together against efforts to terminate white rule.

The Nationalists accordingly find themselves supporting a strong-Britain policy.

There has been increasing dissatisfaction with the relatively meager knowledge here of developments in Africa and the limited relations that South Africa has with other African territories. The intention is to try to make use of South Africa's position and possible prestige as the only highly developed sovereign state in Africa.

Traditionally, South Africa has had a colonial viewpoint looking beyond Africa to Europe, making little attempt to play an African role.

However, many white men in Africa tend to look toward South Africa. Both the white settler and the career official in some areas are increasingly doubtful of the degree to which they can depend for support on European governments and parliaments.

The effort to collaborate more actively with colonial powers in Africa involves mainly the area south of the equator. The French colonies and British West Africa are too far away and have almost no relations with southern Africa. Commercial relations, railroads and roads virtually halt at the Congo River and the Sudanese frontier.

Nearly everywhere south of the equator there are economically and politically important groups of white settlers. They share with South Africa a determination to avoid disappearing in a sea of native Africans.

Immigration Continues

Nearly all colonial areas south of the equator are the scene of larger or smaller programs of European immigration. The number of Europeans who want to migrate to Africa has increased since World War II.

The Ministry of External Affairs in Pretor's says frankly that the issue of continued predominance of whites south of the equator is a matter of vital importance, possibly of life or death, for South Africa.

Opinion here is that the line along the equator at least must hold against the steady breakdown of European predominance in various other parts of the world. South Africa, no longer an immature society but a fairly well developed industrial state with substantial financial resources and scientific and cultural assets, is prepared to support a European area south of the equator whenever it possibly can.

The Government is prepared to be flexible and to accept developments in the area that are not to its taste. Portugal's limited system of advancing Negroes to a class of assimilated citizens is not to its taste, nor is the presence of Negroes in parliamentary bodies in British possessions.

But South Africa is prepared to accept almost anything as long as European rule is maintained. There is grave doubt here that a White South Africa would survive if European rule should collapse elsewhere south of the equator.

Malan Wins Cape Province

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —Prime Minister was expected this week to call for new and stern segregation measures since his Nationalist party chalked up a sweeping victory in provincial elections last week.

Final returns showed that the Nationalists ousted the opposition United Party from control of the Cape Province council, returned to power in the Transvaal, and swept the United party out of the Orange Free State council.

SOUTH AFRICA ORDERS COURTS FOR NEGROES

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 2—The Ministry of Native Affairs has informed municipalities that Negro courts will be introduced in Negro towns where Negro labor lives in the white portion of South Africa.

The announcement today stated that preparations were to be made for introduction of a measure of Negro self-government. The municipalities were requested to plan for the division of Negro towns into ethnic groups. These groupings will be according to general language, family and ethnic relationship. The two major groups into which most Negroes would be divided are Nguni, making up about 55 per cent of the Negro population, and Sotho, making up about 30 per cent.

The ministry has opposed mixing Negroes together as just a color group and has insisted that some kind of national or ethnic grouping be recognized, roughly, similar to the differentiation between Afrikaner and British among white South Africans.

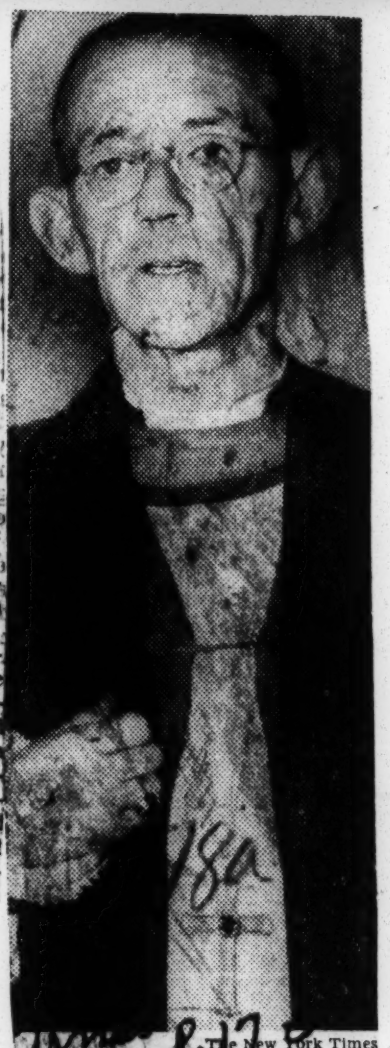
The Negro courts are to operate on an ethnic group basis. The legal system to be used is a mixture of native African justice and Western law. Negro courts with jurisdiction for cases up to a certain level exist now in Negro rural reserves and a restricted form of Negro self-government exists in the largest Negro reservation of Transkei.

African Invites Segregationists

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Johannesburg, South Africa, Oct. 13.—A letter published in Die Transvaler, Johannesburg's nationalist newspaper, suggests that the "many thousands" of Americans who oppose racial integration and who agree with South Africa's policy of apartheid (strict segregation) should migrate to South Africa.

The advantages, the letter writer says, would be threefold: first, the American emigrants would find a way out of their difficulty; second, they would increase South Africa's inadequate white population, and third, the remaining Americans could then mix happily.



The New York Times

ATTACKS RACISTS: The Right Rev. Richard A. Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, South Africa, who criticized racial discrimination wherever found, especially in South Africa.

MALAN POLICY HITS A TRANSVAAL TOWN

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 29—The Government sharply rebuked the Boksburg Town Council today for deprecating the apartheid or racial segregation policy. Among other things, this policy seeks to dam the flow of Negroes from the native reserves to the white cities and if possible to reverse the flow.

The Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan has often declared its purpose to limit the number of blacks—already 2,000,000—in white cities.

The clash with Boksburg, a Transvaal gold town with 24,380 whites, thirteen miles east, is likely to spread to other cities that have the same urge to expand industrially. Boksburg wanted to open up a new industrial area of 3,400 acres, but this proposal was turned down by Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, who controls the movements of Negroes and prescribes where they must live on fringes of the cities.

Dr. Verwoerd rejected the Boksburg plan "so long as Negro housing in Boksburg is inadequate and industrial areas in other towns are not taken up."

At the Boksburg Town Council meeting yesterday, P. G. Devries, member of the Council, said: "if we don't fight back, it is the death knell of Boksburg. The Government may wish it, but they cannot dictate that there be no Negro influx into urban areas. Actually we were held up by the Government in our plan to provide adequate housing for Negroes."

Malan Runs Into Trouble With Segregation Plan

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—(ANP)—The age old "rivalry" between city and country took on racial overtones here last week as the Malan government sharply rebuked the Boksburg Town Council for "deprecating" the apartheid or racial segregation policy of South Africa.

The policies of Malan are bent on keeping Negroes out of the city and if possible send as many as possible to the farmland of the country.

At the Boksburg Town Council meeting recently, P. G. Devries, member of the council said:

"If we don't fight back, it is the death knell of Boksburg. The government may wish it, but they cannot dictate that there be no Negro influx into urban areas. Actually we were held up by the government in our plan to provide adequate housing for Negroes."

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Malan Plans To Quit Post In November

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F Malan's decision to retire left his followers alternately surprised and stunned today. But they were determined to carry on under his Nationalist Party, with its leadership and the Prime Ministry expected to fall to Malan's deputy, Nikolaas C. Havenga.

Malan, 80, has been an aggressive and uncompromising advocate of white supremacy in South Africa. His decision to resign, effective Nov. 30, was "unexpected and dumbfounding" to the Nationalist paper, Die Burger, which for years has supported him. Similarly Eric H. Louw, economic affairs minister, said he was surprised.

No reason for the resignation has been announced. It is generally associated with Malan's health.

The octogenarian leader summoned his cabinet ministers to his home here last night to announce his decision, which he said was irrevocable.

Steps Taken

A Nationalist Party caucus will pick Malan's successor. Malan evidently has taken steps to see that the succession does not become a dogfight inside the party. Most South African newspapers and politicians agree that short of an open dispute, Malen will be succeeded by Havenga, 72-year-old deputy premier and finance minister.

Johannes G. Strydom, 61, who is minister of lands and a party strong man, is reported willing to serve temporarily under Havenga. But he also is reported to have said the final choice should be left to the caucus, in which his own supporters hold an undoubted majority.

In comparison with Strydom, Havenga urges a fairly moderate course for troubled South Africa. He is considered a financial wizard who always has masterminded South Africa's large budget surpluses. Before World War II he was chief lieutenant to Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog. When Hertzog broke with the leader of the United Party, Jan Christiaan Smuts, Havenga formed the Afrikaner Party. He merged it with the Nationalists in 1948 and the combination defeated the Smuts government.

Reported Difference

There have been reported differences between Malan and Strydom, a power especially in the northern provinces. Strydom long has urged quicker action to promote the Nationalists' policies of white supremacy and racial segregation and also to give South Africa a republican government—either inside or outside the Commonwealth.

The declining health of Mrs. Malan, 32 years younger than her husband, is believed to have played a part in inducing the Prime Minister to step down. Since their marriage in 1937 he has leaned heavily on her. She held his hand at public functions and selected and read news to him at breakfast. Aides have reported privately that as her health declined in recent months, Malan's facility in coping with his demanding duties also dropped.

U. N. PROD DECRIED BY SOUTH AFRICAN

Jooste Warns Assembly Its Inquiry Into Racial Policies Is Contrary to Charter

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 29—The United Nations heard a warning today from one of its perennial targets—the Union of South Africa.

G. P. Jooste, chief of the South African delegation, told the General Assembly that the United Nations must not be allowed to invade the domestic jurisdiction of its member states.

The South African representative said guarantees against interference with domestic affairs of member states were carefully written into the Charter. He warned that destroying the meaning of those provisions was a "negation of the rule of law and the most dangerous threat to the survival of the United Nations."

The issue of domestic jurisdiction has been part of a major controversy between South Africa and the majority of the United Nations members for years. Year after year the majority adopts resolutions critical of the South African racial-segregation policy. And year after year, the South Africans insist that the United Nations has no right to discuss the question, let alone adopt resolutions on it.

Trusteeship Question Revived

The South Africans and the United Nations majority also have an annual battle about South-West Africa, a former League of Nations mandate administered by South Africa. The majority believes that the territory should be placed under United Nations trusteeship, a claim the South Africans reject.

Shortly after Mr. Jooste finished speaking, the Assembly's sixty-member Trusteeship Committee voted to put the South-West Africa question at the top of its agenda.

Mr. Jooste, in his speech, noted that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had spoken out against by-passing the United Nations. The South African representative said one reason for the trend was that many nations had realized they could not rest their security on the United Nations alone.

Mr. Jooste spoke during the Assembly's second week of general debate, the time when chief delegates are permitted to talk about all foreign policy problems on their minds. The only major power to speak so far has been the United States. Most of the delegates are waiting to hear whether the Soviet Union will have anything new to say. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet delegate, gets the floor tomorrow afternoon.

Atomic Program Praised

During today's debate, two speakers—Mr. Jooste and Dr. Gonzalo Guell of Cuba—touched on the United States' proposals for setting up machinery to spread knowledge of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Mr. Jooste noted that South Africa was one of the "most important sources of fissionable material" and that the proposals were of "great interest" to his country. He promised more detailed reaction later.

Dr. Guell said the item introduced by the United States was a "ray of hope in the gloomy atmosphere." He sad efforts to interfere with the proposals first made by President Eisenhower were a "serious crime against humanity."

Small-power dissatisfaction with the veto available to members of the Security Council was expressed by Dr. José Ramon Guizado, Minister for External Relations of Panama. Dr. Guizado said the small nations had received responsibility without power.

CHURCH DEFENDED BY SOUTH AFRICAN

High Cleric Denies Blame for Apartheid, Which He Calls Political-Social Doctrine

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 13—An official spokesman of the Dutch Reformed Church denied today a charge by Awni Khalidy, Iraqi delegate to the United Nations, that the church was to blame for apartheid, or racial segregation, in South Africa and the mandated area of South West Africa. Mr. Khalidy said yesterday that the church and the policy of racial supremacy were far removed from the Sermon on the Mount.

The spokesman was the Rev. C. B. Brink, moderator of the Federal Council of the Dutch Reformed Churches in this country. He replied as follows when shown the Iraqi statement:

The doctrine of apartheid is the result of the political and social evolution through which the South African community has passed ever since black and white first came in contact with each other.

"For more than 100 years, successive generations with their Governments have made their own contribution to the idea, which is no more the responsibility of the Dutch Reformed Churches than that of any other church which came to be established in this country and confirmed to the practice of segregation between the races as a majority are still doing.

Difficult Task Cited

"The statement made by the Iraqi delegate is not supported by the facts of our history, nor by the policy and practice of the Dutch Reformed Churches, who eagerly seek to root out racialism and to condemn any feeling of racial superiority of one section over another. They find this task as difficult and arduous as their neighbors in the Near East.

"It is, however, true that the Dutch Reformed Churches stand for a policy of separate development for each ethnic group as they believe that in doing so, the only policy by which the complexities of our multiracial society can be overcome and justice be done to everyone.

"At the same time, these churches try to give positive content to the doctrine of apartheid, as is evidenced by their endeavors on behalf of all sections of the non-European community whether civilized or not.

The report of the Iraqi charge

was received too late for today's newspapers. It will appear tomorrow and seems certain to cause indignation in Government and church circles.

Informed sources expect that the Government will instruct the delegation at the United Nations to lodge the strongest protest against the charge.

It was noted that before he entered politics forty years ago, Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan had been a Dutch Reformed minister. The bond between the Government and the three Dutch Reformed churches are close.

New Curb on Native Churches

PRETORIA, Oct. 13 (Reuters) —The South African Government continued its white supremacy campaign today by announcing new controls over native churches.

The Department of Native Affairs issued instructions that all native-quarter churches must apply each year for permission to operate. In addition, the acquisition of new sites for churches must be approved by the Government.

A official said the restrictive measures were taken "owing to the intervention by representatives of certain churches and other bodies in matters outside the scope of the work they should undertake among natives."

He said that a pastor's speaking against the Government or its policy of segregation and white supremacy would be sufficient to have a church lease cancelled.

Unveal Monument To Zulu Chief, Ruler 150 Years Ago

DURBAN, South Africa — (ANP) — A monument to a Zulu chief who ruled most of South Africa with an iron hand was unveiled here last week.

The monument to Chief Chaka, who changed his tribe from a scattered few thousand natives 150 years ago into a strongly disciplined army which held sway over nearly all of South Africa, was unviled at the site of the chief's former capital of Kwa-Dukaza, 40 miles north of here.

Kwa-Dukuza roughly translated means "place where men may lose themselves," and when Chief Chaka was in power, the title was appropriate. There were so many huts that a stranger could get lost as easily as in a modern skycraper metropolis.

Now, however, the sands of time have reduced the once magnificent city to a tiny, isolated village, its only claim to fame the fact that Chaka is buried there.

Natives in the village for the unveiling, between bouts of drinking and singing, told tales about Chaka that give him the stature of a Roman emperor.

He began his rise to power by allying himself to Dingiswaye, the chief of a neighboring tribe. Dingiswaye conceived an advanced military sytem by forming his men ito regiments and forming a full-scale army. When he died, Chaka took over.

In a short time, the tiny Zulu tribe Amalagamated other tribes and had 500,0600 people and an army of 100,000 fierce and efficient warriors.

Their battle tactics consisted of swarming into fight in a crescent-shaped formation, behind which was a square phalanx of reserve forces ready to move at a moment's notice to throw their weight against a weakened point in the enemy defenses or back up a weak place in the Zulu line.

With characteristic cruelty, Chaka put all enemies to death upon victory. Only young girls and young boys were spared. Chaka's savage campaigns made him master of South Africa from Cape colony in the South to the Zambesi in the North. Rebellious generals, who split away from Chaka's iron discipline, spread terror as far as the banks of Lake Victoria.

In 1828, eight years after he had built his empire, Chaka was murdered by his jealous half-brother, Dingaan, and his empire declined under Dingaan's rule because the latter lacked Chaka's genius for organization.

ARMS BASE URGED BY SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Head Asks System of Reserve Supplies for Regional Defense Plan

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 22—South Africa has proposed a system of bases with a reserve of military supplies in Africa south of the Equator as part of regional defense that she is promoting.

Minister of Defense, François C. Erasmus, speaking at the Free State Province Nationalist party congress in Bloemfontein, declared: "I cannot imagine an efficient defense of Africa up to its gate ways without the establishment somewhere south of the Equator of military bases with supplies especially now that Britain is removing her troops from the Suez Canal Zone."

This aspect of an African regional defense agreement was discussed with British officials when Mr. Erasmus and his four chiefs of staff were in London recently. The proposal has been discussed tentatively with representatives of other European powers with colonies in Africa, notably south of the Equator.

"A big question mark hangs over Africa," Mr. Erasmus said. "Regional planning already exists for the defense of the North Atlantic areas of Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and the Far East. But Africa is an unprotected continent except that parts of Northern Africa and South Africa receive the attention of one or two great Western powers. Africa still has not got the benefit of regional defense planning and without that it may fall an easy prey to those who have their eyes on Africa."

The minister said a clear military understanding and agreement between territories south of the Sahara had become necessary. South Africa's defense is closely associated with that of area to the north both to prevent Communist aggression and in defense against and atomic bomb attack, he said.

Mr. Erasmus' reference to the desirability setting up bases with reserve supplies is believed to represent a benefit that would be offered to the Western powers in return for supporting the proposed African defense organization.

Missionary Schools Face Extinction Under South African Law

By the Associated Press.

PRETORIA, South Africa Oct. 8.—School bells in South Africa are tolling out the last days of church mission schools.

The missionary schools, which have educated black African children for more than a century, are headed for extinction under a new education law centralizing education of all natives under government control.

Church groups, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, have voiced strong protests to the new law. The churchmen are still in the dark as to the full scope of the legislation but insist it will mean inferior education for the natives. The opposition to Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist regime takes the same stand as the churches.

Part of Apartheid Program.

The new plan is part of Mr. Malan's apartheid (racial segregation) program. Black and white children never sat side by side in the mission schools, but the change is designed to put all native education in the hands of the Department of Native Affairs. Supporters of the law say its aim is to educate the native for his "proper role" in society. Its opponents say that means a permanent category of second-class citizens.

As a first step in the changeover, education subsidies to church groups are being reduced. Up to now these subsidies covered 100 per cent of the teachers' salaries plus an amount equivalent to rent on church-built schools.

The Rev. Spencer Hall, director of Anglican missions in one diocese told the Johannesburg Star that the decreased subsidy "is a process of slow strangulation." He said it would be impossible for the missionary bodies to furnish more money to make up the difference.

Catholic Times Comments.

The Catholic Times of South Africa, commenting in an editorial on what it calls South Africa's "leanings" toward fascism, asked if the government is more concerned with "state monopoly of education than with increased educational facilities for the Bantu (native)?"

The Rev. J. B. Webb, president-elect of the Methodist Church in the Transvaal, told a synod meeting "it was the intention of the (new) law to make it impossible" to continue operating the mission schools as purely private schools on a greatly reduced subsidy.

Bishop Archibald Cullen told another synod of 200 Anglican clergymen that "the inherent danger of what is lightly called Bantu education is that, under the new plan, it may cease to be Christian."

Defending the changeover, C. W. Prinsloo of the Native Affairs Department said that "although the missionary effort in past years is highly appreciated here, at this stage it is beginning to retard education." He added that the changeover "is a logical development in all democratic countries, with the state responsible for education."

Calls Schooling Retarded.

Mr. Prinsloo said the mission system retarded education because different church groups were allocated certain areas and were not permitted to set up schools within five miles of one another. As a result, he said, some areas were backward and lacked sufficient schools. Under the new plan, he continued, facilities will be provided on the basis of need.

"The new law implies we want the natives to run the schools," he said. "It will give parents more control, with the state forming the bridge between the parents and the missionaries."

18a 1954

SOUTH AFRICA

Strydom, an Extreme Nationalist, Is Named Premier of South Africa

Times P. 1

Havenga, Nominated by Malan as Successor, Quits Race and Political Life

Wed. 11-1-54

P. 1

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 30—Johannes Gerhardus Strydom, 61 years old, fiery leader of the advance guard of Afrikaner nationalism and advocate of an eventual republic, succeeded Dr. Daniel F. Malan today as Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

New York N.Y.

He was elected leader of the nationalist party after Nicholaas C. Havenga, Dr. Malan's nominee, withdrew, saying he would refuse office in a Strydom Government and would retire from politics.

Mr. Strydom's election by the Nationalist caucus ended a seven-week struggle between the advance and rearguard of nationalism. It was a pointed rebuff to Dr. Malan, who had done everything possible to install Mr. Havenga as his successor.

Both Dr. Malan and Mr. Havenga, in cautiously worded utterances, gave the impression that they doubted Mr. Strydom's ability to maintain Afrikaner unity—the foundation of nationalism's power.

Die Transvaler. Mr. Strydom's own newspaper, said that the spirit and direction of the Strydom Government would be the same as that of the Malan regime. It is unnecessary to greet the new Prime Minister with shuddering and fearful curiosity, the newspaper remarked, because no revolution will take place; the ship of state will be steered in the same direction as before.

"The new Prime Minister will not be an incarnation of Satan," the paper added.

Times

Tribute to Malan Printed

Mr. Havenga's newspaper, Die Vaderland, in a tribute to Dr. Malan, warned:

"He who stands at the helm and glances over the whole scene observes dangers of which the masses are not always aware. A leader who takes fickle mass feeling as his guiding light will not be able to lead the people to the heights. History has taught that the masses who shout hosanna today can just as readily be moved to erect gallows tomorrow."

New York N.Y.

J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the United party Opposition, said the Nationalists "have elected as leader and Prime Minister an uncompromising extremist and apostle of a Republic completely and finally divorced from the British commonwealth, in preference to a man [Mr. Havenga] who could have done much good for our country as Prime Minister."

"I appeal [to Mr. Strydom] to allay the fears an anxiety of many South Africans by publicly declaring that he will respect our Constitution and leave the independence and prestige of our courts intact and undamaged," Mr. Strauss added.

Stand on Voters Cited

The opposition leader was referring to a constitutional crisis caused by Dr. Malan's attemtpts to segregate voters of mixed blood on a register of their own. Several Malan laws doing this were declared unconstitutional by the courts the issue is still unresolved.

Judging by his past statements, Mr. Strydom will not hesitate to act to change the colored franchise. He once said in Parliament:

"Coloreds who are on the common roll with Europeans today must be separated and given separate representation, and Negro representatives in this house (the Assembly) must be eliminated. The Indians must be regarded as outsiders who cannot enjoy political in South Africa."

Negroes in Cape Provinge elect four white members to the Assembly.

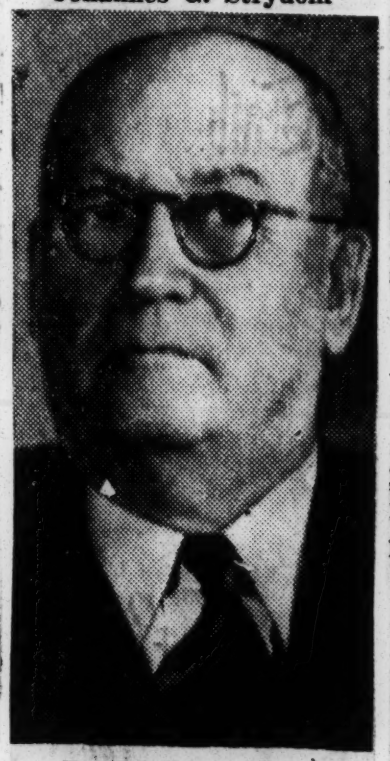
Mr. Strydom has repeatedly said in Parliament that "South Africa can only remain white if the vote remains in the hands of the dominant section—the Europeans."

It is unlikely that Mr. Strydom will attend the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London in January, when the arming of West Germany enailing the stationing of British troops on the continent of Europe and Pakistan's desire to become a republic are likely be considered, as well as the defense of Africa and the Far East. He probably will send a deputy and remain in South Africa to face the new session of Parliament.

MAKING his first speech as Prime Minister. Mr. Strydom said tonight that the ultimate object of the Nationalist party was to make South Africa a republic. The policy of the Nationalist party since its inception has been justice and fairness toward both the white race and the Negroes, and this will be continued, he said. He added that of the many problems facing the country the Negro question was the most important.

Associated Press

Johannes G. Strydom



Dr. Daniel F. Malan

The New York Times

U. N. STUDY SCORED BY SOUTH AFRICA

Times P. 7

Race Inquiry Called Illegal—Intellectual Arrogance Seen in Its Report

Sat. 12-4-54

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 3—South Africa reiterated today unyielding opposition to any inquiry by the United Nations into her racial policies.

New York, N.Y.

Such an investigation would be an "illegal" interference in the country's domestic affairs, W. C. du Plessis said as the General Assembly's special Political Committee opened a new round of debate on the question of race conflict in South Africa.

He also attacked a 120-page report on apartheid—race segregation—prepared by a commission of three experts, labeling it a "study in intellectual arrogance."

The question of South Africa's treatment of her non-white population of 10,000,000 has been before the Assembly at virtually every session since 1946. Every year, led by India, Asian and Latin-American states protest that South Africa's laws and practices discriminate against the political, social and economic rights of non-Europeans. Every year, South Africa has replied that any consideration by the United Nations of this issue is a violation of Charter provisions safeguarding member states against interference in their domestic affairs.

The succession of Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom as South Africa's Prime Minister is expected to stiffen, rather than weaken, the Government's policy favoring apartheid and opposing United Nations airing of the question.

Dr. Herman Santa Cruz, former Chilean delegate who is chairman of the United Nations inquiry panel, reminded delegates at the outset of the debate that his group had been barred from making an on-the-spot investigation and that South Africa had refused to cooperate with the commission.

He also summed up again the experts' main findings: that apartheid was a serious menace to South Africa's national life and foreign relations and that the only hope for settlement rested in "gradual integration" of all races. In his own view, he said, the world is moving toward the elimination of race discrimination practices.

Mr. du Plessis, warned other countries that if they upheld the United Nations' right to hear this case, they might one day be confronted with a similar act of interference in their domestic affairs.

He complained that the commission had based its findings on "unreliable evidence."

In a detailed criticism of the commission's study, he complained that the commission had "associated and identified itself with all the political views opposed to the present Government." He said much of its data was supplied from organizations described in the press as Communist-dominated.

Denying that the apartheid policy was discouraging outside help for economic development, Mr. du Plessis said the record showed that the flow of foreign capital during the second quarter of this year alone exceeded the 1953 total.

In a preliminary statement, Purshottam Trikamdas of India attested to the United Nations' legal right to air the apartheid question, and praised the inquiry panel's work.

Segregation Advocate Gets Malan's Post

Post Times Herald

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 30 (AP).—An extreme nationalist advocate of white supremacy was named Prime Minister of South Africa today.

Washington, D.C.

Johannes Gerhardus Strydom, 61, was the choice of the ruling Nationalist Party to succeed retiring 80-year-old Daniel F. Malan.

Wed. 11-1-54

The decision was made at a party caucus in Pretoria, in a move which was considered a stinging defeat for Malan's more moderate faction.

Malan had backed Dr. N. C. Havenga, 72, his finance minister for the post.

But when Havenga saw that Strydom was the majority choice, he withdrew and made the election unanimous. He announced he would retire to his farm.

"This is the end of my career," Havenga said in announcing his resignation as finance minister. The caucus has elected Mr. Strydom. I accept that decision. Whether the general public will I cannot say."

Havenga's reservation reflected the fear felt by English-descended white settlers about Strydom's expressed desire to make this country a republic. They count on financial support from Britain as well as Commonwealth markets to develop South Africa's vast resources.

J. G. Strauss, head of the United Party and opposition leader in parliament, was critical of the Nationalist Party decision.

"They have elected as leader a fiery apostle of a republic completely and financially divorced from the Commonwealth."

Going To Extremes

Old Daniel Malan has retired as prime minister of the Union of South Africa, and has been succeeded by Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom, described as more of an extremist than Malan.

One result predicted from the change is a stronger repression of the native African "minority" which is actually a 4-to-1 majority of the population. Another is an early move toward republican status and taking the Union out of the British Commonwealth. Some believe that Mr. Strijdom will develop "Malanism" to a point where it will be unrecognizable even to Malan.

Both Strijdom and Malan are Boers. So was Jan Christian Smuts, the statesman with a worldwide reputation, who proceeded Malan as prime minister. The gulf between Smuts and his successors consists of the fact that while Smuts had a Commonwealth concept and believed in cooperation with Britain, the other two think in terms of Boer nationalism and complete independence.

The Union of South Africa, a dominion of the British Commonwealth, is for all practical purposes independent today. But Malan and Strijdom want to formalize the status by making the country a republic and cutting loose British ties.

The population of the Union consists of roughly 1,500,000 "Afrikaners" or Boers, descendants of the early Dutch and Huguenot colonists, 1,100,000 persons of British extraction, and 10,000,000 non-whites. The 2,600,000 whites dominate the country's life, and the 1,500,000 Boers control the political picture. The country is officially bi-lingual, but fears have been expressed that Afrikaner control will lead to restrictions on the use of English language and other measures to establish Boer supremacy over English elements as well as natives.

The British acquired the Cape of Good Hope area from the Dutch at the close of the Napoleonic Wars. Boers who were dissatisfied with British rule trekked into the interior and founded two independent republics, the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

These were conquered by England a little more than 50 years ago, in an imperialistic war in which the British met with many reverses and a severe loss of prestige.

Self-government was granted the two conquered republics, which joined with the Cape Province and Natal, acquired earlier by the British, in the Union of South Africa.

It was a case of the British winning the war, and the Boers the peace. The latter have outvoted the English-speaking elements, and today threaten to cut loose completely from the Commonwealth.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:
'Dumfounding'

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, who made the Union of South Africa a storm center of dispute over racial segregation, is finally stepping out of office this November. South Africans understood that Malan's health, and the health of his wife, shaped his decision to resign. But to members of the Nationalist Party which he had led since 1915, the news was "dumfounding."

The 80-year-old former Dutch Reformed Church minister stepped down without achieving either (1) final passage of a bill to remove half-castes from the common voting lists—a necessary step in the *apartheid* (segregation) program —or (2) his ultimate ambition of severing ties with the British crown and establishing an Afrikaans-speaking republic.

Malan's choice as a successor was believed to be Finance Minister Nicolaas C. Havenga, 72, known as a moderate among Nationalists. His chief rival as Malan's successor was Minister of Lands Johannes G. Strydom, 62, leader of the Nationalist extremists. But he was a sick man; as Malan's retirement was announced, Strydom left on a six-week trip to Europe for his health.

Christianity In Africa

Discouraging reports on the progress of Christianity in Africa were received at a [illegible] church conference at Johannesburg, South Africa. The Christian church was depicted by one speaker as "sadly and persistently ineffective against persistent heathenism and the [illegible] of Islam."

Referring only to South Africa, and not to the continent as a whole, it was asserted that the native population numbers more "heathens" today in proportion than was the case 100 years ago.

Many devoted missionaries have labored in the African field, and many still are there. It is hardly to be doubted that their work has been hampered by the imperialistic policies of European nations, often quite in contrast with the teachings of the missionaries.

European rule in Africa has not been an "all bad" proposition. European rulers have stopped tribal wars, and stamped out, as far as they could, such things as ritual murders and other dark aspects of African life. They have improved the health of the natives, taught them better farming methods, and otherwise helped.

But they have curbed ald customs and liberties, which look good in retrospect to many natives. In some African quarters there is a tendency to idealize and hanker after the "good old days"—just as many non-Africans do.

Moslem competition has an advantage in that it approves polygamy and certain other customs upon which Christian missionaries frown. Another advantage enjoyed by Mohammedan preachers who are spreading their religion steadily southward is that they are not identified in the native mind with the often hated colonial powers and bosses.

time the government would act. The courts, he said, exist to apply the law, but the only body which can make a law is Parliament.

White Domination Cornerstone Of Nationalism, Says Premier

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Dec. 12 (AP) — Johannes Strydom, new South African prime minister, told a meeting here last night that maintenance of the white man's domination is a cornerstone of nationalism—but it must be allied with justice and fairness to non-Europeans.

Non-Europeans must have the right to develop their own areas according to their nature and ability, he said.

Other principles of nationalism, Strijdom continued, are that South Africa's interests must always come first, that South Africa has an unfettered right to choose its own form of constitution as a majority of its people may decide, and that the country's two main language groups — English and Dutch, which includes Afrikaans—must have equal language rights.

Speaking of South Africa's relationship with Britain, Strijdom said Nationalist party policy is that South Africa now is a sovereign nation and is not subject to laws and a constitution created when South Africa was still a "subject" country.

He said the people of South Africa should be patient—at a suitable

18a 1954

Top British Clergymen Blast South Africa Jim Crow Policies

LONDON — (ANP) — The South African government was hit from four different directions last week as leading protestant clergymen continued to blast the racist policies of the Malanists.

Statements issued included:

1. The British Council of Churches denounced South Africa's racial segregation laws as in an offense against human rights and "The Divine Law as set forth in the Bible." The council a fellowship made up of most Christian denominations in Britian — unanimously approved the resolution on race relations at its conference.

2. Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, warned in a speech to the synod of the convocation of Canterbury, that Malan's policies will prove catastrophic in the long run. The primate declared: "It is grief beyond measure to us that just at this moment when in many ways tensions are relaxing, all the portents in South Africa point to a relentless pursuit of a policy towards the natives which is regarded by almost all Christian opinion as unChristian."

3. The Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbett, condemned the government's racial policy as unChristian, tyrannical and dangerous. The leading Anglician churchman accused Premier Daniel Malan's government of carrying out arbitrary acts of mass deportation on the lines of a Nazi or British Christian leaders "no longer have the right to keep silence, and must voice our protest as clearly and uncompromisingly as we did against Hitler."

4. The Anglican Archbishop of Capetown charged that the segregation policy is "throwing overboard some of the values of the very civilization they (the government) are trying to preserve." He also condemned the government, saying "one after another, Africans who have any gifts of leadership are being silenced and deprived of freedom of movement, without any appeal to court or even to parliament."

The expressions by the leading British clergymen were outward and manifestations of the old differences between the English and the Boers (Dutch descent) in their attitudes toward the Negro multitudes. These differences are rapidly coming to a head in a church-state crisis in South Africa.

The state, which is controlled by an all-Afrikaner government for the first time in South African history, is in the process of taking over Negro education from churches, and mission societies, most of these British.

The government also has passed other laws giving them the power to move whole sections of the Negro population from one part of the country to the other.

Whites in Protest Against Stamp Pix

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—(ANP)—A new series of postage stamps issued recently in South Africa, depicting African boys and girls, has brought angry complaints from Europeans there. A protest campaign started with a letter to the Afrikanner newspaper, Die Suidwester, from a woman who said it was "humiliating" to lick stamps which carried pictures of "native girls and Kaffirs."

SOUTH AFRICA:

'The Lion' Roars

The Union of South Africa, torn by six years of national and racial hatred under Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, last week got a new Prime Minister—a man whom even Malan, retiring at 80, considered a dangerous extremist. He was Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom (pronounced "Stray-dom"), 61, a heavy-set, ramrod-straight descendant of the Boers, who speaks only Afrikaans in public.

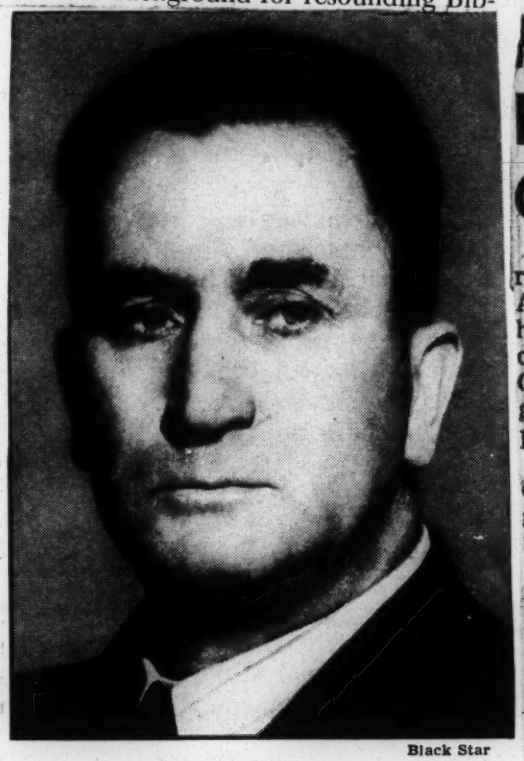
Malan's personal choice as successor had been Nicolaas C. Havenga, Finance Minister for 21 of the past 30 years and a moderate among the ruling Nationalists. But Strijdom's back-country supporters from the Transvaal, the northernmost state of the Union, took command of the party caucus. Havenga withdrew, to let Strijdom be elected unanimously, and then retired from politics rather than serve under him. Strijdom's admirers carried the new leader on their shoulders through the streets of Pretoria, the executive capital, chanting: *"Dis die leeu!* [This is the lion!]"

More Apartheid: The Lion of the Transvaal, as he is known, sees his mission —in a country of 10 million nonwhites, 1.5 million white Afrikaaners, and 1 million whites of British stock—as relentlessly pressing for (1) "Apartheid," the policy of total racial segregation stalled by the courts as unconstitutional, and (2) the creation of a South African republic, ideally an Afrikaans-speaking nation outside the British Commonwealth.

"Hans" Strijdom grew up on his father's ostrich farm in the Transvaal, and briefly tried ostrich farming himself after finishing at Stellenbosch University in the hills east of Cape Town. At 25 he set up practice as a lawyer in the Transvaal. The Transvaal sent him to Parliament in 1929, and there he has remained.

Politics has left little time for such recreations as Rugby and tennis. But Strijdom's boyhood interest in dramatics shows through in the theatrical, arm-waving gestures with which he punctuates his speeches. He draws upon his Calvinist background for resounding Biblical phrases. In debate he scornfully crushes opponents. Sample: "I want to ask the honorable member to be quiet. He is very much more interesting when he remains silent than when he speaks."

SOUTH AFRICA



Black Star

Strijdom: South African extremist

Few Friends: At the same time, Strijdom has proved himself a quiet and efficient administrator. As Minister of Lands in the Malan Cabinet, he regularly worked on departmental papers at his desk on the floor of Parliament, undisturbed by the flow of talk around him. He seldom stops for small talk with other members. For all his devoted following, he has few close friends. At home on his cattle farm, he relaxes by listening to his wife play Beethoven on the piano. They have two children, Estelle, 18, and Gerhardus, 15.

Strijdom recently returned from a six-week trip to Europe, his first journey outside South Africa. Its single purpose was to undergo a checkup following a serious attack of pneumonia. Only when the doctors had reassured him, did this Nationalist zealot consent to undertake the leadership of South Africa in what promises to be its most trying time.

Raps Churches

Malan Aide Hits Attacks On Education

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP)—Minister of Negro Affairs Hendrik V. Verwoerd has accused leaders of English churches here and abroad of un-Christian attacks on the Malan government's Negro education policy.

Under a recent law, the Government is taking control of Negro education. This entails ending or severely cutting down state subsidies to mission schools, most of which are run by the English.

Verwoerd said last week that threats such as those by the Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg, to close a number of Negro schools and not lease the buildings to the state, would not "intimidate the Government in carrying out its Negro education policy."

Other halls will be hired by the Government, Verwoerd said, or built in areas where the Bishop intended to close Negro schools of the Anglican Church.

Almost every highly placed clergyman in the Anglican Church has attacked Malan's newest device to keep the nation's 10,000,000 Negroes in an under-developed status.

U. N. VOTES TO SCAN SOUTH AFRICA BIAS

Times

Committee Approves Renewa of Study Despite Warning Nation Won't Cooperate

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 8—The General Assembly's Special Political Committee voted 34 to 9 today to have a United Nations commission continue to watch South Africa's complex policy of racial segregation. It did so in the face of a blunt warning from South Africa that she "cannot and will not cooper-

ate."

South Africa's position—reaffirmed before the vote by W. C. du Plessis—is that her apartheid or race-segregation policy is a domestic matter and any form of United Nations consideration of the question is an interference in the country's affairs and "illegal" under the United Nations Charter.

The resolution, approved over South Africa's opposition, also invites the South African Government to "reconsider its position," taking into account the pledge of all member states to uphold fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race.

The measure, which is expected to get the Assembly's final approval, was sponsored by twenty states. The Soviet bloc voted for it. The United States, which abstained in the vote establishing the commission in 1952, abstained again today, along with nine others. The United States had expressed doubt as to the practical value of continuing the commission.

South Africa has boycotted the three-member commission since its establishment. It is under the chairmanship of Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz, former Chilean delegate.

Attack Led by India

The race-conflict issue, which has come up at virtually every Assembly session since 1946, again found the Commonwealth members divided. Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand voted against the resolution, in most instances supporting South Africa's argument of domestic jurisdiction. However, each delegation expressed opposition to race prejudice in any form.

The attack on apartheid once again was led by India, supported by Pakistan, in what Mr. du Plessis called a "relentless vendetta."

Mr. du Plessis protested that there were "dangerous implications" in India's seeming wish to act as spokesman for South Africa's non-whites. He would not, he said, go into the question of what role India sought to play in Africa, but as for his own country, India could speak only for a "handful of agitators" ready to accept assistance from any source.

Replying, Purshottam Trikamdas of India denied that his country claimed to speak for anyone in South Africa. He said the resolution had twenty sponsors and many supporters and they, not India alone, were the spokesmen for "downtrodden" peoples everywhere.

James J. Wadsworth said the United States' abstention should not be interpreted as condoning South Africa's position. The United States, he explained, voted "no" on paragraphs covering continuance of the commission and a suggestion that South Africa observe the experience of other multi-racial societies.

The United States had complained that the commission's report accepted at face value the assertion that the Soviet Union had banned race discrimination.

Key paragraphs in the adopted text invite the commission to keep the race problem under review and report back to the Assembly next year. The resolution also expresses "apprehension" that South Africa has enacted new racial laws and cites the commission's conclusion that apartheid is a "grave threat to the peaceful relations between ethnic groups in the world."

African Church Bias Scored

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 8—The Rev. S. W. T. Luzipho, Negro minister of the Congregational Church, told a multi-racial conference of church leaders here today that it was "futile" for churchmen to come together to solve their differences while men were denied human dignity because of their color.

The conference, called by the Dutch Reformed Church, is attended by whites, Negroes, persons of mixed blood and Indians. Non-whites sit separately from white delegates.

"Nowadays if an African brother in Christ comes to the door of a white minister, he is asked to go round to the kitchen because the 'policy' of the country must be followed," Mr. Luzipho said. "Because of the color of his skin, a man is denied human dignity."

Ardent Racist Succeeds Malan

Strijdom Wants South Africa Free of Britain

By JOSEPH H. MARTIN
(International News Service Foreign Director)

Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom, New South African Prime Minister, wants a republic completely and finally divorced from the British Commonwealth. He also is known as a fervent apostle of "white supremacy" in an explosive territory where the Europeans, or whites, are outnumbered four to one by Africans.

Former ostrich farmer Strijdom (also spelled Strydom and pronounced Stray'dom) is 61 years old, a stock man with thinning dark brown curly hair who succeeded the retiring Nationalist party leader Dr. Daniel F. Malan.

Malan, a former Dutch Reformed clergyman, entered office in 1948 when his Isolationist party defeated the late Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts and his United party. It had been Smuts who led his nation into World War II on the side of Britain.

* * *

MALAN WAS bad from the British viewpoint, but Strijdom's succession to the Prime Ministership is worse because he represents the extremist wing of the Nationalist group.

In one of his first general policy speeches, Strijdom sought to "reassure" the "English-speaking citizens" in a country where he is the foremost representative of the Afrikaners, or Europeans of Boer stock. But the reassurance was somewhat slight.

He said those citizens would not have their language or other rights suppressed "either now—or later when South Africa should become a republic."

* * *

HE DEFINED his policy as "one of equality between and fairness towards both sections of the European community," meaning those of British and Dutch stock, "as well as fairness towards the non-Europeans," meaning the natives, those of mixed blood, and Indians.

Strijdom won the Prime Ministership over Malan's choice, which was Finance Minister Nicholaas C. Havenga. The latter, seeing the triumph of those devoted to Strijdom, said he would refused office under the latter and would retire from politics.

Strijdom, known as "Hans" to his friends, is known outside Parliament as a quiet family man, who enjoys a drink or a game of billiards and who is devoted to his wife and two children.

* * *

BUT IN politics he is known as a man who can whip up Afrikaner passions, who can still stir great emotions over the Boer War which occurred between the British and Dutch settlers at the turn of the century, who talks about British "concentration camps," opposed South African entry into the war against Hitler, and who demands that the union become a republic outside the British Commonwealth.

The newspaper Die Vaderland, belonging to Havenga, who lost out to Strijdom, paid tribute to the outgoing Malan and warned of "dangers of which the masses are not always aware."

The newspaper added: "A leader who takes fickle mass feeling as his guiding light will not be able to lead the people to the heights. History has taught that the masses who shout hosanna today can just as readily be moved to erect gallows tomorrow."

MALAN BILL HELD ATTACK ON UNIONS

Ex-Labor Secretary Declares Measure Is Designated to Smash Them Altogether

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 17—Ivan L. Walker, formerly Secretary of Labor and a veteran trade unionist, has taken the lead in denouncing a new industrial conciliation law, that the Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan proposes to have enacted this session of Parliament.

In press statements Mr. Walker has charged that the final draft of the Industrial Conciliation Bill increased state control over trade unions and that "the aim was to smash trade unionism in South Africa."

This was denied by the Minister of Labor, B. J. Schoeman, who said the agitation by some trade unions against the bill was based on erroneous deductions made after a study of the first draft.

The draft bill, Mr. Shoeman said, was based on the recommendations of the Industrial Legislation Commission, which consisted of an equal number of employers' and employes' representatives. He added that some of his own recommendations were included in the draft bill.

According to the minister's critics, the new law will enforce apartheid (race segregation) in trade unions and the government will assume the power to set aside certain work exclusively for certain races.

Mr. Walker said that the final draft enabled the Government to reserve employment in an undertaking, industry, trade or occupation in a specified area to a certain race, and to prohibit the employment of other races in the area. He said that this provision would create chaos if implemented.

Mr. Walker said that for the first time in industrial legislation a Colored (mixed blood) person had been defined in a bill—"a person not a white person or a native (Negro)."

The bill, he said, defined a white person as "a person who in appearance obviously is, or who is generally accepted as a white person, but does not include a person who, although in appearance obviously a white person, is generally accepted as a Colored person."

Where a union had a mixed membership, the bill encouraged the different races to form break-away or splinter unions, which would be registered apart or separately from the original union by the government, Mr. Walker declared.

Mr. Schoeman circulated a confidential draft of the new law to selected trade union leaders and has not yet himself made public the details of his plans. The trade unions themselves are split over the controversy, the Nationalist - orientated unions supporting the minister and other unions criticizing his as yet not fully disclosed policy.

Efforts are being made by some trade union leaders to form a common front against the proposed law but so far without much success.

Malan Blasts Nehru As White Man's Enemy

CAPETOWN, South Africa (INS)— Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan has accused Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of being "the enemy of the white man."

Malan, head of the Nationalist party which favors segregation of natives, accused Nehru Tuesday of having his eyes on Africa." In a blistering attack on the Indian leader in Parliament, Malan declared:

"Mr. Nehru, and I say this deliberately, is the enemy of the white man. He's not hiding the fact that he has eyes on Africa. He wants Europe and the white man out of Africa. For this reason he has embarked on a policy of anti-colonialism."

The Malan government's policy of apartheid (segregation of natives) has been the frequent target of Nehru, as well as the United Nations. Nehru has protested Malan's attitude toward South Africa's large Indian population.

Malan charged that Nehru is attempting to start a campaign of defiance in South Africa.

See Dominion Status For African State

CAPETOWN, South Africa—The steady advancement of Africans into the affairs of government in the Central African Federation, gives rise to the opinion that the establishment of a full British dominion is more possible now than a year ago.

In the federation—Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias—Africans have a somewhat generous share in the federal government and are advancing in economic and political circles.

Garfield Todd, ex-missionary Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has said that if the federation proves a success, and there appears to be no reason why not, it will not be long before most citizens, black and white, ask for the establisment of a full dominion.

"A dominion under one central government," said Todd, "would make possible an efficient and economical administration with full cooperation of the different races."

FEDERATION YEAR OLD

Though only a year old, the Central African Federation is still in its infancy. At present, the citizens of the new state are being called upon to provide four governments—one for each of the three territories and one federal—four legislatures and four representatives of the Crown, making for great expense and administrative complexity.

The granting of dominion status and separate territorial governments in favor of one government for all territories.

NEW MALAN BID SIGHTED

South African Chief to Try Again to Shift Colored Vote

Special to The New York Times.

DURBAN, South Africa, May 10 — The Nationalist press predicts that Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan will make his sixth attempt next week to remove voters of mixed blood, called colored, from the white register.

The colored have been on the register since the British put them there a century ago. Their number has dwindled from 50,000 a few years ago to 35,000. The Nationalists say they are a danger to whites, of whom 1,600,000 are on the register.

Colored men are eligible to vote if they satisfy literacy and property tests. It has been estimated that an additional 100,000 have qualifications for registration as voters in Cape Province.

According to the press, Dr. Malan will call a meeting of Parliament Monday and submit a bill to shift colored voters. He needs a two-thirds majority.

Malan Again Fails To Jimcrow Voters

DURBAN, South Africa—(ANP)—The Nationalist party of Daniel Malan last week made another unsuccessful bid to remove colored voters from the common electoral register.

The Nationalists attempted to split the opposition but only succeeded in uniting it.

Leader of the opposition, NGN Strauts, gave notice of a motion to censure J. H. Comradie, speaker of parliament. Both the United and Labor party opposition walked out of the house after the speaker had ordered H. G. Lawrence, opposition member, to leave.

The action on the motion of censure was the first time one has been moved on a speaker, and it is seen as a grave step.

MALAN ACTS AGAIN ON RACIAL CURBS

Introduces Bill Taking Voters of Mixed Blood Off Rolls as Press Features U. S. Ruling

Special to The New York Times.

DURBAN, South Africa, May 18 — The South African press gave prominence today to the United States Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in schools and also to new action by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan to further modify and tighten the segregation laws in vogue in South Africa.

New South African segregation moves are agitating the 2,600,000 whites who exercise political control over 10,000,000 nonwhites.

Among these measures is Dr. Malan's sixth attempt, introduced into Parliament today, to take 38,000 voters of mixed blood, called colored voters, off the white register and give them white Parliament members of their own.

Another would authorize the Government to reserve certain occupations for certain races.

A third authorizes the Government to uproot 60,000 Negroes from western Johannesburg and resettle them farther out of the city.

Segregation Stiffened

Since it took office six years ago the Government has introduced numerous laws to stiffen segregation. A law voted last year makes it unnecessary for State-owned railways and public offices to provide equal facilities for all races.

When Dr. Malan proposed to both houses of Parliament, meeting together today, to introduce the measure taking voters of mixed blood off the common roll, the United party opposition leader, J. G. N. Strauss, said his party would defeat the measure at the third reading. The Constitution requires a two-thirds majarity, which Dr. Malan does not command, at the third reading for a bill to become law. The bill passed its first reading by 163 votes to 14. The second reading is set for tomorrow.

Die Transvaler, Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, restated today the Nationalist case for segregating voters of mixed blood. Die Transvaler said 150,000 males of mixed blood were eligible as voters in Cape Province, the only province in which voters of mixed blood have the franchise.

Sees Danger in Fifty Years

In fifty years the whites in Cape Province will be outnumbered two to one by persons of mixed blood who now total 1,100,000, the paper said, adding: "If the white man wants to retain his political supremacy he must simply avert this danger. No one can doubt the necesstiy of separation."

The Natal Daily News said today:

"In South Africa alone are race prejudice, race differentiation and race inequality, enshrined in public policy and supported by a large measure of public opinion." The paper added that the United States court ruling was "positive proof that democracy is for all men."

South Africa Moves to Curb Mixed Blood Vote

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's government, pushing its policy of strict racial segregation, asked parliament Thursday to change the constitution to restrict the voting rights of people with mixed blood.

If the measure receives the required two-thirds majority of both houses, about one million "Coloreds" would be removed from the common register and placed on a separate roll. Most of them are in Cape Province, where they hold a balance of power in some constituencies.

Malan, who will be 80 on Saturday, appeared before a joint session of parliament to introduce the measure, for which he has fought for years.

He said the change in the South African act, the country's basic law, would end the government's recurring clashes with the courts over voting rights. It would validate an earlier law which took the Colored voters off the common rolls but was declared illegal last year by the appeals court, the country's highest regular tribunal.

The new bill, which already has passed its first reading, needs 138 votes for passage in the combined session. Malan's government strength is 123 against the opposition's 84, but seven members of the independent United party are expected to vote with the government.

Since the Cape Coloreds always have voted against Malan's Nationalists, the measure to segregate their vote would strengthen the prime minister's party in Cape Province. This is a strategic area politically. It is a stronghold for the United party, the Nationalists' chief White opposition.

Both the Nationalists and United party believe in White supremacy, but the latter are prepared to be less strict in enforcing it. And they differ sharply on other issues. The Nationalists, chiefly representing Dutch stock and with strength in rural areas, want to break commonwealth ties with Britain. The United party, representing many urban, English-speaking people, favors close co-operation with Britain.

DANIEL F. MALAN
... personal appearance

Anti-Colored Vote Plan Rejected By Parliament

Special to Journal and Guide

CAPETOWN, South Africa — Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's "apartheid" policy received a major setback when Parliament, for the second time in less than a year, refused in a June 14 vote to bar colored (mulatto) voters from a common registration poll.

In a vote by a joint session of both houses, the bill a part of the government's program of strict racial segregation, failed by ten votes to get the majority two-thirds necessary to make it law. The constitution rules that a 138 count, the two-thirds majority, would required.

THE BILL was a modification of a previous attempt. The new bil lallows colored people already qualified to remain on the common roll while those who qualify in the future must be assigned to a separate register.

The ten-point margin was the closest Malan has ever come to having his proposal accepted and this was due to the support of six members of independent United Party, the main opposition.

THE 38,000 registered colored voters are not allowed to choose from their own group, but must instead elect three white members of the House of Assembly to represent them. Malan's bill would have given them four such members.

In three years of effort to alter the registration procedure for colored voters, Malan has been defeated five times in Parliament and the courts.

MALAN PUTS BRAKE ON REPUBLIC DRIVE

Warns South Africa She Needs Allies—3 Open Campaign for Prime Minister's Post

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 15—Daniel F. Malan reminded the radically Republican Transvaal Nationalist party today that South Africa needed foreign allies. He delivered a speech calling a halt to what looked like the beginning of a runaway campaign for establishing a republic in a hurry and possibly getting out of the British commonwealth. When he spoke of the need for allies it was obvious he was thinking of Britain and her allies.

Dr. Malan warned the party tht it must try to take away the "fear of the Republic" among the British element.

"We live in dangerous times," he said. "If war comes we will need allies like any other country and we seek them."

Dr. Malan's statement was made as the opening guns were being fired in the struggle to succeed him. Three aspirants are involved in the race for the position of Prime Minister and National party leader when Dr. Malan steps down.

They are Johannes Strydom, Minister of Lands; Nicholaas C. Havenger, Minister of Finance, and Theophilus E. Donges, Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Strydom is the leader of the Transvaal Nationalist party and controls half the votes cast for the Nationalist party. Mr. Havenga is the leader of the small Natal Province Nationalist party. Mr. Donges is the leader of the Cape Province Nationalist party.

Mr. Strydom in effect had challenged the compromise policy of Mr. Havenga and Mr. Donges in his speech as Transvaal leader to the party congress yesterday. By doing so in effect he raised the succession issue and at least partly challenged Dr. Malan himself. The Prime Minister has been following the compromise nad postponement line on the republic issue for about a year or so.

Mr. Strydom called for the voiding of the court's power to review the legality of parliamentary measures under the Act of Union of 1910. He urged ever more apartheid (segregation) until there was a total territorial separation of the races at some time in the future.

Messrs. Havenga and Donges had gone rather far in wooing the British-oriented whites in the Natal Province party congress. This effort involves a certain amount of compromise about the issue of a republic and other matters dear to the radical Afrikaner Nationalists.

Success in winning over some of the English-speaking element to the nationalists would strengthen both Mr. Havenga and Mr. Donges, who appear to be working together at present.

Tse large Right Wing of the British element, which now votes with the United party Opposition but strongly favors racial segregation, might follow either Mr. Havenga or Mr. Donges. They would never follow Mr. Strydom, it seems, because he is in a hurry to establish a Republic, dislikes the Commonwealth ties and wants to make the country as Afrikaner as possible.

The issue at stake is important. The Nationalist party now has one-half or slightly less than one-half of the actual electoral vote. Mr. Havenga and Mr Donges would like to have the party become a white national unity party, containing a substantial number of English-speaking South Africans though they are attached to the crown.

The opposite doctrine championed by Mr. Strydom and many other leaders is to build up the party's future by gathering into the fold all the Afrikaners, who constitute three-fifths of the white population.

Some of these still vote with the United party. Nearly all the Afrikaner youths are turning Nationalist as they come of age and are strong republicans.

Church Opposes Malan's Policies

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—A major force against the segregation program of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan in South Africa is church activity, an Episcopalian minister has said.

Writing in the current issue of the Episcopal Churchnews, the Rev. Martin Jarrett-Kerr asserted that the dominant National party of Malan is aiming at "the maximum segregation that is practical."

"In the long run," the minister said, "the Nationalist party is bound to fail."

The priest branded the Bantu Education Bill passed last year as South Africa's most dangerous piece of pro-segregation legislation. The bill provides for facilities to barely educate the Negro. It would permit any further education only to Negroes who are teachers, nurses and other professional people needed in the economy.

Working against segregation forces are the Episcopalian churches.

MALAN SEEKS SEGREGATED VOTE LISTS

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (INS) — Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan submitted a new bill in Parliament calling for separate voting rolls for white and non-white South Africans.

Parliament decided in a joint session by a 164-to-14 vote to receive the bill, aimed at strengthening white supremacy in the Union of South Africa.

The measure seeks to validate the representation of voters act of 1952 which would have segregated colored from European voters. The act was declared invalid by the South African Supreme Court because it had not been passed by a two-thirds majority of a joint session of Parliament.

Opposition leader J. G. Strauss said there would be an opportunity to debate the new bill at a later stage and to defeat at its third reading.

Denied Permanent Entry Since Being Named To Post In 1952

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — Bishop Frederick D. Jordan finally has been granted permission from the South African government to enter that country and fulfill his duties as head of that district of the AME Church.

The decision to admit the church prelate culminates a two-year fight by church officials over the world. The South African government's consistent refusal to admit Bishop Jordan was seen by church leaders in many lands as involving the issue of freedom of the church.

Bishop Jordan first was assigned to the African district at the general conference of the AME Church which met in Chicago in 1952. He was, however, denied admission to enter the country.

His first attempt to assume his duties in Africa ended when he was not allowed to enter Southern Rhodesia. He was turned back on a technicality.

GRANTED VISA

Last January, however, he was granted a 30-day visa which allowed him to enter Southern Rhodesia. At that time he was able to obtain government assurance of his acceptability in the area during his period of assignment.

The South African government at first did not give a direct reason for refusing to admit Bishop Jordan; however, it was indicated that it was political. (The AME Church in that country had allowed Africans to meet in church buildings).

The government later said it would admit the prelate with the understanding that he was to train a native to become bishop and then turn the church over to him. This Bishop Jordan said he could not do. Authority for this rests with the Council of Bishops of the church which does not meet until 1956.

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR CHANGE

Why the government changed its mind and decided to admit the bishop was not disclosed. Many persons see this change as a direct result of the contacts made by Bishop Jordan personally with government and church leaders in Africa during his stay in January.

Bishop Jordan, however, stated, when contacted concerning the announcement, that a great deal of credit for the progress thus far made, must go to a committee which presented the case for the church to the secretary of interior at Protoria, South Africa, a few weeks ago.

He stated that there still are problems to be solved before the church can feel free and secure in its program of service in that area; but that he has confidence that once the church and the government understand fully each other's poustion, a common ground can be reached.

Bishop Jordan, who already was making plans to leave for Rhodesia in September, said that he would now arrange to go directly to Cape Town. He will divide his period of residence between that Town and Rhodesia.

After the death of Bishop John Henry Clayborn at Little Rock, many persons advised Bishop Jordan to give up his work in South Africa in order to be assigned to the supervision of Tennessee and Kentucky. The prelate, however, refused to do so, stating that he would not, in good conscience desert the people of Africa, nor embarrass the government of Central Africa which, in response to his overtures, had given him an open door.

REDS GUIDE FIGHT ON MALAN RACISM

Heads of Once-Banned South African Party Win Control Over Negro-Indian Bloc

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 7—Moses Kotane, secretary general of the South African Communist party before it was banned in 1951, has become chairman of a confidential committee set up to guide the resistance of the principal Negro and South African Indian organizations to Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's racialism.

The committee puts the finishing touches to a painstaking organizational effort by which the leadership of the former public Communist party has gained control of the inter-racial front formed here to combat segregation and racial inequality.

The committee that now guides the campaign to obtain a greater measure of justice for South African Negroes and Indians—necessary, by open resistance to the laws—is the confidential steering committee of the New National Action Council of the Congress of the People.

This is an organization formed during the last six months by the Negro African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, together with one small white and one equally small Cape Colored (mixed blood) Communist front organization, to create a united front fight for racial equality.

The vice chairman of the new confidential committee is reported to be Y. M. Dadoo, a former member of the Central Committee of the Legal Communist party. Mr. Dadoo is president of the South African Indian Congress.

Mr. Kotane, who, formerly, was probably the most influential member of the Executive of the African National Congress, was ordered by the Ministry of Justice to desist from participation in Congress affairs under the Suppression of Communism Act. Another member of the committee was also a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party before its dissolution. The six other members of the committee either were members of the legal Communist party before it was dissolved or were known as fellow-travelers.

The existence of the steering committee has not been made public, as has the existence of the recently created National Action Council, which, in effect, cannot act except as a passive instrument of its four-member organizations and actually is controlled by the confidential steering committee.

This consolidation and centralization of control of the Negro and Indian struggle against white Nationalist racialism in Communist hands is the result of a long and successful infiltration effort.

The great majority of the members of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress have no knowledge of the extent to which the Communists have moved into key posts. Where the facts are known the Communists are accepted as inevitable allies in the fight against racial inequality.

The president and one of the two vice presidents of the South African Indian Congress were regular and card-carrying members of the former legal Communist party, as well as seven members of the executive committee, forming a complete majority of the committee.

So far as its leadership is concerned, the South African Indian Congress, accordingly, is a Communist organization and is openly proclaimed to be such by conservative Indian business and professional men in Durban. However, it has the support of the great mass of politically conscious Indians in South Africa.

The national leadership of the African National Congress is less Communist infiltrated. Only four out of seventeen members of its executive committee were regular members of the legal Communist party.

The secretary general of the African National Congress, Walter Sisulu, led a delegation of congress members to a Red youth rally and other Communist countries last year. He was himself a guest at Communist formal celebrations in Moscow and Peiping.

The new African National Congress uniform resembles those worn by Communist factory groups in Central Europe. These became familiar when the Communists of Czechoslovakia were crushing the students' resistance to the Communists' seizure of power there.

Communist infiltration in the Transvaal executive of the African National Congress has given the Communists control of the organization in the most important province of South Africa, which contains the largest Negro industrialized proletariat in Africa.

MALAN IN A DRIVE FOR COLONIALISM

Aide Says South Africa Aims to Win Over Big Powers to White Supremacy Policy

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 17—A high South African official said today that the Government aimed to win over four colonial powers in Africa to a policy of maintaining white supremacy.

The official was Johannes G. Strydom, Minister of Lands and

the second most powerful figure in Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party. He was referring to the nations that govern Africa south of the Equator and adjoining Madagascar—Britain, Belgium, Portugal and France.

"There is already a change in our neighbor states in regard to the race question," Mr. Strydom said. "It is our task to win their support for our standpoint that white rule must be maintained and that otherwise they, as well as we, are doomed to disappear. The white man who does not view with fear conditions throughout Asia and Africa is an irresponsible fool."

The South African delegation now in Britain under the leadership of the Minister of Defense and the Chief of Staff will discuss African and Middle East defense by Commonwealth countries and South African armament. Dr. Malan suggested two weeks ago a North Atlantic Treaty Organization guarantee for South Africa and Western Indian Ocean area. A mutual defense pact in the latter would include Britain, France and Portugal as colonial powers.

Previously on several occasions Dr. Malan had proposed an African defense pact, including South Africa and the European colonial powers with possessions in Africa. Mr. Strydom was, in fact, referring to the rather recently developed basic foreign policy of the South African Cabinet, which is to support in every way the European colonial powers and induce them to maintain in Africa, at least for this generation, the colonial system as unimpaired as possible.

The great fear of the government here and the majority of the white electorate is that Negro government, such as that in the Gold Coast, may rise in Africa south of the equator. Two other primary objectives of this South African foreign policy are to prevent the Communists getting a foothold in Africa and to exclude or limit the influence of the republic of India.

The nationalists are expected to show some gains in tomorrow's provincial elections despite the indifference toward the campaign that has been observed by both parties. The United party opposition supporters appear even less interested than the bored Nationalist supporters. The opposition party vote probably will be small.

Labor Unions Latest Target Of Malan Bill

CAPETOWN — The bas' theme today of any legislative bill in South Africa is segregation and the biggest movement in the Union is that by Africans who are striving, with some measure of success for integration.

But now, South Africa's labor unions are the latest target in the Nationalist government's increasing drive to widen its program of racial segregation.

The unions have six months in which to organize their residence to the goverment's impending Industrial Conciliation Bill which, according to its opponents, would "stifle the freedom of the unions, divide the workers on racial patterns, and confine the non-white people to the most menial and worst-paid jobs.

The opposition has warned Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan that the racial segregation clauses in the bill "are dangerous to the future industrial peace of South Africa."

One member of the United Party said that the Nationalist must believe in race suicide as a means of self-preservation.

Ninety percent of the members of registered trade unions have declared themselves against the bill. Employers organizations representing 90 percent of the capital invested in industry have also said that they will fight the measure.

The bill was proposed by Ben Schoeman, the minister of Labor. It has the backing of the Nationalists but the House of Assembly debate on the bill has been postponed until the next session of Parliament in January.

Segregated Africans Will Be Subdivided

Program Seems Part of Policy To Divide, Rule

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Pretoria, South Africa, Sept. 9 —Dr. Hendrick Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, has issued orders that new residential cities and settlements for Negroes are to be subdivided according to tribal allegiance.

The big Meadowlands area in the Witwatersrand, outside Johannesburg, to which Negroes living in western Johannesburg slums are to start moving soon, is being subdivided in this fashion.

The new Negro town of Vlakfontein, near Pretoria, is being subdivided in the same way. Negro children are educated on the basis of 10 major tribal language groups and the schools are to be situated to fit the tribal subdivision pattern.

The measure is an extension of the Ministry of Native Affairs program for building up a system of Negro society and self-government based under the new formula on old tribal loyalties. In the part of South Africa that is given over to Negro reserves, this pattern has been to a considerable extent preserved and is being reintroduced where it was breaking down.

The basic doctrine of the ministry, as explained here, is that the 9,000,000 Negroes of South Africa have an essesntial way of life and a society of their own and should not be regarded simply as a black mass but as tribal national groups.

The contention of the ministry is that Negro self-Government in reserves and Negro towns throughout South Africa can be created only on a basis of reform and modernization of existing African institutions, social class levels, and common religious, occupational, and cultural activities.

Politically, the program appears to be part of a long-term policy of divide and rule. The Government here has firmly taken the side of tribal affiliation and native language as against the desire of Negro leaders and the educated class to see the black majority population of South Africa regard itself as a homogeneous group preparing to eventually become the ruling element.

The South African National Police recently instructed the public in certain areas to report immediately to the police any sign of fire in mailboxes, post offices, or houses, or on farms. The purpose of the instruction is to facilitate a quick check on possible arson.

Areas where the instruction has been issued include industrial Witwatersrand, of which Johannesburg is the center.

Mail in mailboxes has been set on fire in four instances in three towns on the Witwatersrand.

Burning of enemy crops and pasturage in the dry season is an old form of vengeance in these parts of Africa.

Malan Out To Extend Segregation

PRETORIA, South Africa—The Government of South Africa is attempting to win over four colonial powers in Africa to a policy of maintaining white supremacy.

A high South African official, Johannes G. Strydom, Minister of Lands and the second most powerful figure in Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party, said last week that the government seeks to win support of nations that govern Africa south of the Equator and adjoining Madagascar — Britain, Belgium, Portugal and France.

"The white man who does not view with fear conditions throughout Asia and Africa is an irresponsible fool," said Strydom. He was undoubtably referring to the race question.

The great fear of the government here and the majority of the white electorate is that the Negro government, such as that in the Gold Coast, may rise in Africa, South of the Equator.

African Leader Given 30 Days For Defying Malan Segregation

EDITOR'S NOTE — The following excerpt from Manilal Gandhi's account of his experience in jail is from a South African publication. He served 38 days of a 50 day sentence at Germiston Jail and Pretoria for defying the Malan segregation laws by joining an interracial group, which in December, 1952, entered a Negro section of Germiston without passes to hold a meeting. Thousands of Africans were similarly jailed in 1952 and 1953 for participating in the civil disobedience campaign. The civil disobedience campaign has now been suspended, but several important events have taken place since then, through bravery of the natives.

BY MANILAL GANDHI

NEW YORK — (Special to the Atlanta Daily World) — My heart is sore at the treatment meted out to the non-white prisoners in general and the African prisoners in particular.

It is not an exaggeration to say they are being treated not as human beings but as beasts.

Prisoners are not only shouted at, but beaten up, knocked, slapped, fisted, charged by the African Warders with sticks and by the white warders with batons.

Once while we were standing on parade waiting for the chief warder or the superintendent to come, whispering was going on. One African prisoner caught the warder's eye. The warder called him with an abusive shout ("Bastard" or "dog" is quite frequently used to call prisoners), gave him a slap on his face, a fist in his stomach and a kick on his back and made him stand aside.

When the chief warder returned, the warder reported to him that the prisoner was talking on parade. The chief warder, without stopping to hear the full story, ordered that he should have his two meals out, which meant that he was to be locked up for 24 hours and given only one meal, and in addition he would get a black mark on his ticket. The prisoner in question had, of course, no opportunity to tell the chief warder that he had already had his punishment from the warder.

There was another instance when an African prisoner was badly beaten by a white warder while working outside in a span. He was given a severe punch on the mouth and his top lip was swollen, which made it difficult for him to eat his food for two or three days. When he wanted to complain about this to the superintendent, he was prevented from doing so by the warder in charge. Such instances can be multiplied scores of times.

While I was in Germiston I was horrified to see one morning an African warder within less than a minute strike three African prisoners on their heads with a stick, making their heads bleed just because unknowingly they were standing in the wrong queue. The African warder was not checked for this action.

The only opportunity you get to have a wash is Saturday afternoon. The rest of the days you live in dirt and you eat dirt. The food is not clean, nor is it served in clean dishes. Mealie meal porridge and boiled mealies are about the only things which might be said to be properly cooked—though there, too, the porridge is sometimes too salty and sometimes there is very little salt in it. In mealie rice and beans you invariably find stones and dirt.

Prisoners had to eat their food squatting down on the ground in the open yard, which was exposed to wind and rain. If the wind blew, the dust would soil all the food and render it uneatable. If it rains all the food gets wet. I experienced this myself. The warders were all togged up in their overcoats and raincoats, standing watching the prisoners, who were being drenched while eating their food. It reminded me of the herdsman watching a herd of cattle or sheep grazing.

Prisoners are searched in a most indecent and degrading manner. They are stripped naked in the open. They are made to jump, widening their legs, to turn and bend down, exposing their anus. When I complained about this in Germiston jail, the superintendent said that was an old complaint which cannot be remedied. Some prisoners carry tobacco in their rectum and no exception can be made between one prisoner and another.

Clean mats hardly ever come to the non-European prisoners, and if they do, they are not allowed to remain with them long. The blankets in Germiston were decent, but in Pretoria, they were thin and tattered and what was more, they were so full of lice that I suffered 15 sleepless nights scratching my whole body. I got sores all over.

I strongly feel that if we claim to be living in a civilized age, the conditions prevailing in our prisons in this country are a sad reflection on public opinion, which must be held responsible for these conditions.

"JOB COLOR BAR CRACKS DESPITE MALANISM" This was the headline on a New York Times dispatch which said: "Behind the facade of apartheid, the system of race segregation with which Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan says he is safeguarding white supremacy in the multiracial Union of South Africa, more and more non-whites are entering industry and slowly but surely pushing the color bar upward.

"Actually, integration of non-whites into the economic life of the nation has proceeded faster and on a broader front during Dr. Malan's term of office than under any previous admistration. This has been largely because of the post-war industrial and mining boom that has created a shortage of white as well as Negro labor. This scarcity was accentuated by Dr. Malan's stopping the mass immigration project launched by his predecessor, Field Marshall Jan Smuts, to attract whites from Europe."

Two recent indications of anti-segregation trend were the vote against the color bar registered by white miners at the Roan Antelope mine on January 7 and the South African Labor Party's shift on January 20 from a white supermacy policy to one of "universal franchise for all literate inhabitants."

The Roan Antelope mine's white workers represent almost one fourth of the white persons in Northern Rhodesia's copper industry. Despite opposition from their own Malanite union leadership, the miners voted to eliminate from their agreement a clause which barred Negroes from skilled jobs.

UN APPROVES CONTINUANCE OF SURVEY ON SOUTH AFRICA By a vote of 38 to 11 with abstentions, the United Nations General Assembly on December 8 authorized a special Commission to continue its study of race relations in South Africa.

As reported in the last Bulletin, the Commission on October 27 issued a 372-page report describing Prime Minister Malan's policy of white supremacy as a grave threat to the peace of Africa. The UN General Assembly's special political committee thereupon adopted a resolution calling on South Africa to set aside its policy of racial segregation.

NON-VIOLENT CAMPAIGN CONTINUES IN NORTHERN RHODESIA "Even though both Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia have dropped their non-cooperation policies, we are determined to go on," writes K. D. Kaunda, secretary-general of the Rhodesia African Congress. "We are now busy mobilizing our forces."

The Congress program calls for "withdrawal of African labor from building contractors engaged in migrants and continued color-bar campaign in hotels, restaurants, public lavatories, churches, post offices, shop etc.

DIRECT ACTION AT LUSAKA MEAT STORES A campaign of non-violent direct action to end racial discrimination at four Luska meat stores has resulted already in a change of policy at one of the establishments.

"To be fair to this shop, there was no pigeon hole shopping there even before the boycott, yet discrimination on grounds of color was practiced," states the Luaska branch of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, which is conducting the campaign.

Picketing of the other three stores continues despite the fact that a number of the pickets have been badly beaten by police.

BRITISH BLOCK PAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE By halting delegates at the Northern Rhodesia border, the British thwarted what was to have been the first regional conference of African Congresses with representatives coming from most of British Africa.

"Perhaps the Federation (of Central Africa) will become an Iron Curtain," was the comment of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress.

On December 9, the day before the 3-day conference was scheduled to open, word came that Delegate Borombo from Southern Rhodesia had been declared a prohibited immigrant. Next came a wire from the Tanganyika delegates stating that they had been refused entry.

A wire from Masopera Gondwe, the Nyasaland delegate said: "Thatcher Hobson Transporters provided no seat in bus." Colusion between the government and the road transport companies was immediately suspected. And sure enough, a second wire came saying: "Inform Pan Africa Conference Nyasaland official delegate after three days stopped by police."

So only the delegates of Northern Rhodesia were able to be present. The conference was to have studied a 7-point program drafted by Rev. Michael Scott for improvement of African conditions.

Despite the British success in blocking the conference, the Northern Rhodesia African Congress is going to try again. In concluding its report on what happened, the Congress urges: 'Whoever you are and wherever you are, if you believe in a world without racial discrimination...we are appealing to you to do anything you can to help us plan a future regional conference."

HOUSEWIVES WAIL IN SOUTH AFRICA

New Separation Bill Raises Specter of Doing Work of Negro Servants

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 7—The Government is discovering that South African housewives will not do their own housework.

This issue is beginning to play a considerable role in the growing city resistance to the pending urban-area bill, which is similar to national legislation being pushed through now to separate the white and black races.

Women do not intend to be separated from their Negro servants. Because of this, the Government is in trouble with the feminine part of city populations, notably in Johannesburg, the biggest city in the country.

A woman representative of the South African Institute of Race Relations here, discussing the amendment bill, referred to the presence of Negro servants as a "part of the South African way of life." This aspect of the situation is beginning to make increasing difficulties.

Has Different Meaning

The South African way of life, as practiced by a large part of the white population, does not mean being waited on hand and foot. However, the Government's efforts to separate Negro from white affects even stenographers and the wives of many workers.

Housework, in the sense that it is understood in the United States and Europe, is not a part of the South African way of life.

To a great extent it is "kaffirs' work," the term for work customarily done for white housewives by Negroes.

A Dutch girl attending the university of Capetown found her student friends to be astounded because she cooked her own meals. She said many girls had confessed that they knew nothing about cooking. To learn to cook anything but a few specialties is held "unnecessary."

The issue is nearing a climax in connection with provisions in the urban-areas bill for cleaning out the "slums in the sky." These are the roofs of city apartment houses on which live the Negroes who do the housework for the dwellings beneath.

The bill provides that no more than five natives may live in any building in white city areas. This is enough for the building maintenance staff, but it means the servants will have to go to Negro areas outside the cities.

Prized Amenity Menaced

This threatens one of the most

prized amenities of South African life. The Negro servant, costing a few dollars a month, hands you your cup of tea or coffee early in the morning at bedside. This is the first of a series of tea, coffee and lemonade servings that continue in the home or office all day long.

It remains to be seen whether any South African government will prove strong enough to get the housewife out of bed to make her own cup of tea.

In the large cities such as Johannesburg the situation is more serious. It is noted that because of the distance of the Negro areas from the city and inadequate transportation facilities, housewives will find themselves preparing breakfast.

At night the Negro servant will have to hurry home. Consequently, housewives may be forced also to get supper for the family.

All this suggests a profounder ideological significance than appears on the surface. The doctrine of apartheid, or separation of races, is running into a fact that now is being expressed more openly.

The apartheid group in power contends that racial segregation or separation, an essence of the South African way of life, is being disputed. However, there is a growing recognition that this way of life is not so much racial segregation, but what is known here as "baaskap." This is the Afrikaner term for "being the boss," or white supremacy.

A large section of both the Afrikaner and English-speaking population is swinging to the conviction that apartheid is nonsense, and that the real issue is the preservation of white supremacy.

AFRICAN DEFENSES PERPLEXES MALAN

Continental Parley at Dakar Poses Issue of Native Army in Face of Racial Policy

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 13—South Africa's color bar has placed the Government in a quandary in regard to the defense of Africa, now being discussed at the Dakar defense conference.

The delegation that South Africa has sent to Dakar has a watch-and-wait brief.

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Government is anything but ready to plunge into any definite commitments and there is reason to believe there is some hesitation here about the conference although South Africa could not avoid participation.

The issue, as the South African Government sees it, was presented in Dr. Malan's address on foreign policy last Aug. 11 in Parliament here. The address was a formal statement of South African policy with regard to all foreign issues and the Government and the delegation at Dakar are bound by it. Dr. Malan said:

"We should prevent Africa from becoming militarized. Africa should not follow the road taken by other parts of the world by becoming militarized. It should not be dragged into wars in other parts of the world. If it were done, Africa would be a danger to itself and a danger to the European in Africa and danger to South Africa."

Malan States the Case

On this statement of foreign policy the Prime Minister received broad nonpartisan support to an extent that he has seldom experienced. The conviction is virtually universal here that to arm the native African and involve him in wars between the great powers can result only in a Pan-African revolution.

Strong publicity has been given here recently to reports from Kenya that the Mau Mau rebellion there was the work of men who learned about guerrilla warfare and a nationalist movement against colonialism during World War II.

Dr. Malan stated clearly enough what he feared and what is feared here. He said:

"After the end of the World War, in which France had large numbers of natives of Madagascar in Europe to participate in the struggle, a rebellion broke out in Madagascar. Who took part in that rebellion? Who led it? The natives who had taken part in the war in Europe. Therefore, our interest and their interest is: Do not allow the natives of Africa to become militarized. One does not hand a rifle to a child."

In the same address Dr. Malan had proposed "an African charter to guard Africa against Communist penetration and Asian penetration, with special reference to India, regarded here now as South Africa's sworn enemy. He said that the principle of not "militarizing Africa" should be included in the charter.

Defense Minister François C. Erasmus, in previous statements here, indicated that South Africa's participation in any defense of Africa would be with only limited manpower.

Vaguely, the suggestion has been made that South Africa could provide a small air force and a small armored force. Her chief contribution would have to consist of war material and general supplies.

With Negro nationalism and Communist propaganda as far advanced as they are here now, the South African Government would be faced with a serious job of policing inside the country and she has only 2,600,000 white, including women and children.

There are international reasons why policing has become an important function. An official Government publication entitled "South Africa, 1954," released here yesterday, states that South Africa is the world's largest source of uranium. After reviewing the great expansion of mining in all fields, the publication says:

"These developments mean that South Africa has now become the biggest source of the world's two most precious metals, gold and uranium."

The South African stand presents a serious, a possible, a decisive problem, to the other powers dealing with the question of the defense of Africa. Events in Asia since World War II and events in Africa in the last few years present the possibility that arms given to the native races of Africa would conceivably be turned against the colonial powers in Africa.

In any case, in any negotiations concerning the defense of Africa, South Africa's opinion is bound to bear weight.

This is the only actual manufacturing area, with well-developed industry and a many-sided economy within the African continent.

The defense of Africa is likely to take place under one of two sets of contingencies. Either Europe will be using every resource for its own defense, it is believed, or Europe will have been entirely or largely overrun, or a large part of its industrial potential destroyed.

The United States is likely to be deeply involved, supplying any number of fronts. Accordingly, South Africa, with her constantly developing industrial potential, has a large say in matters concerning any future defense of Africa.

Will she ever agree to arm her large native African forces, with the possibility that the arms will eventually be used against the white man in Africa? That is the question.

Malan Says 'No To Arms' For Africans

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — Because Dr. Daniel F. Malan fears repercussions from arming natives here, South Africa's part in the defense of Africa is expected to be limited.

Plans for the defense of Africa are being discussed at a conference at Dakar. Malan, prime minister of South Africa, has instructed his country's delegaton to avoid any commitments, although South Africa can not avoid participation.

Remembering what occurred after France armed her natives, Malan said:

"After the end of the World War, in which France had large numbers of natives of Madagascar in Europe to participate in the struggle, a rebellion broke out in Madagascar.

"Who took part in that rebellion? Who led it? The natives who had taken part in the war of Europe. Therefore, our interest and their interest is: Do not allow the natives of Africa to become militarized. One does not hand a rifle to a child".

Citing events in Asia since World War II and events in Africa in the last few years, many persons here are saying that arms given to natives of Africa might be turned against the colonial powers of the continent.

SOUTH AFRICAN AIDE MAPS SLUM ERASURE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 23—Hendrik Verwoerd, Minster of Native Affairs, bitterly attacked conditions in the Johannesburg Negro slums today in introducing in Parliament his first slum clearance measure. The new legislation empowers him to move Negro slum dwellers by force.

Johannesburg has the largest urban Negro population in Africa and the most extensive slums.

Describing the conditions, Mr. Verwoerd said lots were about 100 by 125 feet. Structures are generally one-story.

"In Sophiatown and Martindale, 47 per cent of these parcels are inhabited by twenty to thirty-nine people," the Minister said. He added that 22 per cent of the families lived in one-room huts or single rooms. Sixteen per cent of the families sublet from these families, he explained.

The right to rent at all is sold for key money, and often a tenant has to pay again for the right to stay, as no contracts are given, Mr. Verwoerd asserted. Key money runs from $30 to $140.

MALANISTS FIND RACE IDEA FAILING

Nationalists in South Africa Warn Rise of Negro Labor Is Defeating Apartheid

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 3—The bureau in the Nationalist party that keeps alive the original doctrine of apartheid has warned against the compromise that has developed here on race separation.

What was an actual instead of an oratorical policy has come out with particular clarity during the long debates on the race problem in this session of Parliament here in Capetown.

The Nationalists and their opponents, who are chiefly English-speaking rather than Afrikaans-speaking like Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, have found in fact a common ground on actual racial relations. This has been called, particularly during this Parliamentary session, economic integration. The term describes the fact that under Dr. Malan's Government for the last six years the number of Negroes pouring into industry has increased steadily and that they are now doing increasingly skilled work.

Prosperity a Major Factor

The Nationalist regime and its British-oriented opponents have cooperated. In fact, they have pushed the country's economic development at a price of much less apartheid than the Nationalists originally intended. This has become a prosperity regime and the price of prosperity has been increasing integration of the Negro in all aspects of the country's economic life as a vital labor force.

Dr. Malan's inner circle of actual segregationists scold those who will not see what they believe economic integration is leading to.

"The use of stable native labor in our industrial life must necessarily lead to the formation of and official recognition of native labor unions," they have declared. "This will follow the arrival of natives at a level of semi-skilled and skilled labor. It is our opinion that to attempt to prevent this development would be both unjust and impossible. We cannot understand how those who stand for economic integration can believe that political equality of the natives can be prevented once they have the powerful weapon of labor union organization.

"We do not deny that full use of millions of natives will result in large-scale development. South Africa will become a great and prosperous land, with a striking increase in the living standard of the whole population. However, economic advantage should not be the only or chief consideration in the choice of our national policy.

"The white population, when the real implications become clear, will not accept a policy that threatens its existence and self-determination."

Conflict Dying Down

This increasing dissatisfaction of apartheid's advocates with things as they are after six years of Nationalist rule accounts to a considerable extent for the degree of peace that prevails here now. Conflicts of public opinion are dying down. Press warfare now is only a matter of skirmishes compared with what it used to be. This has been an especially tame session of Parliament.

The Negroes, with new livelihoods and opportunities opening up for them in an expanding economy, are almost indifferent to political agitation. The desperation of the Kikuyu tribesmen in Kenya, who lack land and have few opportunities to acquire livelihoods for their growing population, is not found here. There is no evidence of any Mau Mau type of movement here.

Apartheid to date is essentially a fiasco and the fact is now being recognized. It may mean that over a long term South Africa will find a bloodless solution for its problem.

South Africa Plans Full Apartheid

By John Worrall

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 6.—The South African Parliament is now at work on legislation that takes the country in bounding jumps along the dangerous road of apartheid—racial segregation.

By the end of the session this month or next the industrial color bar will be law, so that it will be virtually impossible for an African to trespass on the skilled labor preserve of the white workers.

Amendments to the industrial conciliation act, details of which recently leaked out, are designed to divide the labor unions into white and non-white sections. The sections will not be permitted to have relations with one another or any means of acting jointly in industrial disputes.

To Shift Thousands

Legislation will be passed to enforce the removal of thousands of Africans from the "black spots" of Johannesburg that border white areas to a township on the other side of the city—one of the biggest wholesale removals of population ever recorded.

Native education will be transferred from the administration of the provinces to that of the Minister of Native Affairs, with the avowed object of controlling and limiting the scope of African schooling.

Alarm has spread through the trade unions over the proposed trades union apartheid legislation, and they are gathering their forces for what has been described as their "last fight to retain independence and effectiveness."

Although details so far are lacking, enough has leaked out to reveal the intentions of the government. Non-European membership will have to go.

No Economic Equality

Dissident groups will be enabled to secede, taking with them shares of the union assets, and thus depriving the unions of that unity which is essential for effective action in industrial disputes.

As for the industrial color bar, a recent speech by Minister of Labor B. J. Schoeman made it perfectly clear where the government policy lies.

"It is our policy," he said, "not to give the Native full economic equality with the European—an action which would include him in the definition of 'employee' in the Industrial Conciliation Act and would mean the removal of all color bars and the acceptance of the position that the natives could occupy supervisory positions over Europeans.

"Rightly or wrongly, we maintain that if the native obtains full economic equality with the European, then political equality must inevitably follow—and we are not prepared to commit race suicide."

South African Mission Of India To Be Closed

NEW DELHI, India, June 25 (AP)—The Indian government today announced it is closing its High Commission in the Union of South African government.

The announcement made it clear the action in closing the diplomatic mission stems from long agitation between the two countries over South African racial policies.

India and South Africa will maintain future relations direct at government level or through their high commissioners in London, according to the announcement.

High commissioners normally are exchanged between the British Commonwealth nations with duties like those of ambassadors.

Business Men Shy Away From Africa Because Of Race Wars

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The extent to which private investors are influenced in their investment decisions by psychological factors is difficult to determine, an official report of the U. S. Department of Commerce stated last week, but there is reason to believe that the "wide and adverse publicity accorded race relations and political discord in the Union of South Africa has discouraged many potential investors."

The official report, "Factors Limiting U. S. Investment Abroad," has created furore in South African official circles. Eric Louw, South African Minister for Economic Affairs, sought to discredit the United States by casting aspersions on race relations in this country.

Frankly, the Malan Administration is worried lest the Department of Commerce's report will discourage foreign investments sorely needed to bolster the precarious South African economy.

The official report pointed out:

"Racial tensions arise out of the political, social, and economic distinctions existing between a minority white population and a majority non-white group of Native Bantu, Asiatics, and Coloreds (of mixed descent). Those tensions are long-standing but have become more acute as the result of the growing urbanization of African labor and the present official policy (known as apartheid) to segregate completely all races.

"Attempts to carry out this policy by means of particular legislative measures enacted since 1958 confronted the country with serious internal political and racial difficulties. African or 'non-European' opposition has been expressed in 'civil disobedience' movement and isolated disturbances in key urban and mining centers.

"The political tensions grew out of the sharp disagreements on key constitutional and other issues between the two main political parties representing the white population in the country."

This report advises potential American investors that the growth of South African industry "has led to a trend toward urbanization" of the Africans and permanent settlement of whole family units near industrial communities, but warns that these African workers "cannot be utilized to the extent of their abilities owing to the traditional economic color-bar fostered by organized white trade unions and current government policies."

It further states:

"For the industrialist, the inability to train and efficiently utilize African labor for semi-skilled and skilled tasks not only intensifies the labor shortage, but also serves to inflate manufacturing costs, since the white industrial labor force, relative to its output per employee, draws comparatively high wages (European wage rates range four to six times the non-European wage scale). Moreover the maintenance of a low-paid unskilled laboring class delays expansion of the domestic market for locally produced goods."

The study carefully avoids criticizing the South African government for its well-known attempts to solve the problem by "encouraging the immigration of skilled Europeans." (The Malan Government reportedly favors the immigration of Germans, preferably those whose racial ideas coincide with those of the Nationalist Party leaders, as well as certain Dutch elements).

Dr. Malan and his cohorts were particularly peeved at the observation: "Most observers are of the opinion that current political and racial tensions, which show signs of continuing aggravation in the future constitute the most important single deterrent to foreign investment. Related factors constituting serious investment impediments are manpower limitations and labor problems."

Another important deterrent to American investors is the fact that the Malan Administration grants tariff protection to those South African industries which employ "a satisfactory proportion of European or colored workers." Government contracts are given only to manufacturers conforming to this requirement.

NEGROES REVIVING ANTI-MALAN DRIVE

National Congress to Oppose Plan to Move 58,000 From Homes at Johannesburg

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 28—The African National Congress, which has been lying low since the failure of its "defiance" campaign two years ago, is mobilizing 50,000 volunteers for a new nonviolent attack on Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's apartheid (segregation) policy.

The campaign will be directed specifically against the Government's intention to move 58,000 Negroes from western Johannesburg to a new location farther out of the city. Just now the campaign will be conducted has not been disclosed.

The Cape Province section of the Congress reaffirmed yesterday its 1949 decision to boycott the November election of three white Parliament members to represent Negroes.

'Freedom' Charter Planned

A joint statement by the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress and other nonwhite organizations called for 50,000 "volunteers" to propagate plans for a "congress of the people" to be held early next year to draw up a "freedom" charter.

During the defiance against the discriminatory laws two years ago, 8,500 Negro volunteers were jailed for violating travel pass and curfew rules applicable to Negroes. The campaign collapsed after the Government had enacted measures making defiance punishable by flogging and imprisonment.

The African National Congress says it has 100,000 members, but this figure is discounted by observers. It is not yet a mass movement, and most of South Africa's 8,600,000 Negroes are too backward to be interested in political action. The movement is confined to the more advanced urbanized Negroes and still is largely a head without a body. It is showing a tendency to rely on trade boycotts in the hope of eventually breaking down the color bars in industry and business, but the boycotts have been used only on a small scale so far.

Red Campaign Combatted

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, June 28—All the governments of southern Africa are engaged in a campaign to defeat a Communist effort to take over the political leadership of the Negroes. This resulted in a mass police raid on a mixed-race meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

The meeting had brought together spearhead groups in a general Communist effort to get control of Negro politics in the southern portion of the continent. Of five organizations represented, two exist solely as part of a Communist drive to organize Negro politics on the basis of a multi-racial movement.

NEGRO BEATEN TO DEATH

Two South African Brothers Get Eight Years in Prison

Special to The New York Times.

DURBAN, South Africa, May 28—What the Johannesburg Star describes as "an exemplary sentence" has been imposed by the Supreme Court on two white brothers who flogged a Negro youth to death with a rubber hose.

The two farmers—P. A. H. Gouws and P. J. J. Gouws, of Rustenburg—pleaded guilty to

culpable homicide, roughly the equivalent of manslaughter, and each was sentenced to eight years in prison and ten lashes.

Mr. Justice Rumpff said they had committed a "brutal and merciless assault on a boy no more than a child." They had thrashed the boy with a piece of rubber hose "on no more than a strong suspicion that he had stolen two jackets belonging to two native men," the judge added.

"You beat him not only on your own farm but on the farm of Mr. van Schalkwyk and in his presence," the judge added. "He could have interfered but instead he took part."

MALAN AMENDS PLAN FOR COLORED VOTERS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 9 — Prime Minister F. Malan modified today his proposals for taking the 38,000 colored voters off the white register, containing 1,600,000 names.

This was done in a move to make it more palatable for right-wing opposition members to help him change the franchise that colored persons or persons of mixed blood, have enjoyed for a century.

The Nationalists say that the Coloreds, who total 1,000,000, represent a danger to the white population.

Dr. Malan's new proposals, submitted to Parliament today, create a separate voters' roll for the Coloreds. But the Coloreds now on the white register may choose between remaining on the white register and going on the new colored voters' roll, which will include all Coloreds registering after June 30.

When the number of Coloreds on the white voters' roll falls below 34,000, the voters on the Coloreds' roll will elect one White Member of Parliament. When the number dips below 23,000, two Parliament members; below 12,000, three Parliament members, and, eventually ,when all have been removed from the white register, four White Parliament members.

The leader of the United party opposition, J. G. N. Thomas, as well as the Labor party and the Whites representing the Negroes, announced that they would oppose the new Malan plan.

Malan Again Fails To Win Approval of Voter Segregation

By the Associated Press

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 16.—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's government failed in Parliament Monday night for the second time in less than a year to bar colored (mulatto) voters from the common registration roll.

The bill, part of Mr. Malan's program of racial segregation, received 128 votes at a joint session of both houses to 42 against it. However, under the constitution, the prime minister needed a two-thirds majority of the total 207 members, or 138.

The 10-vote deficiency was the closest the governnment has come to passing its bill. This fact was due to the measure's being a modification of its predecessor, permitting present colored voters to remain on the common roll but assigning to a separate register those qualifying in future. This plan won the support of six members of the Independent United Party, main opposition group.

The Supreme Court knocked out previous legislation changing registration of the Cape Province's 38,000 colored voters because the measure had not received the necessary two-thirds vote.

While the colored electors can vote, they cannot pick from their own group. Instead they elect three white members of the House of Assembly to represent them. Mr. Malan's latest bill would have given them four such representatives.

The defeat was the fifth the Malan government has suffered in the courts and Parliament in three years in efforts to alter the colored registration.

MALAN RACE BILL IS DEFEATED AGAIN

Fails by 9 Ballots in 5th Bid to Put 'Cape Coloreds' on Own Vote Roll

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 14—Prime Minister Daniel Malan failed by nine votes tonight to get a two-thirds majority in Parliament to ratify the bill to remove 38,000 Cape coloreds (persons of mixed blood) from the white voters' register.

[Mr. Malan got 129 votes, Reuters reported. He required 138 for passage. Forty-two opposed him.]

Before the vote was taken on the vital third reading, Mr. Malan said this was one of the most critical moments in South African history.

If he got a two-thirds majority, he told the joint session, there would be peace and quiet. If not, the struggle would be continued immediately in provincial elections.

Mr. Malan said the colored population of Cape Province had a potential voting strength of 150,000, though only 38,000 were registered. There were 1,600,000 names on the white voters' register.

There were 22,000 more colored children at school than whites in Cape Province, the only province in which coloreds have the franchise.

If white South Africa is to be "saved," Mr. Malan said, it must be in this generation; it is now or never.

J. G. N. Strauss, Opposition leader, accused the Prime Minister of "blatant electioneering" and said Mr. Malan was merely creating a cry for provincial elections.

The vote means the coloreds will continue to vote with the whites in Cape Province, at least until the next session of Parliament, due in January. Then Mr. Malan is bound to make a further bid to give 1,000,000 coloreds four white Parliament members of their own, as against 150 for 2,600,000 whites.

In his bid to get the Cape coloreds of the common electoral roll, Mr. Malan during the last three years has submitted five different versions of his colored voters' legislation, according to Reuters.

Malan Wins Approval For Segregated Voting

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 18 (AP).—The South African Parliament today authorized Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, an advocate of white supremacy, to introduce a bill setting up separate lists of white and colored voters. The joint session vote was 163 to 14.

Negro natives of the Union of South Africa cannot vote. Natives who are "colored"—the term applied to those of mixed blood who live mainly in the Cape Province—may vote.

The new bill is an attempt to amend and validate the Separate Representation Voters Act of 1951, which the South African Appellate Court—highest court in the land—held unconstitutional last year. The court's action was a blow to Dr. Malan's program of seeking strict segregation of races.

Like the government's original bill, which was declared invalid, the new bill provides for removal of colored voters from the general voters' rolls. It sets up separate lists for colored persons, who then must vote for their own separate representatives in Parliament.

Under Dr. Malan's white supremacy program of "Apartheid"—Afrikaans for racial segregation—the voting bill would further clearly define who will represent the colored population in Parliament.

Dr. Malan's government has sought through re-enacting the Separate Representation of Voters Act to remove colored persons from the general voters' roll and give them separate representation on a "communal" basis.

After the Appellate Court invalidated the original act last year, Dr. Malan's Nationalist party government introduced a bill to reconstitute the court by dividing it into three sections to hear criminal, civil and constitutional appeals.

However, critics contended the intention of the bill was to give the government control of the constitutional section of the court by selective appointment and thus assure approval of government legislation.

The bill later was withdrawn. In its place the government put forward the amended voters' bill, hoping this time it would be approved by the court.

The only substantial change in the new bill is that the Advisory Council on Colored Affairs, established under its terms, is enlarged.

The fourteen votes cast against approval came from members of the Labor and Union Federal parties and representatives of natives.

J. G. N. Strauss, United party leader, did not oppose the motion empowering Dr. Malan to introduce the bill. He said there would be a chance to defeat it on third reading.

MALAN REBUKED AGAIN ON JIM CROW VOTE ISSUE

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — Ignoring a last minute plea from Daniel F. Malan, the South African parliament last week refused to vote for separation of colored Cape province voters from whites on the common register.

Malan, prime minister, got 129 votes. He needed 138 for a two-thirds majority. The results marked the third setback for the white supremacy leader.

The rights some 38,000 Cape coloreds to be included on the common electoral roll were made one of the entrenched clauses in the South African constitution. It, therefore, requires a two-thirds majority of a joint sitting of parliament to alter their status.

As the issue now stands, the colored voters (persons of mixed blood) will continue to vote with the whites of Cape province, at least until next session of parliament ,scheduled for January, 1955.

Before the vote was taken, Malan made a last minute appeal for passage of his proposal. He told parliament that this was one of the most critical moments in South African history.

If he got a two-thirds majority he told the joint session, there would be peace and quiet. If not, the struggle would be continued immediately in provincial elections.

If white South Africa is to be saved, Malan said it must be in this generation, it is now or never.

Citing the potential strength of the coloreds, Malan said they are a threat to white supremacy here.

The prime minister wants to give $1,600,000 colors four white parliament members of their own, as compared for 150 for 2,600,000 whites.

The opposition, led by J. G. N. Staruss, accused Malan of "blantant electioneering."

South African Negro Strikers Are Evicted

Pretoria, South Africa.—Seven thousand Negro dock workers were ordered to get out of their living quarters in Durban near here because they had gone on strike. The Negroes wanted 18 cents more on hour, or $1.47 daily.

Negroes have no right to strike or engage in collective bargaining under the law here, yet the wages that the dock workers get are considered exceptionally good for South Africa.

The white population here has little sympathy for the demand for higher wages. They point out that a Negro miner in South Africa gets 50 cents a day, plus food and a bunk in the native labor compound.

New labor legislation now being drafted would continue the caste system in labor by which higher-paid occupations are reserved for whites. Negro labor would continue to be without right to engage in collective bargaining. Boards would be set up to hear complaints and decide on wages and labor conditions for Negroes.

The strike has tied up Durban harbor and is seriously affecting trade. Both the Government and large trusts, which jointly control this British colony, agree that Negro union activity is the principal threat to the present system.

Indian Curbs Bring Friction in S. Africa

By John Worrall
London Observer News Service

CAPETOWN, South Africa—The Indian minority in South Africa has come to the center of interest since the beginning of India's demand in the United Nations that the South African government allow them to vote, remove the color bar against them and give them the same rights as the Europeans.

South Africa's Indian problem is mainly the problem of the subtropical province of Natal, where 250,000 of the union's 323,000 Indians are settled. It springs from the introduction, in the 1860s, of indentured laborers to work on the sugar plantations of Natal. The sugar planters had found Zulu workers unsatisfactory.

When their indentures expired, the Indians were encouraged to settle as free laborers, agricultural workers and gardeners. They proved industrious and many started small stores and truck gardening businesses.

As they multiplied and prospered, opposition grew among white traders and agriculturists. But more Indians arrived only too anxious to leave overcrowded Indian cities for this bright new land. The government of Natal at that time considered the immigrants indispensable to economic prosperity and ignored the colonists' protests.

Disfranchising Tried

After the colony was granted self-government in 1893 attempts were made to disfranchise those Indians who had secured the vote.

At this time there appeared on the scene a young Indian called Gandhi. He had come from India to fight a court case, but stayed to rally Indian feeling in Natal and arouse British opinion, and a bill to disfranchise the Indians was stopped. It was from the experience gained in those years that Mahatma Gandhi built up his later fame as a crusader for his people.

More Indians came in and spread down the costal areas. They had a lower standard of living than the whites and they showed keen business acumen. White prejudice against them grew more violent as competition intensified. Eventually the vote was taken away from them and their right of free immigration and the issue of trading licenses were restricted.

Anti-Indian feeling continued during the years after the union of the four provinces, in 1910, which created the Dominion of South Africa. In 1924 a bill was introduced in the union parliament for compulsory segregation of Indians. The government of India intervened and an agreement with South Africa was signed.

Inferiority Rankled

Tension relaxed temporarily. The extremist demands of some whites for segregation and compulsory repatriation were resisted by the government. But the Indians still had no voting rights, and although between 1933 and 1939 they enjoyed great prosperity, the stigma of inferiority rankled.

The next anti-Indian measure was an act passed in 1943 to prevent Indians from buying more land in white areas for a period of three years. Provincial laws were passed restricting Indian purchase of land and property.

In 1946 the government under Premier Jan Christian Smuts passed an act accepting the principal of segregation. It called a halt to mixed residence and ownership of property, and scheduled free or exemted areas where Indians could reside or own property. The same act gave Indians an inferior form of parliamentary representation, on a separate voters' roll with three white members of the assembly and two white senators to represent them.

Great opposition as aroused. India lodged charges of discrimination with the U.N., suspended trade agreements and withdrew its diplomatic representative from the Union. Indians in South Africa started a passive resistance campaign.

Called Domestic Matter

Gen. Smuts refused to admit that the bill was anything more than a domestic matter for South Africa and made it clear that his country would at all costs "maintain the European orientation of society and not switch over to the Asiatic."

The franchise portion of the act was never implemented. The Indians sent no representative to Parliament, and this portion of the act was finally repealed when Premier Daniel F. Malan came to power in 1948.

Thus it is that the Indians, of all the non-European peoples of the Union, have no political representation, not even on the lesser basis of communal representation.

Segregation of the Indians was later consolidated in one of Dr. Malan's major apartheid (race segregation) measures, the Group Areas Act, which is now being worked out in detail.

Extraordinary Spectacle

South Africa's point of view cannot be disassociated from the whole nonwhite problem—the problem of 2 million whites being outnumbered by 12 million non-Europeans.

South Africa says that even the poorest Indians are living in conditions infinitely superior to those in which their forefathers lived, or in which the majority of them would be living if they returned to India today. They have good schools provided by Natal, and medical services; they can attend universities and technical schools and have their own movie houses, and they are free to enjoy life within their own community. Assisted repatriation to India is open to all, but few take advantage of it.

So. African 'Colored' Most Mixed of Races

By John Worrall

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 12.—There is perhaps no other "mixed" race so mixed as the colored people of South Africa. A "colored" has teh blood of European, Negro Hottentot, Bushman, Bantu, Singhalese, Indian and Malay, in various permutations and combinations.

The coloreds live mainly in the Cape Province and account for one-twelfth of the population of the Union of South Africa, of about 1 million people. Their origins lie chiefly in the slaves brought from the Orient by the Dutch East India Company in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the mixing of various races in the years of colonization.

It must be emphasized that the colored are a mixed race. They are not Negroes, as the native pure-blood Africans are. Now the coloreds have acquired the characteristics of a separate race. The higher strata are produ people, conscious of their close association with and descent from the Europeans. They regard themselves as greatly superior to the native Africans (who conversely, because of tehir pure blood, see themselves as superior to the colored) and have social habits and customs similar to those of Europeans.

Government Restrictions

There was a time when every colored woman hoped that her child would be born white and thus might be able to "pass" for European (as whites are called here), go to a white school and eventually, perhaps, marry into a white family. Now in their efforts to secure the "purity" of the white race, the Nationalist Government of Premier Daniel F. Malan is making efforts to use legislation to prevent "passing."

The population registration act provides that every citizen, of whatever color, must have an identity certificate stating his origins and racial background in unequivocal terms.

The "color" of the colored folk ranges from almost white to black. Thus the task of defining a colored person has produced many difficulties for the authorities. According to the act a white person is one who is "obviously" white in appearance or is so "by general repute and acceptance." But if he is colored by general repute and acceptance, he will not be considered as white in law, even if in appearance he is white.

The result has been that hundreds of families who were either "passing" for white or were on the borderline have been thrown back into the colored caldron.

Other Prohibitions

Other "purification" legislation to which the coloreds are subjected are the immorality amendment act, which has extended to coloreds the prohibition of sexual relations between whites and Africans, and the mixed marriages act, forbidding colored-white marriages. This legislation has aggravated the coloreds' already deep sense of inferiority. It has caused much bitterness and a marked lapse from the old loyalty to the Europeans.

In the past three years the coloreds have been the center of controversy over their political status. This has had world-wide repercussions and has done more than anything else to bring the race policies of Premier Malan to world-wide notice.

The crux of the controversy is the Nationalist government's efforts to remove the colored voters of the Cape Province and Natal from the common voters' roll, and give to them communal representation similar to that of the Africans. Elsewhere coloreds have no vote.

The government put forward the separate representation-of-voters act, which was the subject of a court battle and was declared illegal by the appeal court under the provisions of the so-called "entrenched clauses" of the South Africa Act passed by the British Parliament, which gave South Africa its constitution.

To Be Reintroduced

The government promises to reintroduce similar legislation. A two-thirds majority of a joint sitting of the upper and lower houses is the pre-requisite laid down by the South Africa act for any change in the constitution. This time the government hopes to gain enough support from the United Party opposition to secure a compromise agreement.

The coloreds are the only non-white race in the union with common roll status; so if the Nationalists manage to remove them from the roll, political segregation will be complete. About 50,000 voters would be affected. Even now the colored man has to qualify with a yearly wage of not less than £50 (140) or property worth not less than £75 ($210) and he must be literate to the extent of writing his name and address and that of his employer. Colored women have no vote.

For whites there is no voting qualification except that of South African citizenship.

Another move in the process of territorial segregation is the group-areas act which will separate coloreds from whites, and coloreds from Africans, Indians and Malays. This will entail large-scale uprooting of colored communities now living cheep-by-jowl with whites.

Good Schools for Coloreds

Cape Province provides some fine schools for coloreds, but there are not enough and they are overcrowded. Education is not compulsory for colored children.

Capetown is the union's most liberal city toward the coloreds. There are coloreds on the city council. There is no color bar at the city hall concerts and entertainments. There are a number of efficient colored traffic policemen who are authorized to "ticket" whites.

There is a rising middle class of colored doctors, lawyers, teachers, owners of small businesses and shops and skilled artisans. These men will suffer greatly from invasion of the rights of citizenship, and are the spearhead of agitation against the new laws. From them the scale descends through clerks and small artisans, down to thousands who live in shanties, picking up a meagre living as best they can. Poverty is rife, and with it goes

a high death rate from tuberculosis, alcoholism and drug addiction. Dagga, a form of marijuana, is a popular smoke although it is illegal.

It is true that most coloreds are so concerned with earning money that they do not care about politics or communal welfare or the color bar. The term used in addressing the white is "master."

It is the educated middle class which feels the color bar keenly.

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Malan bans teaching of English to natives

CAPETOWN, South Africa (ANP)—Under a new move to keep Africans from learning English, the Nationalist government has decreed that in the future they will be taught only their tribal language, etc.

Reason behind the move is fear that the natives will read English papers and demand rule by majority (meaning them), learn trades and compete with white workers.

MALAN ASKS BRITISH TO SUPPORT UNION MOVE

CAPETOWN, South Africa (NNPA) — Dr. Daniel F. Malan, South African prime minister, said he will ask Parliament this week to support his demand for incorporation of the British High Commission territories in the Union of South Africa.

South Africa Has Individual Race Problem

By John Worrall
London Observer News Service

CAPETOWN, April 8—The racial structure of South Africa is unique in that it has two distinct "master" European communities, and three underprivileged non-white peoples, living together cheek by jowl.

And it is unique for another reason—unlike other territories with white minorities, the Nationalist Government of Dr. Daniel F. [illegible], instead of offering hope of emancipation to its non-white peoples is actively suppressing freedom.

The reason for this is not far to seek, and frankly admitted by the South African whites. South Africa has a settled white population which has been in occupation and mastery for 300 years, a population which is determined to maintain white domination.

Whites say: "Have we not earned the right to stay, by conquest, colonization and a highly developed industrialization? Where would we be if we gave political rights to 8,000,000 nonwhites? We would be wiped out."

World-Wide Repercussions

This, then, is the situation which is having world-wide repercussions, and causing angry outbursts from the nonwhite commonwealth, Asia, Middle East and the Americas.

There are 2,640,000 Europeans in South Africa, divided into two sections, distinguished mainly by their home language as "English" and "Afrikaans-speaking." Both languages have equal rights in law. No convenient term has been found to describe the former, because "English" or "British" means in the Union a citizen of the United Kingdom. The Afrikaans-speaking, however, are known as Afrikaners. The ratio is roughly 57 per cent Afrikaners to 43 per cent English-speaking. About 70 per cent are bilingual, the majority of these being Afrikaners.

The Afrikaners are descended from the original Dutch colonizers who settled at the Cape from 1652 onwards; from later infusions of French blood from the Huguenot refugees and from German settlers in the 19th century; while over the years there has been considerable intermarriage with the English.

Struggle for Recognition

The struggle for the recognition of Afrikaans as an official language was paralleled by its growth, and has closely followed the rise, since the years between the Boer War and World War I, of Afrikaner nationalism.

Although the language is closely integrated with the Afrikaner Nationalist movement—there is only a handful of English-speaking nationalists—large numbers of Afrikaners have thrown in their lot with the English-speaking section and center politically round the United Party opposition.

The United Party, while not diverging from the "traditional" policy of social segregation, believes that economic integration has come to stay, that a permanent place for the nonwhites must be found in the urban areas and that a slow process of giving them more political rights must be started if disaster is to be averted. Small Liberal and Labor parties believe in hastening race equality, for better or for worse.

The Afrikaner is traditionally a farmer ("Boer" means farmer) and 85 per cent of the European farming population is still Afrikaans-speaking. But the last decade has seen a strong movement towards the cities, especially by the younger generation. The Nationalist Party has taken full advantage of this, with the result that Afrikaner voting power in the cities has enormously increased. Afrikaner businesses are being established, and Afrikaners are rapidly moving into skilled jobs and infiltrating into the professions and commercial concerns.

Far less cohesive is the English-speaking section. It is also much less politically conscious than Afrikanerdom.

In the past six years the English have seen the government of the country slip right out of their hands, until today there is not one English-speaking cabinet minister, and the majority of the senior civil servants are Afrikaners. There has never been an English-speaking prime minister of the union, of course.

Few of the English can trace their South African origins further back than the 1820 settlers (the first big immigrant wave from England), and the majority are second- or third-generation South Africans, with a large percentage of recent immigrants.

Generally speaking, the English group lives in the cities, and forms the backbone of industry, commerce and the professions. In the province of Natal, however, which is mainly English-speaking, most of the farmers belong to this group and are fiercely loyal to the British crown. It is in Natal that the main resistance to republicanism is found, and would probably explode into some form of action if a republic were declared.

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South Africa Names New Envoy To U. S.

CAPETOWN, South Africa—Dr. J. E. Holloway, financial and economic expert has been named named South Africa's new ambassador to the United States.

He is expected to try to obtain more United States money for investment in the South African economy and build trade relations.

The present ambassador, Gerhardus Jooste, will be transferred to London as South African High Commissioner.

RICH SOUTH AFRICA FINDS MORE COAL

Discovery of Great Reserve Adds to Country's Rapid Industrial Expansion

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 10—Geologists of the Ministry of Mines have discovered a great coal reserve in the Waterberg region of Northwest Transvaal. This adds to the rapidly developing wealth that has emerged in figures released in connection with South Africa's new "prosperity budget."

Before her new discoveries, South Africa had been regarded as one of the richest countries in the world in terms of total coal reserves, which assured her supplies for many centuries. The Sasol plant for making oil from coal, the center of a large-scale chemical industry, will start producing this year.

Dr. Nize Diederichs, leader of the large Afrikaner nationalist financial-economic organization known as Reddingdadsbond, has released figures indicating that South Africa leads the world in expansion of exports on a percentage basis, and has the highest proportion of exports to national income.

According to his estimate, the country's exports, excluding gold bullion, increased more than 100 per cent in five years. This is twice the increase for Britain and much greater than United States and Canadian gains.

The proportion of exports to national income stands at 31 per cent, or well above British, Canadian and United States percentages, Dr. Diederichs reported.

Savings, which from 1947 to 1949 stood at 2.9 per cent of the national income, rose to 10.5 per cent in 1950 to 1952. At the same time domestic investment in industry increased sharply from 40 per cent to 76 per cent.

Industrial production showed a rise from £580,000,000 ($1,624,000,000) in 1948 to £1,250,000,000 last year. This represented a 65 per cent gain in value after accounting for a 30 per cent decline in money value during the period. According to Dr. Diederichs, these figures emphasized an unusual increase in labor productivity.

The amount of labor employed increased only 13 per cent. Presumably, there must have been a wide advance in the productivity of the individual worker.

A shortage of labor has forced South African industrialists and mine operators to strive for maximum efficiency. The country is struggling with this problem. It is hoped that a sharp increase in immigration will help to solve it.

Africa Natives Face Labor Segregation

By John Worrall
Lnodon Observer News Service

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 5.—The South African Parliament is now at work on legislation that could take the country in bounding jumps along the dangerous road of apartheid—racial segregation.

By the end of the session this month or in June, the industrial color bar will be law so that it will be virtually impossible for an African to trespass on the skilled labor preserve of the white workers.

Amendments to the Industrial Conciliation Act, details of which recently leaked out, are designed to divide the labor unions into white and nonwhite sections. The sections will not be permitted to have relations with one another or any means of acting jointly in industrial disputes.

Legislation will be passed to enforce the removal of thousands of Africans from the "black spots" of Johannesburg that border white areas to a township on the other side of the city—one of the biggest wholesale removals of population ever recorded.

Native education will be transferred from the administration of the provinces to that of the Minister of Native Affairs, with the avowed object of controlling and limiting the scope of African schooling.

Alarm has spread through the trade unions over the proposed trades union apartheid legislation, and they are gathering their forces for what has been described as their "last fight to retain independence and effectiveness."

Although details are so far lacking, enough has leaked out to reveal the intentions of the government. Non-European membership will have to go.

Dissident groups will be enabled to secede, taking with them shares of the union assets, and thus depriving the unions of that unity which is essential for effective action in industrial disputes.

As for the industrial color bar, a recent speech by Minister of Labor B. J. Schoeman made it perfectly clear where government policy lies.

"It is our policy," he said, "not to give the native full economic equality with the European—an action which would include him in the definition of 'employe' in the Industrial Conciliation Act and would mean the removal of all color bars and the acceptance of the position that the natives could occupy sepervisory positions over Europeans.

"Rightly or wrongly we maintain that if the native obtains full economic equality with the European, then political equality must inevitably follow—and we are not prepared to commit race suicide."

Academic Segregation Feared in South Africa

Special to the Herald Tribune

CAPETOWN, South Africa Jan. 15.—The appointment of a government commission to investigate the question of apartheid at South African universities is believed to foreshadow renewed government pressure to enforce academic segregation.

The Nationalist aim, as stated in many ministerial speeches, is to provide separate facilities for native, colored and Indian university education, and the commission's task will be to work out a practical plan to that end.

From time to time, the liberal English-language universities of Capetown and Witwatersrand (Johannesburg) have been attacked by ministers for allowing "mixed" education. It has been traditional for South African universities for European and non-European students to mix on a basis of semi-equality, sharing the same lecture rooms and the amenities of university life, although the European students who mix socially with non-whites are few.

Grants Threatened

This policy has been stoutly maintained, in spite of the rapid enforcement of apartheid in other spheres, and the many veiled hints that the governmental grants to these universities may be curtailed if segregation is not enforced.

At Capetown University there are 192 full-time, and twenty-seven part-time non-white students, mostly Africans and Cape Coloreds. At Witwatersrand there are 240 full-time non-whites and five part-time. Applications for enrollment are appearing in increasing numbers as the fever for education grows among the Africans and coloreds.

At both universities there is a majority of student opinion that non-whites should be accepted into university life on a basis of equality.

"Communism" Seen

Recently, for the first time in the history of Capetown University, two African students were elected to the Students' Representative Council.

The government is unwilling (providing it can get its way) to apply financial pressure on the universities to expel non-whites. Mr. Viljoen, Minister of Education, said recently: "The government does not wish to interfere with the academic freedom of universities and wants students to pursue their research work objectively."

Nevertheless, the government is determined to go ahead with its policy of building separate university colleges wherever they are needed. Until then, in Mr. Viljoen's words, "It is unthinkable that the government would act against non-European students without providing other facilities for them."

The nature of extreme Nationalist opinion on the question is illustrated by the remarks of a well-known Nationalist M. P., S. M. Loubser, who said the election of the two Cape African students to the Students' Council showed to what extent "liberalism and even communism had developed at some universities."

"The fact that Europeans elected non-Europeans shows how harmful it is to allow all races to attend one university" he said.

What is certain is that these two universities will not allow their principle of allowing all races to share in the education they have to offer to go by the board without putting up a fight.

Britons leave South Africa by thousands

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 26—(NANA)—Britons are leaving the Union of South Africa in unprecedented numbers. The wave of emigration has risen so high that almost all space on ships for sailing for Britain has been reserved up to July, with lengthening waiting lists.

So heavy have the sea bookings grown that shipping officials here report the 1953 figure for travelers, many of whom were coronation year tourists, has already been exceeded this year.

Italians who immigrated here six or seven years ago are also reported to be heading home by the thousands. Like other Europeans, they are complaining they have not been happy in the politically turbulent union with its intense nationalism developed by the Afrikaners.

Among the emigrants are many skilled workmen—and skills are particularly needed in this vast developing country — who came here during the peak immigration years of 1947-48. Although there is no shortage of well-paid work, these artisans are reported to be dissatisfied with general conditions.

THE NATIONAL PARTY government of Prime Minister Daniel Malan has done little to develop European sources of skilled labor and indeed has shown itself disinterested in colonization by Britons While such territories as Australia and Canada receive British immigrants at the rate of scores of thousands annually, new settlers in the Union are now being counted in the hundreds.

Although just over 10,000 immigrants entered South Africa in the first eight months of last year, another 6500 emigrated—striking figures for a country whose industrial future is so largely dependent on the strength of its white labor force.

Rich in minerals, especially gold, diamonds and uranium, the Union with its racial tensions has 2,600,000 whites of European origin and more than 10 million persons of other stock, including more than 8 million native Bantu tribesmen.

APART FROM those returning to Europe, many immigrants are moving to Southern Rhodesia to try their fortune in the Central African Federation.

From the day after the Malan government was returned to power in last April's general election, the South African office of the high commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has received a heavy load of inquiries from people contemplating the shift.

A graphic reflection of the unsettled state of many Britons here is seen in the lack of citizenship applications. Of a total of nearly 70,000 Britons who have qualified to become South African citizens since September, 1952, only about 100 have applied to do so.

SOUTH AFRICA SEES NEGRO LABOR PERIL

Natives Represent 82% of Workers — Minister Bars Vote, Limits Occupations

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 20—Eighty-two per cent of the South African workers in commerce, industry, agriculture, mining and fishing are non-whites. Among the semi-skilled workers 67 per cent are non-whites. Ninety-eight per cent of the unskilled workers are non-whites.

The percentage of Negro and Cape Colored workers has risen every year and continues to rise steadily.

The foregoing figures, published in connection with the past week's debates in the South African Parliament here, were the basis of discussion throughout the week, culminating in declarations of policy by the Minister of Native Affairs, H. F. Verwoerd, speaking for Government, and by J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the United party opposition.

In effect, both men acknowledged that the white man in South Africa was being swamped in the rising Negro tide.

The United party, from the beginning of the Parliamentary session three weeks ago, has demanded incessantly that the Government tell what it intended do about the hopeless failure of the policy of apartheid or separation of races, in the nearly six years that Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and his Nationalists had been in power.

Dr. Malan had earlier replied in a no-confidence debate without even referring to this issue, although the no-confidence motion was based on it. This week the Government reached the point where it had to answer.

Mr. Verwoerd's answer was, no vote for the Negroes except for local administration in Negro reserves and locations; residential segregation; only basic education except for certain quotas to be educated among their own people; no Negro labor union activity or collective bargaining and, finally, legally imposed occupational castes.

He talked of some time in the future when industries must move to the edge of the Negro reserves. He said all that could be done was to lay the foundation for future generations to realize real territorial separation of whites and Negroes, referring apparently to separate states.

The Liberal party leader, Margaret Ballinger put the question: What does the Minister think the Negroes will be doing during this hundred years or so before theoretical apartheid might be accomplished? There was no reply.

Mr. Strauss, for his party, accepted completely the increasing predominance of Negro labor in industry, proposed a broad educational program and then said, leave it to the party congress to decide on a policy toward the Negro vote in the future.

He was asked: "Then what becomes of the white man?" There was no reply.

The reaction of both the Nationalist Afrikaans press and the English-language United party press at the end of the week was that Mr. Strauss had taken a liberal road that lead slowly toward a society with equality of races, in this case with an eventual overwhelming Negro majority.

The Nationalists had been forced to present a clear cut policy of alienating the Negro race by excluding it from more than a minimum of advancement within a caste system. In effect, the Minister of Native Affairs had acknowledged that such a path could lead in the end only to a final division of the territory of South Africa into separate white and Negro states.

High South African Divorce Rate Found Undeterred by Children

U.S. Expert Says Trend Is Counter to That Among Parents Elsewhere—Believes Close Tie to Servants Is Factor

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 14—Children are a less powerful force in preventing divorce in South Africa than in other countries, according to a United States specialist in domestic problems.

Dr. David Mace of Drew University, Madison, N. J., and his wife have been lecturing here on the divorce problem, which has become a major issue. The rate in Johannesburg, largest African city south of the Saharra, amounts to two divorces out of seven marriages, which is higher than the United States' rate (2.5 per 1,000). The rate for the Union as a whole amounts to one divorce for every seven marriages.

The rate is held back sharply by the rarity of divorce in rural areas and small towns, which are made up largely of religious Afrikaners under the authority of the Dutch Reformed Church. However, the rate among the English-speaking urban population is one of the highest in the world.

Dr. Mace said that in South Africa the majority of divorces were between couples who had children, while in other countries the opposite was the case. He suggested as the explanation for this difference the presence of servants, for children usually are turned over to the care of the Cape colored or Negro servants.

South African authorities have explained in a similar fashion the apparent indifference here to what becomes of children after their parents are divorced. The nurse almost becomes the child's mother and the devotion of nurses to their charges is generally recognized.

The high divorce rate in Johannesburg is attributed to the fact that mothers are too engrossed in social activities to pay attention to their children and that the city is largely made up of persons with no roots. The large family or clan that is characteristic of rural areas is lacking.

The world's gold capital, growing rapidly and offering a great variety of economic opportunity, naturally is intensely materialist. Success and outward evidences of success are important, while religion plays a smaller role than in any other South African community.

"It is easier to obtain a divorce by mutual consent in the Union of South Africa than in any country I have visited," Dr. Mace declared, adding that 90 to 95 per cent of divorces here were on the ground of desertion. He said that in most cases this was arranged between the parties.

South Africans acknowledge that this is the easiest country in the world in which to get a divorce. The effect of law and custom is that once the parties agree, the divorce is granted without question. South Africa does not become another Reno because the courts grant decrees only in cases involving South African citizens or genuine immigrants.

The breakdown of family life in South Africa is sufficiently serious among whites but worse among nonwhites. Because of the hostility toward settlement of Negro families in white areas on the one hand and the recruiting of Negro labor on the other, men are separated from their families for long periods of time.

REDS SPUR DRIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Seek to Reactivate Racial Struggle by Forming Groups in Every Community

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 27—The South African Communist movement has begun organizing racial equality committees in every city, town and village. The evident purpose is to reactivate the nearly moribund African National Congress on the basis of the Communist-led multiracial movement and link it to the already Communist-dominated South African Indian Congress and two wholly Communist shadow organizations. One of these is for Cape Colored, called the South African Colored Peoples Organization, and one for whites, called the Congress of Democrats.

The African National Congress, which is the principal political organization of Africans in South Africa—chiefly for lack of adequate competition—invited representatives of the three Communist-dominated organizations to a conference in Durban last Sunday. The conference laid down the plan for setting up committees in every community.

The Communist organ Advance says the meeting was an important step otward the convening of a "Congress of the People." It is at this congress that a front organization will be set up that the Communists will try to use to reactivate the racial conflict. There has been a period of marked lethargy on the Negro side since the color-bar resistance campaign of late 1952.

The present near-collapse of the African National Congress, which had carried on the resistance campaign in cooperation with the South African Indian Congress, has given the Communists an opportunity they are not neglecting.

The only really active figure among the Negroes at the moment is Walter Sisulu, general secretary of the African National Congress, who has been addressing groups here on his trip to Soviet Union, Communist China and the Eastern European Soviet satellite states late last year.

If the local committees are set up successfully and a nation-wide front organization emerges from the "Congress of the People" the Communists will have made a long stride toward obtaining actual political leadership of the South African Negroes.

The Communists are launching bitter attacks on the new Liberal party, whose president is the brilliant Member of Parliament, Margaret Ballinger.

U. N. Racial Inquiry Sends New Appeal to South Africa

By Arch Parsons

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 3.—A special U. N. commission which has been investigating South Africa's racial situation for more than a year announced today that it has sent another appeal to the South African Government to co-operate in the investigation. The appeal is considered unlikely to be successful.

Hernan Santa Cruz, of Chile, chairman of the three-member commission, called a press conference to report that a letter was sent to the South African U. N. delegation on Feb. 25 requesting "the closest and most extensive co-operation possible."

The letter pledged the commission to "accept any form of co-operation which might be suggested," including a visit by the commission to South Africa —which the government has never permitted—statements to the commission by representatives of the goverment or written communications from the government of any documents on South African apartheid.

Mr. Santa Cruz said the appeal was sent because "only this co-operation would enable the commission to visit the country and to make direct contact with the problem" and because such co-operation is "eminently necessay" for a solution to the issue in accord with U. N. principles.

South African housewives oppose segregation bill

CAPETOWN, South Africa (ANP) — Opposition of housewives may prevent Daniel F. Malan from carrying out his program on complete segregation of colored and whites here.

The wives have announced that they do not intend to be separated from their native household help. This would mean their learning to cook which, it is reported, few white women here can do.

An urban-area bill is pending here designed to separate the two races. The bill is similar to one being pushed through on a national level.

Most colored house servants live on the roofs of city apartments.

Those present for the meeting were:

Samuel Price, Robert C. Daniels, Robert J. Jackson, Jack C. Bradley, Richard Y. Hardie, Richard D. Ridley, R. W. Hilliard, J. C. McDade;

W. B. Harrell, Thomas D. Armstrong, J. E. Stamps, James M. Clahoun, J. D. Collins, Albert C. Ba'eman:

A. W. McDonald, C. R. Hall, Arthur Gaines, C. B. Davis, S. E. Purnell, John E. Howard, III, Favor D. Willis, Leroy D. Breedlove, Leonard Washington;

Mrs. Ballinger and her friends fought for the Communists' right to sit in Parliament when two were expelled. The reward of the Liberals is the bitter animosity of the Communists.

Malan Seeks New Territories

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — (NNPA) — Dr. Daniel F. Malan, South African Prime Minister, said Wednesday he will ask Parliament this week to support his demand for incorporation of the British High Commission territories in the Union of South Africa.

He proposes to transfer to South Africa the government of Basutoland and the protectorates of Bechaunaland and Swazuland by agreement with the British Government.

Negotiations with the British and South Africa were suspended in 1939 when World War II broke out. Dr. Malan proposes to resume these negotiations.

In all discussions in the past the British attitude has been that no transfer should take place without consultation with the people of the territories. The Africans concerned oppose incorporation in South Africa, which almost surrounds their land.

RACIAL JOB CURB FOUGHT

South African Unions Reject Government Move

Special to The New York Times.

DURBAN, South Africa, May 4—By a vote of 61 to 3, with 4 abstentions, the "unity" conference of South African trade unions rejected today the principle of different work for different races that the Government wants to enshrine in the new Industrial Conciliation Law.

The overwhelming vote against the Government's plan means a deadlock with the possibility of strike action by some of the seventy-two trade unions represented at the "unity" conference, which was called specifically to organize opposition against the draft law.

Miss Johanna Cornelius of the Garment Workers said it empowered the Government to order that work of a defined nature be performed exclusively by one specified race. This, the most "dangerous" part of the law, tended to divide the workers on racial lines, speakers said.

AFRICAN CARNIVAL MARKS NEW YEAR

Whites Shun 'Day' of Negroes and Mixed Bloods Who Observe Rythmic Fete

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 1—New Year's Day is the day of the great carnival in Capetown and Cape Province and of smaller carnivals here and elsewhere in the Union of South Africa.

The native African has little part in the main show, which is reserved to the 1,000,000 Cape colored, a grouping that emerged from a long period of racial miscegenation. However, it is evident that young African Negro bands are beginning to regard it as their day, too.

They dress up, too, turn out with their drums, fifes and musical whistles, and all day long there is rhythm in the streets, the rhythm that few white men have ever mastered, and which somehow is inseparable from something the African feels about life.

Now, in the streets of the business section of this concrete and steel city, bands of young Negroes in multicolored satin costumes, or the nearest they can come to it, are jigging, floating on bare fast-moving feet back and forth across the streets up onto sidewalks and back again. This is the thing that has been formalized into the classic samba of the great Rio de Janerio carnival.

The sharp staccato beat and roll of African drums is what becomes the intoxicating fury of Brazilian samba bands and which underlies that watered-down version of African rhythm, American jazz.

The Cape colored in Johannesburg go out to the stadium usually reserved for whites. Their carnival is a small version of what goes on in Capetown, where the streets are turned over to throngs of Cape colored.

There they march with their bands, their music, their decorations, their wild haunting song to the big common near the sea. There, for one day, the humiliations of this society, where men cannot meet except as master and servant, are forgotten.

It is the only carnival South Africa knows. The stolid Afrikaner Dutch burghers and the troubled commercial-minded British of this country are not usually a laughing people. The rhythm of Africa, which entered so profoundly into American popular music, does not appeal to them. It worries them. It is too much like the voice of this continent itself—alien, incomprehensible.

This is the day when the dark-skinned people dance, but they dance alone. The white man looks on, but he wants no part of it.

This is the day when you can see and feel the gulf that separates the white one-fifth and the dark-skinned four-fifths of this country. It is hard to a foreigner not to respond, at least with a movement of the knees and a tapping of the feet, to the wild, incessant rhythm. The white South African does not move a muscle. It is the others' music and expresses something that the Negroes and dark-skinned colored people feel and he has been brought up to ignore it and shut himself off from it.

Still, this is the most tolerant day of the year. This is the day of that four-fifths of the population who are not Europeans, but who are the common people of this country. No one would think of interfering with them on their day. That "their day" is the day on which everyone's mind is turned toward the future and new beginnings may trouble the more superstitious whites, but it is an established institution now, and there is no interference.

Race issue splits S. African party

PRETORIA, South Africa (ANP) — The United Party of South Africa last week unanimously approved the recent expulsion of four members for siding with racist Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan on the colored vote issue.

The United Party, one of the nation's five "rebel" groups, is opposed to seperation of mixed blood voters from whites on the electoral rolls as proposed by Malan.

The act, originally passed by South African parliament was declared unconstitutional by the country's Supreme Court. The constitution requires a two-thirds majority of a joint sitting of both houses if the measure is to become law now.

Dr. Malan's party is short of the two-thirds majority but is hoping to gain support from the opposition United Party to pass the bill segregating voters.

If Rachel Prevails, African Curls Will Become Apexed!

LONDON, England—Beauty culture as practiced by America's Negro women will become standard operating procedure for the Negro women of South Africa if Mrs. Rachel Mabulelong has her way.

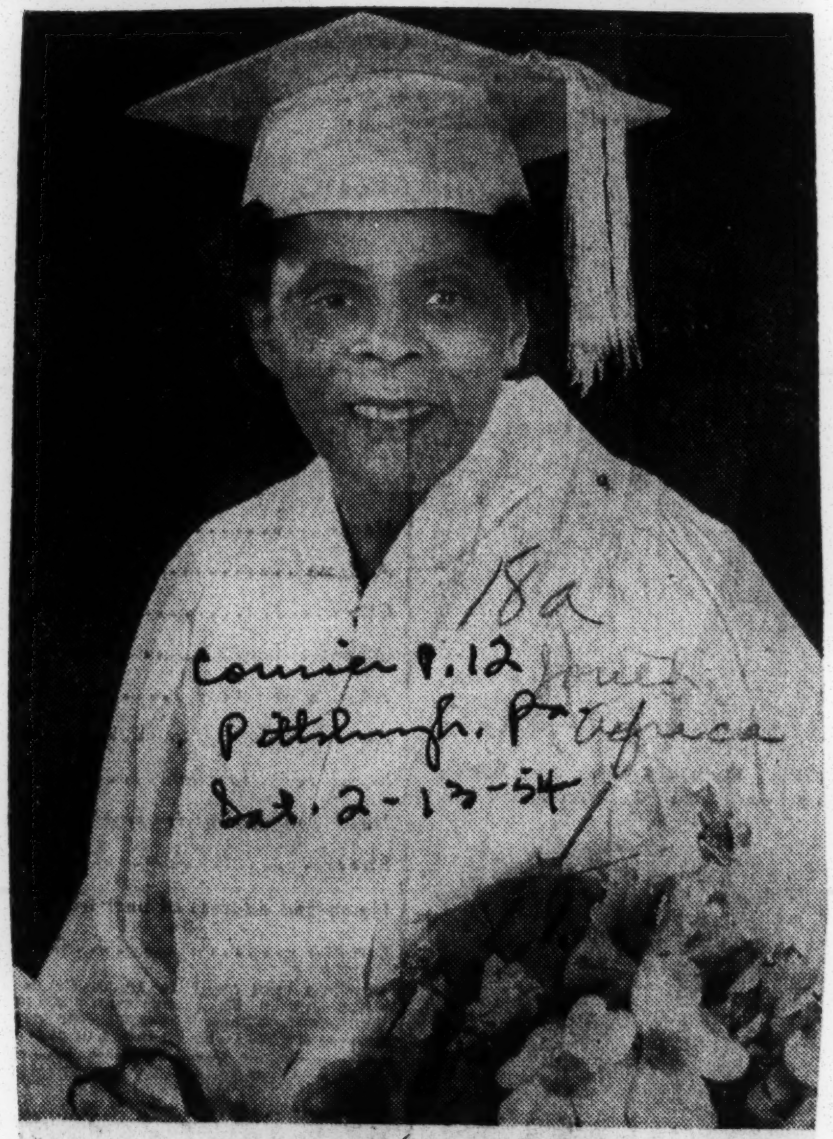
Mrs. Mabulelong, who recently completed a course in beauty culture at the Apex Beauty Culture School in the United States, is spending two weeks here before voyaging to her home in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The Apex graduate has been an Apex representative in the Union of South Africa for the past fifteen years and says that upon her return to Johannesburg that she will open a modern Apex Beauty School and Supply Station.

* * *

WHILE IN the United States, Mrs. Mabuelong resided at the YWCA in New York City.

She undertook a course in beauty culture at the Apex School in New York City, and, after completing her course, came to London via the luxury liner, Liberte.



MRS. RACHEL MABULELONG
. . . for South Africa's Negro women, Apex

Under 2 Flags, South Africa Toys With Idea of Dropping Union Jack

By ALBION ROSS
New York Times News Service
Special to The Constitution

CAPETOWN, Feb. 23—The South African parliament debated all through today's session a motion to do away with official use of the British Union Jack and "God Save the Queen." Prime Minister D. F. Malan, speaking on the resolution, said no nation which pretends to be a nation can have two flags.

South Africa, under a compromise agreed to in 1926, has a state flag which seldom is seen and, which speakers pointed out at today's debate, seldom is used by either the Afrikaner or Boer portions of the population or by the British. The government also uses on certain state occasions the British Union Jack, symbol of the South African Union's membership in the British Commonwealth.

LITTLE AFFECTION

The official flag contains both Union Jack colors and colors of the old Transvaal-Boer republic and the Orange Free State republic. The white population, as emphasized at today's debate show little affection for it and fly by preference either the British Union Jack if the English are speaking or the colors of the Boer republic if Afrikaans are speaking.

An interesting aspect of the debate was that no one thought of mentioning four-fifths of the South African population who are of neither Afrikaner nor British origin, but are native Africans and cape colored. The whole issue is concerned with the sentiments of 1,600,000 Afrikaner people and the British loyalties of the English-speaking white population.

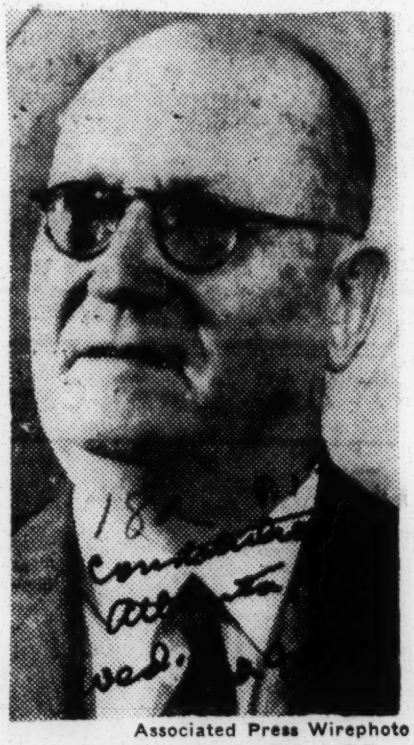
Neither of the two white members of Parliament representing the Negro population in Cape province spoke. It was taken for granted that the issue of what shall be the country's flag and its national anthem was of no interest to a majority of the country's population.

OPPOSES FORCE

Dr. Malan opened his speech with the declaration that "There are only two souls in South Africa, the Afrikaner soul and the anti-Afrikaner soul."

He asserted that as things stood now there was one flag for one section of the people and another flag, referring to the Union Jack, for the other section of the people. However, he ended up by agreeing with the principal speaker for the United party in the debate, Harry Lawrence, that the matter should not be forced.

The debate was adjourned at the end of the day, and whether the resolution would be taken up again at this session seemed somewhat doubtful.



Associated Press Wirephoto

UNDER TWO FLAGS
South Africa's Malan

The young Nationalist member, Jan Basson, who presented the motion, stated:

"The motion is as much against the abuse of Vierkleur (Afrikaner Republican colors) by the Afrikaans section as against the abuse of the Union Jack by the English-speaking section."

NATIONALIST WAIL

This brought a wail and a shout of "Where did you get that?" from an old, strongly Republican member of his own Nationalist party. The House laughed. The incident was significant, however, it is felt, as it was evident the real purpose of the motion was to satisfy the Republican majority in the Nationalist party who want to do away with all reminders that South Africa is under the crown of the British queen and has any connection with the British.

Another Nationalist party member protested bitterly when Lawrence inadvertently used the term British Commonwealth. The Nationalist contended South Africa was a member of the Commonwealth but not of any British Commonwealth.

NEGROES FLOCKING INTO SOUTH AFRICA

Six Years of Aparthied Fail to Halt Many Thousands Seeking Better Life

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 21—After six years of apartheid, the regime of Prime Minister Daniel Malan is having little success in warding off thousands of Negroes seeking to enter South Africa every month.

According to available statistics, South Africa offers the highest wages and the most education, health care and welfare aid available to Negoes south of the Equator. Few figures released by the Ministry of Native Affairs show that there are 255,000 illegal Negro immigrants in the country whose presence is known to the police.

How many whom the police have not caught up with naturally is not reported. Heavy patrols on the frontiers and adjacent roads have been strengthened. Negroes caught entering illegally are subject to a fine, imprisonment at forced labor and, unofficially, rough treatment.

Cover Long Distances

This is known from the experiences of Negros who have been punished for illegal entry and have returned home after expulsion. But still they come. They have not the means to use ordinary forms of transportation, and as illegal travelers they dare not use it.

They walk hundreds and sometimes a thousand miles on foot, dodging the police, falling sick and occasionally dying on the road. But still they come to the mecca of native Africans south of the equator—Dr. Malan's ultra-race-conscious South Africa.

The known illegal immigrants, chiefly those whom the police have caught, are forced to accept work on farms so that they may be kept out of the cities. The Ministry says this policy has been adopted because it has been proved useless to return the Negroes back across the frontier. They just came back again, having learned in the meantime how to avoid police patrols.

Besides the illegal Negro immigrants, 245,000 Negroes are admitted legally. Of these, 195,000 work in the coal and gold mines, in commerce and on the land. They do 67 per cent of the semi-skilled work and 16 per cent of the skilled work in industry; own stores, run businesses and the like, in addition to furnishing actually the entire unskilled working force in the country.

Figures on wages, medical care, education and welfare indicate the extent to which the South African, in relative terms, has been pushing the Negro toward actual participation in white Western civilization while talking apartheid and adopting ineffective apartheid laws.

The figures bear out the charge made through three weeks of Parliamentary debate that the Malan Government, while proclaiming a policy of barring the Negro from the white men's heritage, actually has aided and abetted Negro advancement and improvement of standards.

Figures on Spending

More is being spent per capita on Negro education in this country than in any part of Africa south of the Hahara or Black Africa, the figures show. They indicate that South Africa spends thirteen times as much on her per capita Negro population as is spent on Negroes in the neighboring British protectorates and territories. This includes educational, medical and social services and amounts to $5.72 a person.

Education is provided for 40 per cent of the Negro children in South Africa. The neighboring British areas provide schooling for only a minimal percentage. The number of Negro students in South African schools is 850,000. The Government spends about $29,000,000 annually on Negro schooling, three-quarters of which is provided by White taxes.

The lowest wages in South Africa are those for farm laborers, whose base pay is $7.50 a month with food, lodging, a garden plot or the like. In the British territories, the average farm wage is reported as $3 a month with food and lodging. Mine wages are the second lowest, ranging from $11.20 a month as the minimum.

However, wages in the manufacturing industries and commerce are far above agriculture and mining. This accounts for the constant stream of immigrants, particularly since the Negroes have been advancing in skilled and semi-skilled work.

Defy Malan And Join Organized Industry

CAPETOWN, South Africa — The number of Africans pouring into organized industry here is increasing steadily and, despite the acidic warnings of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, this same African is doing increasingly skilled work, adding to the defeat of apartheid.

The Nationalist Party only last week warned that the rise of African labor is leading to the complete failure of Malan's idea of segregation — seperation of races, the basic factor that has maintained power for the Nationalists.

This increase of African participation in industry and skilled work is called, particularly during this session of Parliament, "economic integration." And whether knowingly or unknowingly, the Nationalists regime and its opponents have cooperated, they have pushed the country's economic development at the price of less apartheid.

It is now becoming evident that the regime of the Nationalists Party is becoming a regime of prosperity.

But to become a regime of prosperity it is causing integration of natives into labor.

MALAN WORRIED

This is what has Dr. Malan and his inner circle of segregationists actually worried. They realized that economic integration is leading to almost full integration of the African into South African life.

Malanists have asserted that the stable use of native labor in the country' industrial life must eventually lead to the official recognition of native labor unions. And, they further claim, this will follow the arrival of natives at a semi-skilled and skilled levels.

Prime Minister Malan, himself, said:

"We cannot understand how those who stand for economic integration, can believe that political equality for the natives can be prevented once they have the powerful weapon of labor union organization.

"The white population, when the real implications become clear, will not accept a policy that threatens its existence and self-determination."

The Nationalists have now ruled for six years, during which time conflict and peace have prevailed, side by side. It is now possible that in the forseeable future South Africa may find a bloodless solution for its problems. But with economic integration on the horizon, segregation is failing.

SOUTH AFRICA WHITES CLOSE RANKS

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 13—The divided white race of South Africa is drawing closer together in common agreement that the white minority must maintain its domination over the Negro majority. The parliamentary session which has opened here bears evidence of the demand of the white electorate that both sides, the wholly Afrikaner, or Boer, Nationalist party of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and the predominantly British United party of Jan Strauss, get together.

There sits now in Parliament a new group of seven important, respected United party deputies from various parts of the country, calling themselves the Independent United party and devoted to the principle of putting white domination first. The Parliamentary leader of the group is Bailey Bekker, the former leader of the United party in the Transvaal, the most important of the four provinces of the Union of South Africa.

The Independents are not malcontents or isolated men. The United party benches are full of men who, it is known, might desert the Strauss leadership and go over to the Independent United party if they become convinced that it is necessary in order to strengthen white domination in this country.

Nationalist Side

On the other side of the Parliament the Nationalists—the strong republicans who are in a hurry to get rid of the connection with the British Crown and who wanted to put the British South Africans in their place—have grown silent on the subject. Dr. Malan, together with his Finance Minister, N. C. Havenga, and his Minister of Interior, Dr. T. E. Donges, have come to be regarded by both sides as men of the middle way. Dr. Malan is now spoken of with respect, sometimes even a certain affection, by British-oriented members of Parliament who in the heat of the pre-election Parliament session a year ago could hardly find words to express their hostility toward him.

Most English-speaking members of the House—and they all sit on United party or Independent United party benches—today are as one with the Afrikaner Nationalists in angry rejection of the much publicized United Nations attitude toward South Africa's race policies. As much abuse of "ignorant foreign liberals" is heard in the ranks of the United party as among the Nationalists. White South Africa appears to be on the way to being fused into unity in common rejection of the black man's claim to equality.

Policy Redefined

A good deal of this consolidation of white opinion and the tendency to accept Dr. Malan's leadership of the white portion of the population is due to a redefinition of the Nationalists' policy of *apartheid*, or racial separation, in the election campaign a year ago. (It has been reiterated and re-emphasized since.) Dr. Malan and his party officially no longer stand for *apartheid* in the sense of eventual territorial separation of the races and the setting up of some sort of cantonal or separate autonomous states system.

Instead, emphasis is frankly and firmly on white supremacy in a mixed society with a system of racial upper and lower caste segregation similar to the traditional system in the American South. The English-speaking group whose forefathers came to South Africa to make their fortunes, or who came as new immigrants themselves to make their fortunes, will not be separated from their cheap black labor.

The breach between the gold seekers of the immensely wealthy Witwatersrand and the stubborn Dutch farmers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State republics, which led to the Boer War and the following fifty years of bitterness between the Boers and the British, has narrowed a great deal during the past year. The angry constitutional crisis of two years ago has died down to a whisper. Dr. Malan is hesitating and compromising and talking very softly of the matter of constitutional rights, the role of the courts and similar matters dear to the British-origin element.

Minor Groups

This consolidation of a majority of the white electorate around the defense of white supremacy has isolated and at the same time strengthened two minority white groups. On one hand, the South African Labor party, the Trades and Crafts Council and affiliated labor unions and the new Liberal party (led by Alan Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country," and Margaret Ballinger) now stand firmly on the policy of a gradual achievement of complete racial equality in the multi-racial society.

Malan's Minister of Labor, B. J. Schoeman, has ignored the Labor party and the Trades and Crafts Council in preparing the new law to control the labor movement and provide for a system of racial economic castes laid down by the law. He consulted all employers' organizations and the very British Transvaal Chamber of Mines, the most powerful financial grouping in the country. He consulted also the Nationalist-controlled white unions which stand for the principle of the industrial color bar.

The white majority of political leaders, financial leaders, farmers and Chamber of Commerce leaders likewise ignore the Labor party, the Trades and Crafts Council, the unions and the Liberal party now. The definition of a Communist in this country tends to be more or less synonymous with an opponent of the principle of white domination.

Increasingly isolated at the other extreme from the white Liberals and the Liberal-Labor group is the pure *apartheid* group within the Nationalist party and within the Afrikaner nation. Although in a party sense they all are still loyal Nationalists, they too, have clarified and strengthened their position in statements by professors of the Afrikaner University of Stellenbosch and in conferences of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs.

This group now stands consciously on the principle that true separation of the races into separate cantons or autonomous territories is the only moral solution and the only one that will make it possible for the white race to survive here. They have found powerful allies in a group of the clergy of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Trends Among Natives

Native African leadership of various sorts is turning increasingly away from public protest or hope of compromise. An underground movement has appeared, with cell organization. The Communist paper Advance is read avidly in big Negro locations near industrial centers. The visit of a South African Negro delegation led by Martin Sisulu, secretary general of the African National Congress, to the Communist world last year had a profound effect. The group was received royally and returned to segregation and humiliation deeply grateful to the Communists and filled with admiration for what they had seen.

Educated youth among the Negroes talks communism, reads Communist propaganda, repeats slogans about "American warmongering," "capitalist exploitation" and "Western imperialism." The Government knows this from police reports, and white political and business leaders outside the Government believe, in general, that they have only one answer—close ranks and if necessary strike and strike hard.

Two Big Parties Get Together on Issue of White Supremacy

Yardley in The Baltimore Sun

"Darkest (South) Africa."

EXTREMISTS VYING FOR CAPE NEGROES

South African Communists and Nationalists Seek Rule Over Urbanized Natives

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 14—African nationalism and communism are waging a fight here for the leadership of the South African Negroes, who constitute the largest industrialized and urbanized body of native Africans in the continent.

The struggle is regarded as possibly decisive for the direction that the native peoples of southern Africa may evehtually take.

One group looks toward the Gold Coast regarding it as African Negro Nationalist primarily. The other is urging the urbanized Negro wage earners of South Africa's cities and industrial and mining settlements to seek liberation from white supremacy and racial segregation through alliance with the Communist world. This calls for common action with white and Indian Communists within South Africa.

The Communist organ Advance, widely read in Negro areas, and the extreme left-wing doctrinaire organ Liberation refer to 'hooligan' activities of young ruffians, meaning the Negro Nationalists.

Congress Control at Issue

Advance says that peaceful meetings of "democrats" have been attacked or disturbed by these "hooligans." The struggle centers on the effort to gain solid control of the African National Congress, principal Negro political organization. Liberation, writing from the extreme leftist viewpoint, states:

"There is room within the Congress for men and women from every walk of life and of every shade of democratic opinion. That is its strength. But there is no room for spies and deserters and there is no room for deliberate disrupters and political gangsters.

This is the Marxist version of the sometimes violent struggle that the "Africa for the Africans" partisans are waging against the familiar infiltration of Communists into controlling positions. Walter Sisulu, general secretary of the African National Congress, just returned from a tour of the Communist world with a South African Negro delegation.

Reds Seek a Merger

The present liaison organization of Communists largely under the control of former members of the now dissolved Communist party is the South African Congress of Democrats. Its announced purpose is to combine into a common "anti-Fascist front" the African National Congress, the Indian National Congress and the Cape Colored (mulatto) organization recently founded by the Communists and called South African Colored Peoples Organization.

These are the organizations that are to participate in the "people's congress" of all races called for in a resolution put through the last assembly of the African National Congress at Queenstown by the Communist group.

The Negro Nationalist "Africa for the Africans" movement, which is fighting this "anti-Fascist front," is accordingly attacked by the leftists as "African Fascists." The "Africa for the Africans" movement is in constant trouble with the police although they are charged by the Communists with being Government agents. They have not published an organ to compete with the publications of the Communists. Hounded by the police on the one side and the Communists on the other, they lead a troubled existence. In the past they have demonstrated in common with the Communist wing, carrying their Africa flag, but they have apparently discovered that the Communists' "anti-Fascist front" is not concerned with "Africa for the Africans."

Interpreting The News—

Union Of South Africa Plans To Quit British Commonwealth

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.
Associated Press News Analyst

The Union of South Africa under Afrikaner Prime Minister Daniel Malan, the only country in the world where racial discrimination is an official policy, is now preparing to do away with official use of the British Union Jack and the anthem of the Commonwealth, "God Save the Queen."

For nearly six years now, since Malan succeeded Jan Christian Smuts, his party has been paving the way for eventual separation British Commonwealth while at the same time conducting a vigorous campaign of suppression against the overwhelmingly non-white population.

In the latter campaign, designed to completely segregate the non-whites and remove them both from governmental and commercial life, Malan has had the support of a considerable portion of the English-speaking population, in the name of white supremacy.

Many Britishers have realized that Malan uses the Negro and Indian populations as he does not only because of racial prejudice, but also after somewhat the same fashion that the Jews have been used by one government after as scapegoats and focal points of unrest. But the British as a whole are just standing by.

Independence Aim

The avowed aim of the Malanites is to pull South Africa out of the British Commonwealth and establish an independent republic.

Economic ties with Britain are still strong, with the commercial development of the country overwhelmingly in British hands. British-controlled diamond and gold mines are the chief resources.

It is inconceivable that the Nationalists, once they get the situation in hand, will permit the continuation of this situation. Briish commercial interests in South Africa face eventual nationalization just as surely as they did in Iran, unless the British can put aside their beguilement by the idea of white supremacy to establish leadership of the country's majority and thereby obtain a return to democracy.

Nobody can evade forever the fact that 80 per cent of the South African people are native Africans, Indian immigrants or half-castes. Without much conscious British help, these people did make considerable progress under British control. Under Afrikaner control they have been turned into political, social and economic outcasts.

The Union Jack and the British national anthem are only symbols. But if somebody doesn't move to preserve some of the symbols of the free world in South Africa, a situation is going to be created against which the black and white problems with which the United States has struggled for so many years will pale into insignificance. It is the job of the British, else they stand to finally lose the Boer War.

MALAN WILL EASE IMPORT CONTROLS

South Africa, Her Prosperity Flourishing, May End Bans in Bid for More U. S. Trade

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 3—Eric Louw, Minister of Economic Affairs, has announced that he hopes to steadily ease import controls because of the increasingly flourishing condition of the country. He said it should be possible later to remove all import controls.

Nicholaas Havenga, Finance Minister, and his political opponent, Harry Oppenheimer, deputy chairman of the biggest mining and industrial trust in the country, Anglo-American, had agreed previously in statements to Parliament that about the end of this decade South Africa should have a currency as hard as the dollar.

Mr. Louw's announcement holds out the promise of a large increase in United States trade with South Africa. The Government of Dr. Daniel F. Malan announced last autumn the lifting of restrictions on dollar area trade, but continued the strict import control system which minimized the commercial effect of the change.

The Minister of Agriculture has presented figures that show substantial agricultural surpluses.

The Minister of Transport announced in Parliament today that railroad tonnage last year was one and one-half times the tonnage in 1945-46. He said it was double the tonnage in the last prewar year. His budget estimate indicated a surplus for railways for the first time.

Both the Minister of Economics and the Minister of Agriculture emphasized that an excellent corn harvest provided a quantity for export that will help considerably to ease the country through its present foreign exchange difficulties.

These exchange difficulties are expected to disappear entirely with new gold mines and uranium production roughly double the present income from gold, and as the present capital investment program eases. South Africa now produces about one half the world's gold.

Wool sales, the second most important source of foreign exchange, reached an all time high last year. Wine and fruit exports reached new highs. Tobacco production is higher than it has ever been.

A review of agricultural and livestock production as a whole showed increases over the previous level.

The review pointed out to Parliament that the percentage increase in production and employment in South Africa in comparison with the Nineteen Thirties was less than in the United States and other industrial countries. This, it was explained, was due to the fact that South Africa in the late Nineteen Thirties had no unemployment and has had almost full employment ever since.

The figures presented indicated that over the last two decades South Africa had been the most consistently prosperous country in the world, held back primarily only by the fact there never have been enough people to fill all available jobs.

Summing up, the Government has been able to demonstrate with statistics that the country was more than self sufficient in food and various other necessities and stand before a steadily improving foreign exchange situation. Industry and mining are running full capacity, limited only by a labor shortage, which means full employment.

The country has a constant budget surplus, which has been used on a loan account for investment in public utilities, although taxes are lower than in most countries and rests on a cushion of savings built up through an almost unbroken period of two decades of prosperity.

MALAN WILL MOVE HUGE NEGRO AREA

Law to Enforce Segregation and End Slums in Vast Johannesburg Trade Zone

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 1—Hendrik Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs in the Malan Government, introduced a bill today that would empower his ministry to settle elsewhere the largest body of city dwelling industrialized Negroes in Africa.

The legislation, already approved by a majority caucus, will therefore become a law. It provides for the "removal of natives from any area in the magisterial district of Johannesburg or any adjoining magisterial district and their settlement elsewhere.

The legal reference to magisterial districts means Witwatersrand, the wealthiest industrial, financial and commercial center in Africa and the world's principal source of gold.

A large proportion of the Negro population live in Johannesburg and Witwatersrand Negro slums and in so-called "slums in the sky," boxlike constructions on the roofs of buildings in white sections of the city.

Others Also Face Ouster

The power to remove and resettle Negroes of the Witwatersrand is being asked at the same time a process is being completed empowering the Ministry of Native Affairs to drive Negro squatters and tenants of various sorts off white-owned farms without the obligation to provide other homes for them.

The principal purpose of the new law is to encourage apartheid, or separation of races, on the industrial Witwatersrand, with its constantly swelling Negro labor force. However, it also is intended, the Minister of Native Affairs has stated, to enable his ministry to break up the great Negro slums and to provide air, light and an opportunity for decent living for the Negro masses.

The slum problem had reached a hopeless dead end. The wealthy municipality of Johannesburg has been building a very limited number of houses annually to rent to Negroes in locations. At the same time Johannesburg scheduled millions of dollars to be spent on a new civic center in white districts and expended great sums every year in improving the splendid white suburbs that stretch for miles.

Slum clearance plans have been drawn up, but recently the municipality even refused a request of the Ministry of Nativ Affairs to provide water standpipes and cesspools on municipal land for natives living in shack towns with no source of clean water and no sanitation whatever.

Needed Labor Lacking

Millions of pounds provided by the government to build accommodations tfor Negroes have been turned back apparently because the labor needed in white sections of the city was not available to work on housing for Negroes.

An official report on conditions in the old Johannesburg Negro slum showed 25 per cent of the Negro families had only one room and shared that one room with another Negro family. An additional 50 per cent of Negro families lived in one room.

The report stated that sleeping conditions in the case of 56 per cent of all families were "conducive to immorality."

It is from this environment that an estimated total of 20,000 "tsotsis" or young Negro criminals come who terrorize Johannesburg and Negro districts in particular.

The Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan has presented a plan for an extensive Negro city with an eventual population of hundreds of thousands, with large, airy lots, broad streets, sanitation facilities and other amenities. It has also presented a program for creating model Negro settlements throughout the Witwatersrand area.

The Minister of Native Affairs will introduce in Parliament a law to provide for local Negro administration within these Negro locations as a "school for democracy."

Basutoland, a supposedly independent enclave in South Africa under the jurisdiction of the British Colonial Office, is protesting against color discrimination in white hotels in that territory, especially with regard to the refusal of sale of liquor to natives, but also with regard to bed and board. Another headache for the British who are reluctant to antagonize the whites, but also the blacks.

EDUCATION SHIFT FOUGHT IN AFRICA

Group Calls for Opposition to Act Putting Bantu Schooling Under Central Ministry

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 2—The African National Congress has called on the Negroes and others in this country to oppose application of the Bantu Education Act.

Passed at the last session of Parliament to go into effect this year, the act places all ordinary schooling of native Africans, or Bantu, under the Native Affairs Ministry. Previously it had been under various provincial educational authorities.

Under the act the large number of Christian mission schools also come under direction of the Native Affairs Ministry, which is headed by Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, one of the most determined disciples of the rule of racial separation. The mission schools have been under attack from Nationalist party leaders on the ground of indifference to the idea of separating the races.

With the exception of the Afrikaner Dutch Reformed Church, the clergy refuses to recognize the principle of separation in church. Roman Catholics reject the color bar entirely. The Anglican Church insists on letting whites and Negroes worship together in public.

Missionary educators make no secret of their conviction that the real purpose of the education act is to form the minds of nonwhite African children so that they regard themselves as an inferior caste, and to turn them toward what is called the "Bantu way of life" rather than participation in modern civilization.

Teaching of Inequality

The Minister of Native Affairs, in introducing the bill, indicated that non-white children should be taught from childhood that they should not seek equality with persons of European origin. He added that persons who believed in equality were not fit to teach natives. It is said by opponents that rigid application of this idea would exclude all teaching by the missions, unless they abandoned Christian doctrine.

The central principle advanced by the majority party in debate was that the African Negro should learn to think of himself primarily as a member of the Bantu or African community. The answer of the missionary elements is that this is the doctrine taught by the Negro leader Jomo Kenyatta, who sees the salvation of his country, Kenya, in driving out the whites and establishing an African way of life based on the old African community and ancient African beliefs.

The missionaries say the South African Government finds itself preparing to encourage African nationalism and that the result can only be an effort to drive the whites and Western civilization out of South Africa.

One of the principal speakers for the majority party had said that under the new law the education of those affected primarily must be concerned with health, use of the soil and the care of cattle. Another had insisted that such education should be given in native languages.

Almost no technical material or advanced texts are available in the native languages, of which there are a great many.

Which of these principles will be introduced into such education and how soon will be up to the Minister of Native Affairs to decide. The enabling act gives him wide powers.

Toward Local Control

The Minister has said that as time goes on the schools concerned should be brought increasingly under local Bantu authorities. However, the curriculum will be laid down by the Ministry of Native Affairs.

It has been made plain that the principle is to separate such education as far as possible from that given to white children. In the missionary groups it is believed that the eventual intention is to make the Africans concerned financially responsible for the elementary education of their children, removing that burden from the whites. South Africa at present spends more per capita on the education of its native nonwhites than any other African territory.

The Ministry of Native Affairs will decide which children shall be permitted to receive higher education. It is noted that this is a powerful weapon that could enable the ministry to silence possible African leaders by a threat to deprive their children of opportunities.

Dr. Verwoerd has warned that "native education must not create people who expect from life in South Africa what it cannot give them."

Missionary leaders are particularly disturbed by statements such as that of one Nationalist party speaker who asserted that native education in its present form was "nothing but a weapon in the hands of liberals."

The Government has warned that opposition to application of the law will not be tolerated.

SOUTH AFRICA LAW AIDS COMMUNISTS

Conservative Elders Barred From Seeking to Win Back Negro Youth From Reds

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 5—The smuggling of arms into South Africa and the regular traffic of educated South African Negroes to and from Communist centers in the northern part of the hemisphere were reported today.

A source opposed to the present Government's race policies and professionally in constant touch with the Negro political and social movements of this country said the Government was aware of what was happening. Because of the wide open African frontiers and the ease with which the native African moves about on this continent without attracting attention, the outnumbered whites have been unable to check the traffic.

There are now two Negro political and economic movements.

Since about a year ago the small Communist movement has increased its activity sharply and there is now an organized underground under Communist leadership.

The dividing line between this and the other movement is that the largely paralyzed public organizations stand ostensibly for the principle that eventually some agreement can be reached with white South Africa.

Planning for Sedition

The underground leadership has taken the stand, it is stated, that it is already too late and that the organization must be built up and prepared for sedition and an eventual campaign of violence to overthrow the existing political institutions in South Africa.

Reports indicate that the politically inclined Negro youth, who is still a definite minority, is turning away completely from the old leadership. There is nothing, apparently, that the more conservative older Negro leadership can do. The laws are so stringent that any attempt to agitate or win back their dwindling following would only land them in jail.

The underground movement, working illegally as a conspiracy against the state, is not hindered by restrictions. The present period, according to reports, is being devoted to organization and person-to-person propaganda. The peace that now prevails on the racial front, it is asserted, is due to the fact that activist elements are engaged in what may be a long period of organization and preparation.

Last Public Platform

One of the last public platforms available to the South African Negro is the suburban Advisory Councils whose annual congress now is meeting in Johannesburg in the Negro suburb of Orlando. The boards are made up of Negroes who consult with authorities on the problems of Negro locations or suburbs. The president, the Rev. Mr. Mooki, warned the Government at the congress today:

"The 3,000,000 natives who live in towns and whom we here represent have come to stay and are not migratory laborers who can be thrown out at will by their white employers when they are too old to work or when they cease to behave themselves as was told us recently by the Secretary for Native Affairs."

English On Way Out In South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa — As far as language is concerned English-speaking whites in most of South Africa seem to be on the way to becoming a minority, thus enabling the Union to present a stronger argument for breaking relations with Great Britain.

School figures show that English-speaking native children far out number the English-speaking white children in the public schools.

In Cape Province the Cape colored, mixed blood, children alone well outnumber the white school children. The native language of the Cape Colored is Afrikaans.

Statistics have shown a steady decline in the percentage of English-speaking white children over the years until today there are twice as many Afrikaaner speaking white children as English speaking.

The significance of this turn-about of language is not only historical but also provides South Africa with one of its strongest arguments in its fight to become an independent republic, free from British connections.

The Boer War was the result of a clash between the wholly Afrikaner, or Boer, population of the Transvaal Republic and its government of Pretoria, and the English speaking foreigners massed around the Johannesburg - Wit watersrand district, some 30 miles from here.

The Johannesburg and the Central witwatersrand remained, after the British victory and the setting up of the Union of South Africa, as an island of British influence and of English speech in the heart of the high and middle veld country that makes up most of the Union.

Native Miners Backed By Whites In Rhodesia For Equal Pay Scale

By GEORGE FRANCIS McCRAY

The brazen campaign of the Negro-hating nationalists of the Union of South Africa to extend their system of Jim Crow and discrimination to the whole of Africa has suffered another staggering blow.

The Roan - Antelope branch of the European mine workers union in North Rhodesia, yielding to terrific pressure exerted by the Negro miners and the American-owned Rhodesian Selection Trust Company Limited, voted to drop their opposition to the promotion of Negroes to skilled jobs.

The break in the 15 year old barrier to the advancement of African Negro labor is expected to lead to complete collapse of the policy of job discrimination in Central Africa.

White miners feel they can still hold on to their artificially high wages for a long period by insisting upon equal pay for equal work.

They asume that no substantial Negro miners in Northern Rhodesia would gain enough skill to endanger the present wage position of the five thousand whites, particularly from the Union of South Africa.

Negro miners received an average wage of $16 per month; the whites receive $350 plus housing and other amenities.

Sir Philip Oppenheimer, president of the gigantic Anglo-American Trust Company which with the Selection Trust controls copper and other metal mining in North Rhodesia announced his group of companies is also ready to reconsider the color bar.

At company offices in Johannesburg, South Africa, he said that any changes made with references to promoting Negro labor in Northern Rhodesia must secure the consent and cooperation of the white miners' union, since the company would depend upon white laborers to train Negroes for more skilled work. Union negotiations on the point are expected to reopen soon.

Alfred Chambeshi, president of the African Mine Workers Union, declared during recent sessions of the African National Congress that his union would also demand equal pay for equal work. Thus Africans would expect to receive the same high wages now being paid European but observers feel this is probably a bargaining position taken by the astute African Mine Union leaders.

The pro-Negro trend in the Rhodesian labor situation has alarmed the South African nationalists —coming so soon after their friends, the Negro-hating Confederates were crushingly defeated in the parliamentary election of the Central Africa Federation on December 15th. Even the white miners refused to endorse candiminister of the Central African Federation that "the whites must treat the African Negro as a partter is leading the drive to rally white miners against Negro Rhodesian miners even though South Africa has absolutely no jurisdiction over affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

Malan's henchmen in the white miners' union in South Africa are trying to rally white miners to fight the advancement of Negro miners in Rhodesia.

They say job discrimination and Negro segregation are vital to the survival of whites in Africa.

Die Transzaler, official organ of the South African Prime Minisdates who favored Negro segregation and job discrimination.

They seemed to have been much more impressed by the warning of Sir Godfrey Huggins, prime

AN OPEN MINE in Africa, one of several types where most native labor is limited to unskilled jobs.

The renewed attack on the anti Negro color bar in Northern Rhodesia is led by the African Mine Workers Union, the most powerful Negro union in Africa.

The union not only has won a check-off for over 40,000 African miners but in the last two years has conducted strikes which have increased wages for Africans over fifty percent.

Northern Rhodesia, with a total area of 282,640 square miles and a population of 1,634,000 Africans and only 30,000 whites is a key unit in the Central African Federation.

Other units are Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The total population of the Federation is 6,000,000 Africans and 299,000 whites.

Africans busily fought the formation of the Federation on the grounds that it would extend to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia the discrimination and land grabbing policy found in Southern Rhodesia and in the union of South Africa.

African political dissatisfaction on the issue has become dangerously aggressive.

Unless African discontent is satisfied, it is argued by experts, it will discourage the heavy capital investment needed to develop the Federations' resources.

Already the Union of South Africa and Kenya, because of actual or threatened political disorders, are discovering that foreign capital is seeking safety elsewhere.

A recent decline of 2 percent in copper prices has made mine operators extremely cost conscious.

If efforts to end Jim Crow job policies in Northern Rhodesia come to full success, the Union of South Africa would be politically isolated, for the Belgian Congo and Portugesse Angola and Mozambique have turned their backs on the color bar in industry.

GOVERNOR WARNS SUDAN'S CONGRESS

Briton, at Opening Session, Advises Members Against 'External Influences'

Times
Newyork, N.Y.
Sat. 1-2-54

KHARTUM, the Sudan, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—The Congress of the Sudan met here today for the first time and prepared to set up the nation's first representative government.

In an address to a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, the British Governor General, Sir Robert Howe, turned over the future of the 9,000,000 Sudanese people to the legislators with a warning against any "external influence."

Listening to Sir Robert were ninety-seven House members and thirty Senators, who were seated in the Sudan's first general elections last month, and twenty Senators named by the Governor General.

Within three years, the new nation will decide whether to set up an independent republic or a government closely linked to its northern neighbor, Egypt.

On Monday, the House is expected to elect the nation's first Prime Minister, who will name a Cabinet. The period of self-government probably will begin on Jan. 10.

The inauguration ceremony was a colorful scene set against the gleaming white buildings of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Sudan's defense force provided the guard of honor for the Governor General. Also on duty were the palace guards in red fezzes and white uniforms.

Sir Robert told the joint session:

"Self-determination will be valueless unless conducted in an atmosphere of freedom and neutrality, where no external influence can be exerted upon the Sudanese when they make their choice for the future."

In the elections, the pro-Egyptian National Unionist party won a majority of the House seats. During the weeks of balloting, Egyptian spokesmen accused British officials of trying to interfere, and from Egypt there was strong propaganda to try to win the Sudanese to the pro-Egyptian side.

The Governor General asked the new legislators to allow "nothing whatever" to mar their free choice and added:

"History and the Sudan will hold you to account for the manner in which you discharge this duty."

He said that in the next three years—under last year's Anglo-Egyptian agreement — arrangements for self-determination would begin, after the Congress passed a resolution. Three months after this resolution is passed, all Egyptian and British military forces will evacuate the Sudan. Then the Congress will order new elections for an Assembly to draw up the new Constitution and this assembly will decide, either for full independence or a tie with Egypt. It also will draw up a new electoral law for a permanent House and Senate.

The House of Representatives elected Ibrahim el Mufti, a member of the National Unionist party executive committee, as Speaker. The Senate elected Ahmed Mohammed Yasin, strong National Unionist party supporter, as its Speaker. Both elections are subject to the Governor General's approval,

1,000 Kikuyu Tribesmen Seized

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, Jan. 1 (Reuters) —Police said today they had rounded up 1,000 Kikuyu tribesmen in this East African province since Dec. 24, when they began hunting Mau Mau terrorist suspects from neighboring Kenya. A dispatch from Nairobi, Kenya capital, reported that armed gangs killed an African storekeeper and seriously injured another there last night.

Well, Why Not?

AT A conference of the advisory committee of the United African Nationalist Movement in New York recently attended by representatives from the various independent African nations and observers from Arab League countries, Far Eastern countries and Caribbean organizations, it was urged that economic expansion of independent African nations should be encouraged and fostered by the United States.

The conferees suggested that Lend-Lease sales and gifts to these four African countries include the supply of small fleets from mothballed U. S. freighters now tied up near American ports to the extent of 100 for Egypt, 100 for Ethiopia, fifty for Liberia and twenty-five for Libya, with training crews made up of men of African descent from the USA who received adequate training during the recent war period, and afterward.

This seems to us to be an extremely constructive proposal which we hope will be favorably acted upon by our Government.

It is certainly in the interest of this country (as it has always been) to strengthen friendly nations; and in view of the parlous world situation, the United States needs strong friends in that part of the world.

Moreover, we are not presently using these ships, and will probably not be using them for some years.

Marcus Garvey Day Celebrated By New Yorkers

New York, N. Y.—Before a crowd of several hundred people the United African Nationalist Movement celebrated the sixth "Marcus Garvey Day", Sunday by crowning Miss Marie Lee of the Bronx, "Miss Africa 1954." There were many speakers who eulogized the late Mr. Garvey. The meeting was opened by Bishop Ford of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, assisted by a Priest and a Deacon. At 7 p.m. the open air celebration was on and there was continuous speech making for the next five hours, with the exception of stopping at 9:30 p.m., for the crowning of "Miss Africa", which only took a few minutes, however the meeting continued for at least one hour until we had to send Miss Lee home. Miss Africa was driven back and forth to the crowning by cars furnished by the Cirlin Motors Corp., Lincoln-Mercury Dealers of Brooklyn, all 1954's.

Miss Lee was crowned "Miss Africa" by Ralph Cooper, the Star, who had the beautiful young lady on his program "Spot Light on Harlem" WABC-TV, Channel 7 at 10 p.m., the evening before. Miss Lee was presented a beautiful loving cup by Ben Alexander on behalf of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. The cup was 32 inches tall. The speakers were Rev. Syd St. James; Edgar Martin; Arden Bryan, Francis O. Minor; James H. Thornhill; Mme. Bessie Phillips; Mr. H. McClain, Asst. Director General of Internal Revenue, the Republic of Liberia, West Africa; Arthur Reid; Mme. Nellie Hodge of Liberia, West Africa; James R. Lawson, President of the United African Nationalist Movement. The Chairman of the Marcus Garvey Day Celebration was Mr. A. J. Johnson, founder of the Harlem Transit Committee and First Black Conductor in the New York City Subway System.

Mr. Lawson, President of U. A. N. M. asked for three things: (1) Continuation of the Boycott of Coca Cola (2) Equal aid to African and European Nations and (3) Call for the driving of the petty racketeers out of the African Nationalist set up.

On Saturday, July 31st the U. A. N. M. held a closed Emergency Conference where several Governments had observers (Asian-Arab-African Bloc). It was decided that a statement would be issued on August 14th when the sub-committee of the League said. Those Governments having observers at the conference —India, Iraq, Phillipines, Syria, Liberia and Egypt.

Sources close to the Conference said that it was decided to re-apply for admittance as a Non-Governmental international Organization with non-voting rights in the Economic and Social Council for there are hundreds of such organizations but none are African or representing African interest.

8 Clevelanders going to Africa to live

CLEVELAND — Eight persons among a group of 12 delegates to the Universal Negro Improvement Association convention, to be held in Monrovia, Liberia in August, will not return to the U. S., it was announced here last week at a farewell banquet.

The 8, with delegates from other parts of the U. S., will make their home in Africa. In the group from here which will remain in the African republic, are two married couples, and a single man and a woman.

The UNIA is the remainder of what was once the largest Negro organization in the U. S., with branches throughout the world.

It was founded by the late Marcus Garvey after World War I, and had as its objective the resettlement in Africa of Negroes from this and other predominantly white countries.

Garvey founded the Black Star Line, shipping company which owned two boats which sailed between this country and Liberia. This venture lost investors a good deal of money and eventually sent Garvey to prison. He spent the last years of his life in Africa and England, from which his wife still directs the resettlement movement.

The delegates will sail from New York Aug. 6.

VISIT OF-PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TO THE UNITED STATES

HENRY FORD II (right) president, Ford Motor company, presents a Kentucky "Statesman" rifle, made in 1810, to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia (center). An interested onlooker as Ford and President Tubman examine the 144-year-old gun, part of the Ford historical collection is Homer Ferguson, former U. S. Senator from Michigan, who was defeated in the Con gressional elections last week by Democrat Pat rick V. McNamara. The Liberian president, on tour of the United States, visited Ford's River Rouge and Greenfield Village, Detroit, and was honored at a luncheon at Fair Lane, home of the late Henry Ford.

WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN, president of Liberia, poses beneath the flag of his country. The flag, showing a striking similarity to the American flag, is the symbol of the sovereign state of Liberia whose government is styled after that of the United States. Though more centralized than the U.S. government, the Liberian government has a separation of power among the executive, legislative and judiciary branches.

A President Visits Alabama

Alabama was host to a distinguished visitor the past week-end. He holds the distinction of being president of the only republic in Africa and one of the five independent countries on that continent. He was William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia.

President Tubman did not visit Birmingham, however. He tarried only briefly in Montgomery, and that partly because of trouble on the railroad line. His objective in Alabama was Tuskegee, where he inspected the work of Tuskegee Institute in connection with his own country's agricultural improvement program. On a quick tour of this country, he had only a few days in the South.

This part of the country has a peculiar interest in Liberia. Liberia was founded in considerable part by slaves or former slaves from the South. It was nursed into being by friendly Americans who favored the idea of repatriating Negroes to Africa. However, the United States did not recognize Liberian independence until 1862, long after some other world powers had taken that action.

Today, less than 10 per cent of the country's 2,000,000 population trace their ancestry to former residents of the United States. The rest are natives, members of some 25 tribes. The government is patterned after that of the United States, English is the official language, the dollar is the official coin, many place names are drawn from the United States, but much of the country, which is smaller than Alabama in size, is still backward.

President Tubman is progressive and forward-looking. His country has rich mineral deposits. It has been given more than a million dollars under the Point 4 program for good roads, demonstration farms, malarial control centers, school improvement and teacher training, and a survey of natural resources.

For most of its more than 100 years of history, however, Liberia has maintained its independence and democratic life with little more than friendly interest from the United States. There have been a few presidents who indicated ambitions for setting up a kingdom, but the people of Liberia always were able to get rid of them peaceably. The country has been a democratic oasis in a continent of colonies and kingdoms. It deserves continued sympathetic interest by people of the United States.

Talmadge 'Out' As Top Liberian Visits Atlanta

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia did something that the President of the United States wouldn't do here Friday! He completely ignored the visit

NEW ORLEANS—Could Liberian President William V. S. Tubman's decision to cut short his American tour because of "illness," be because of the snub he received from Georgia's Governor and state officials? It was revealed here Saturday that Mr. Tubman cancelled engagements in New Orleans and Oklahoma City. He and his party left New Orleans for Washington Sunday night following dinner.

to Georgia of President William Vacanarat Tubman, president of the African Republic of Liberia.

Whether or not the late 'Gene Talmadge's son was ducking President Tubman or snubbing the distinguished descendant of Georgia slaves could not be determined because "Hummon" was not available for comment and all efforts of Courier representatives to contact him failed.

One thing is certain! The "sovereign state" of Georgia succeeded in handing Mr. Tubman a resounding and undiplomatic slap in the face.

* * *

NOBODY FROM the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, nor the state patrol, nor any other member of the state's "official" family participated in the activities attended to the Liberian president's visit to Atlanta.

In fact, the only white man of importance locally to be seen when Mr. Tubman arrived in his private railroad car was Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

Perhaps Mr. Tubman was subconsciously thinking about his "welcome" when he spoke at Spelman College and asserted, "I am profoundly touched that it was from Georgia that the guiding hand of providence moved my forebears to emigrate to Liberia and cast their lot with the people in that part of Africa."

* * *

THEN TOO, Mr. Tubman might have had a premonition of the insult to come for when he alighted from his railroad coach and turned down a proposed news conference.

While in Atlanta, Mr. Tubman stayed at the home of Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University.

He was taken on a "tour" of Atlanta's Negro sections, including the Auburn Avenue and West Hunter Street business districts. He visited housing projects and various private and public schools.

THE LIBERIAN president also received honorary degrees from Atlanta University and Morehouse College. During his speech in Sisters Chapel he said, ". . . the leaders of the free world are rapidly regaining their spiritual balance and concentrating their best efforts on the conversion of atomic energy into peace. I indulge the prophetic hope that along with this change of heart will come a greater emphasis in our time, but which have been relegated to the back pews by our national and international convocations."

Tubman also asserted that it was a Georgia emigrant to Liberia, Samuel Benedict, president of the Constitutional Convention who wrote his country's declaration of independence and became the first chief justice of the country.

Tubman received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Dr. Clement and the degree of Dr. of Humane Letters from Morehouse President Benjamin E. Mays.

Despite his earlier refusal, Mr. Tubman did consent to appear at a news conference at which he said, that the U. S. Supreme Court ruling on school segregation was a "domestic issue" that he should not discuss.

PIE DUFOUR'S A La Mode

The Identity Of Liberia

Since the President of Liberia, William V. S. Tubman, is the guest of the city of New Orleans today, it might be well to ask and answer a few questions.

What is Liberia? And where is it? And how did it come into existence?

Liberia is the only Negro republic in Africa. It has an area of 43,000 square miles and a population of about 1,350,000, according to 1950 estimates.

It fronts, for about 350 miles, on the Atlantic Ocean, on the great western bulge of Africa, immediately north of the equator.

And Liberia, which means "place of freedom," was founded by the American Colonization Society which was organized in Washington in 1817 to promote "an asylum beyond the limits of the United States for such persons of color as had been or might be emancipated."

Dufour

Virginia had already taken the lead in this with a petition to the Federal government in which the above language was used and the American Colonization Society set out to provide such an asylum.

The slave states generally endorsed this idea and by 1826, according to Charles S. Snydor in "The Development of Southern Sectionalism" (Vol. 5 of "A History of the South") "44 of the 57 auxiliary local societies in the United States were in the slave states."

Continuing, Snydor says: "During the first 10 years or so of its life, the American Colonization Society was careful to disclaim any desire to interfere with slavery, and it set as its main purpose the return to Africa of such free Negroes as were willing to emigrate."

It was in 1822 that Liberia came into existence and for 25 years it was closely linked to the United States through the American Colonization Society. It wasn't until 1847 that it was declared an independent republic.

Incidentally, John McDonogh, the miser-philanthropist of New Orleans, was deeply interested in the Liberia movement and he not only contributed large sums of money but sent over some of his slaves to settle there.

The descendants of slaves from the United States and others who had American ties are called Americo-Liberians. They number about 15,000 to 20,000 and form the ruling class. In fact, until the election of May, 1951, when President Tubman went in for his second term, Liberian women and aboriginal ballot."

Liberia believes in streamland owners were denied the lined government. Its legislative vote. Universal suffrage for term expires, in 1956, he is plan- men was approved in 1947 and ning a third te for women in 1949. ate is composed of 10 members, The official Liberia is a "theoretical elected for six years. The democracy." According to the house has 21 members, elected Encyclopedia Britannica Year for four years. Book for 1952, "under the elec- The president is elected for tion laws, only Tubman's True eight years the first time and Whig party qualified for the for four years thereafter. Presi-

dent Tubman first went in in rain as New Orleans gets an- 52, he started his sec- nually.

When his present of the United Nations. Time Monroe, who once was presi- William V. S. Tubman. The "V. S." in the middle of President Tubman's name stand for Vacanarat Shadrach. He is the 18th president of Liberia. He was born on Nov. 29, 1895 in Liberia. His father was a descendant of early settlers who came to Liberia in 1834. His mother emigrated from Atlanta in 1872.

Liberia, the capital of Monrovia, is named for James Liberia is a charter member was, however, when it wasn't dent of the American Coloniza- tion Society. Latest population on such good terms with the figures give Monrovia 25,000 which in- League of Nations in 1930-31 people. charges vestigated that the slave trade was going on in Liberia with connivance of the government.

The League found the charges

The official monetary unit is the American dollar, although fractional coins and currency of Liberian origin are also used. Liberia is plenty wet, with 180 inches of rain on the coast, that is, about three times as much

VISIT OF-PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TO THE UNITED STATES

Liberia

Liberia is much closer to the United States other than distance estimated in physical miles. We might even the people there are our distant cousins, and President man of that nation traces his maternity back to the red Black Diaspark
ers of Georgia.

Liberia was a great divisive factor in the lives of Ameri- Negroes back in the pre-civil war era. It was a new ence in the life of the American black man, and it the discussion of whether or not the Negro should stick it out here in America, or whether he should the early "back to Africa" movement of that period. of the leading abolitionists split upon this question. question of African colonization of American Negroes back in the days of Thomas Jefferson, who at heart an abolitionist, and it was discussed by many prior to P. 4
American revolution.

It was during the revolutionary period when Lafayette to George Washington that black men who fought like soldiers in the American army were entitled to their Oklahoma City Okla.

It was in 1818 that slave trading was formally declared an act of piracy by the Congress of the United States, provided that any slave ship approaching American with slaves should be apprehended and their human be removed beyond the limits of the United States. The African conscience was beginning to stir, leading up to the experiment in Liberia. It was during the period the African Colonization Society was formed, having for its purpose the removal of American slaves to free terri- Sat. 11-13-54
tory in their homeland.

Late in 1819, during the administration of President slave, the Elizabeth, a seagoing vessel, was loaded with slaves and shipped to the west coast of Africa, but the native tribes in that region refused to sell any of their land, so the slaves were finally returned to this country. President Monroe shortly thereafter returned the slaves to the African mainland and practically forced the natives to accept his passengers from the armored schooner Alligator. The strip of land was 100 miles long and 50 miles deep to be used per- manently for the settlement of American freed slaves. This marked the beginning of the Republic of Liberia.

The first settlement formed was named "Monrovia" in honor of President Monroe. There is no record of what was paid the natives for the land, but presumably the price was small in trading goods, such as muskets, calico, umbrellas, gunpowder, lead balls and tobacco. At any rate the colonists took title and have remained, through many hardships, trials and privations, until this good hour.

Denmark Vessy, a slave, who was later hanged in South Carolina with his confederates ,who planned to revolt against slavery, had actually planned to kill the white folk in his section and leave by ship for the now well established Liberian colony. Vessy's adventure was short-lived because of informers within his own ranks who told of his plans and executions.

The nations of Western Europe have looked with covet- ous eyes upon Liberia for more than half a century, but be- cause of the paternalism of the United States have hesitated to subdue the population and make vassals of their coun- try; and the American government looked with small con- cern upon the struggling government until World War I when distant sections of the earth began to have value un- thought of in previous periods. The government as it grew made additional purchases of territory in the hinterlands until now the northwest boundary extends to the Mano river. Maryland county was for a time in litigation with the French government, but this matter has finally been settled.

It was Harvey Firestone, an American industrialist, who loaned the spark of progress to the nation when it was really needed. He established rubber plantations in the Negro republic in 1926, immediately erecting roads, clearing the forests and giving for the first time in the history of the nation a chance for the natives to acquire a substantial din- ner pail.

Firestone was urged to take this position, for at that time practically all of the world's supply of rubber was in the hands of the British government. Its great plantations in Malaya and other Oriental territories supplied almost the entire world, and every time the English selfishly raised the price of rubber, let us say, one cent per pound, it cost the American people about $8 million. Firestone was seeking a way to halt this world-wide monopoly that England had over the rubber market. Liberia was the answer.

The experience America, through Firestone, has had with respect to rubber indicates clearly that there are other Negro republics, such ast Haiti and San Domingo, and Cuba in the Caribbean area, that will help America to be self-sustaining in the perilous years ahead if we will immediately take greater interest in their economic prosperity. Sisal, coffee, cocoa and a score of other tropical crops are available now to make America self-sustaining if and when foreign foes seek to isolate up with atom bombs.

Liberia's growth has been slow, giving its rulers an ex- cellent opportunity to study government and give the native population the best possible opportunities in health, educa- tion and general community development. Monrovia today is a great oceanfront capital, populated by all of the nations of the earth. One can hear the St. Louis Blues on one cor- ner, while on the next he finds a Moslem trader in all of his gold and scarlet robes. It is an international city. Man- chester prints vie with New York styles in Monrovia's prin- cipal stores.

The fact that President Eisenhower and the state depart- ment invited President William V. S. Tubman to visit the United States, and the manner in which the distinguished black man has been received in the principal American cities, is proof enough that Liberia has actually reached her majority, and is hereafter to be accepted among the galaxy of nations. It is proof positive that the existing American government is at long last recognizing the value and worth of black alliances, such as relationships with Haile Selassie and other dark-skinned potentates.

President Tubman is a highly educated man. He com- pleted his education in a mission school of that republic. Dur- ing his administration he has established consulates in New York and Liverpool, and restored the legation in Paris. He plans soon to set up similar foreign contacts in Russia, Chile and Lebanon. During his administration the public debt has been materially reduced and his republic is rapidly ap- proaching a place where it can declare itself a debtor nation.

'Thrilled,' Says Tubman On Visit To Atlanta

Journal & Guide P. 15
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 11-13-54

ATLANTA—(INS)—The President of Liberia shivered in Georgia's nippy air Friday and said he was "thrilled to be in the land of my maternal forebears."

William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman, a descendant of Georgia slaves and 18th president of the African nation, turned down a proposed news conference when he emerged from his private railway car in Atlanta. Smiling, he explained:

"It's cold here, man."

PRESIDENT Tubman's mother emigrated from Georgia to Liberia in 1872. The Liberian chief executive told an Atlanta Negro audience that he was proud they "remained here" to contribute to the growth of the United States.

Speaking at Spellman College where he received honorary degrees fom Morehouse College and Atlanta University, all-Negro institutions, Mr. Tubman said:

* * *

"I AM PROFOUNDLY touched that it was from Georgia that the guiding hand of providence moved my forebears to emigrate to Liberia and cast their lots with the people in that part of Africa.

"I am also happy to learn of the great contributions those of you of African descent, who have remained here, have made to the growth and prosperity of the United States."

At a news conference later, he declined comment on segregation in the South. He called the U. S. Supreme Court ruling on school segregation a "domestic issue" that he should not discuss.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN TO THE UNITED STATES

Tubman in Ga.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Talmadge not on reception committee

Sat. 11-13-54

Says Supreme Court obeyed in Liberia

P. 1

By WILLIAM GORDON

ATLANTA, Ga. (NNPA) — In the face of a biting November breeze, early Friday morning, the President of Liberia stepped from his private railway car at Terminal Station here and greeted a reception committee.

Conspicuous by his absence was Georgia's race-baiting Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Headed by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, the committee welcomed President William V. S. Tubman back to the soil of his forebears. Mr. Tubman was the guest of the Atlanta University system.

In the midst of television cameras, newsmen and photographers, Mayor William B. Hartsfield officially welcomed President Tubman to Atlanta.

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"MR. PRESIDENT," Mayor Hartsfield said, "I want to officially welcome you to Atlanta. I understand that your mother was a native Georgian. We are honored to have you visit us."

In a calm and dignified reply, President Tubman said: "I am delighted to be here, and I deeply appreciate the invitation to come to the land of my forebears."

The neatly dressed President of the Republic of Liberia, cordial in manner, greeted newsmen and shook hands with dignitaries who came to meet him.

Following this, President Tubman, by special police escort, was speeded to the British consulate and later to the home of Dr. Clement, where a press conference was held.

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AT THE NEWS conference, President Tubman said he came to the United States to visit and study the various institutions here. He hoped that such a visit would help him to put into effect in his own country ideas that would help his people advance.

"The decision of the Supreme Court is a domestic issue," Mr. Tubman told the press concerning the ruling outlawing racial segregation in the public schools. He did not state his reaction to the decision, but added:

"In Liberia, when the Supreme Court renders a decision it becomes the law of the land. We comply with that law rather than try to circumvent it."

Later in the day, President Tubman told an audience at Atlanta University that "I am profoundly touched that it was from Georgia that the guiding hand of Providence moved my forebears to emigrate to Liberia and cast their lots with the people in that part of Africa.

—o O o—

"I AM also happy to learn of the great contribution those of you of African descent, who have remained here, have made to the growth and prosperity of the United States."

Afro-American Sat. 11-13-54

Mr. Tubman's grandfather emigrated to Liberia in 1934. His mother went to Liberia in 1872.

The Liberian President called the United States a democratic land of ever growing opportunities, to which "We are certain your loyalty will forever remain unadulterated."

He added that it was enlightening to learn that some of the leading citizens of Georgia made notable contributions to the existence of Liberia during its colonial struggles and its fight for independence.

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DURING HIS address, President Tubman paid tribute to Samuel Benedict, president of the Liberian Constitutional Convention, who wrote the Liberian Declaration of Independence. He told how the people of the West African republic had unanimously adopted the document.

"Liberia," he said, "with no powerful army to defend her borders, no great navy, but with abiding faith in the ability of her citizens to labor and fight the battles of life, has been able to maintain itself for more than a hundred years.

Mr. Tubman said it was heartening to know that in such troubled times, leaders of the free world are regaining spiritual balance. He lauded the fact that some best efforts are being concerted into instuments of peace.

The Liberian President has the feeling that institutions like Atlanta University System will help to enrich the lives of future generations.

In an impressive ceremony in Sisters' Chapel at Atlanta University, two honorary degrees were conferred upon President Tubman.

From Atlanta University he was presented the doctor of laws degree by Dr. Clement. He was awarded the doctor of humane letters degree from Morehouse College by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of that institution.

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DR. MAYS, in presenting the degree, praised President Tubberia.

He told how, under Mr. Tubman's administration, the Liberian President had built hospitals, enlarged his school program and made special efforts to better the conditions of his countrymen.

Dr. Clement made a similar statement and praised Mr. Tubman for what he has accomplished in Liberia.

Earlier during the day, Mr. Tubman conferred with the British consul, D. A. Batwell. Mr. Batwell said the British Government had offered Mr. Tubman battleship transportation from Jamaica to Haiti, following his trip to New Orleans. Mr. Tubman said he had accepted the offer.

Traveling with President Tubman were Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Ambassador to the United States, and Brig. Gen. Robert A. Brewer. There were other Liberian officials in the party.

American officials included Victor Purse, deputy chief of protocol, State Department, and E. Frederic Morrow, Commerce Department press officer.

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AT A LUNCHEON, held in the Atlanta University main dining hall, special tribute was paid the visiting dignitary and his entourage.

Dr. Clement termed the occasion one of the most historic in the history of Atlanta and the Atlanta University System. He stated that Governor Herman E. Talmadge had written a letter apologizing for not being able to formally greet President Tubman on this arrival.

Afro-American

Dr. Clement also remarked that Mayor Hartsfield, although scheduled to leave for Germany on the same day, did get the chance to greet President Tubman on his arrival here.

President Tubman, in brief remarks, said his trip South was among his most enjoyable experiences. He said that on previous trips to the United States, he had never had the opportunity to come South, and now that he has done so, he was "enjoying it immensely."

President Tubman attended a reception held in his honor at Morehouse College Friday night. Saturday he visited some of the Atlanta housing areas and attended a football game in the afternoon.

Sat. 11-13-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (NNPA) — Liiberiia's chief executive, William V. S. Tubman, said at the conclusion of his visit to Tuskegee Institute Thursday, that "this has been one of the most eart warming and thrilling experiences of my life."

"I had no dream of the extent of your physical palnt here, nor the diversification of your program," he told Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee's president.

Mr. Tubman repeatedly refferred to the strong and intimate ties of friendship which binds Tuskegee Institute and the Republic of Liberia.

—o O o—

AT A LUNCHEON in his honor, he said: "In Liberia we revere the name of the great educator and leader of men, Booker T. Washington, and we have named our highest institution of agriculture and mechanical industries the Booker Washington Institute."

Arriving Wednesday night on a late train from New York via Atlanta, the Tubman party was greeted at the station by more than 500 citizens from the institute and surrounding counties.

The ROTC honor guard furnisihed miliitary escort, and an official greeting party consisting of Dr. Foster, trustees and members of his administrative staff, brought the Presidential party to the campus.

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THE TUSKEGEE band was on hand upon their arrival on the campus and gave forth with "Liberia," the West African republic's national anthem.

The entire student body, who had waited up for the occasion, gave a stirring ovation as President Tubman and his party were escorted to their headquarters through a corridor formed by the Army ROTC honor guard on one side and the Air Force ROTC honor guard on the other.

Above the entrance was a welcome sign which President Tubman in due time admired with genuine respect, for he was indeed welcomed by everyone on the campus.

For many this was their first sight of a man of color who heads a sovereign state. They were attracted to the President by his friendliness and his sincerity.

on a full-scale tour of the campus and the nearby Veterans' Administration hospital.

—o O o—

HE WENT Thursday morning

He expressed general concern with all that he saw, but praised especially the programs in practical and scientific research.

Rain curtailed plans for a rural tour and washed out the afternoon academic procession. The convocation honoring President Tubman, held in the institute chapel, was opened by the choir singing "Liberia," followed by "The Star Spangled Banner."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute and director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, presented President Tubman to Dr. Foster for the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Dr. Foster and President Tubman stood through the entire proceedings. Before conferring the degree upon the Liberian statesman, Dr. Foster praised him for his several efforts in behalf of the human and economic development of the Liberian people.

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RESPONDING, President Tubman said: "The international recognition and support which your program here has received is living testimony of your pioneering extension work."

The experience of having the Liberian Chief Executive visit the institute was mutually gratifying.

The thirteen undergarduate Liberian students and the four Liberian educators here for study under sponsorship of the Foreign Operations Administrations were given an audience by President Tubman during his visit.

He left the campus Thursday night by train for a two-day visit in Atlanta, his mother's ancestral home.

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MR. TUBMAN left Atlanta Monday for Langston, Oklahoma where he was scheduled to be awarded an honorary degree by Langston Universiety.

The Langston convocation had been originally scheduled for Friday, Nov. 5, but at the last minute was changed to Tuesday, Nov. 9.

From Langston, the Liberian presidential party was to leave iin two special cars for New Orleans, arriving Wednesday morning, November 10.

After a day of luncheons and receptions, plus a press conference, he will board a British cruiser for his trip to Haiti.

He sailes for Port-au-Prince on Thursday, Nov. 11.

VISIT OF- PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TO THE UNITED STATES

Reporter Hicks Sneaks Ride In President Tubman's Motorcade

Sale Kansas City, Mo. Post
Fri. 11-12-54

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — (NNPA) — So you wanna be a reporter, huh? You think it's real great and exciting chasing around with people who make the news. don'tcha?

Well, I've got news for you. But I can show you better than I can tell you. So get in my car and let's go down to the Waldorf-Astoria hotel for my day's assignment which is to follow President Tubman of Liberia.

Sounds real great, doesn't it? Well get in the car, Daddy-O, get in!

We arrive at the Waldorf-Astoria at 7 a.m. and it's raining cats and dogs and cold as Christmas morning.

The President is not scheduled to leave the hotel until 8:10 and he is probably still sleeping but we got here an hour early because we've got problems and we've got to work them out before the President starts moving.

The President is going by car on a 350-mile trip into Pennsylvania and return here by nine o'clock tonight. Our job is to follow him and write what he sees, says and does.

How are we going? Well that's our first problem. Nobody here gives a tinker's dam as to how we get there—we're just reporters. As a matter of fact about the only person who is interested in our going along is our boss, the president of the NNPA News Service and he is probably snoozing right now on a foam rubber pillow down in New Orleans.

Let's see now—here comes a police captain. I'll speak to him. The captain says New York police will escort the President through the Holland Tunnel and on the Jersey side he will be picked up by an escort of New Jersey State Troopers who will drive him to the Pennsylvania line and that from there the Pennsylvania State Troopers will take over. The return trip will be done in reverse order.

The captain says there will be seven Cadillacs in the official motorcade when it pulls out with six motorcycles leading the way.

That's fine. Very fine. There's only one thing wrong. We are driving a Ford! That means we are not a part of the official motorcade.

Our problem then is how to keep up with seven Cadillacs and six motorcycles which are going to run through red lights as if they are not there at sixty miles an hour while we obey all the laws and stop not only at the lights but also the "Stop" signs.

I know what you're thinking—we just can't do it. That's exactly right. I thought of that a 6 a.m. this morning.

What we've got to do is to have this Ford made an official part of that Cadillac motorcade.

Sounds easy? Huh. You don't know diplomatic protocol and government security regulations.

Well, anyway, let's try. Put on your best personality now and let's talk to the police captain again.

The captain says that so far as he is concerned its OK for us to get in on the tail end of the motorcade and run through the lights. But he says he can't guarantee what will happen when we hit the Jersey side and New York cops put us down and the state troopers pick us up. (I can guarantee what will happen—we'll go straight to jail).

The captain says he thinks we'd better talk to the state department security officer because he has to radio ahead and tell the troopers how many cars are in the motorcade. If he says seven and eight show up there is going to be trouble for you know who.

Wait, I'll dash up and see the State Department security officer. Well I'm back already. He says "no". That's all he said "no." He said it nine times to the nine different ways I put the question to him. I guess he means "no." That's what the man said.

Well, where does that leave us with this glamorous job? Got any ideas?

What? You're giving up already? You can't do that. You're out to get a story. And if you keep this job, you've got to buy it, beg it or steal it. That means we've got to follow this guy.

We have one more chance. We've got to be in one of those Cadillacs when it moves out. Wait a minute. I know a guy in the official party. Can't call his name, but I'll speak to him. Just a minute I'll be right back because its getting late, now almost eight o'clock.

OK, I'm back again. This is the deal. This is our only hope. When the President and his party come downstairs they are going to rush into the cars according to rank.

There are seven cars and 24 people. This is the deal. We stand here and watch the front cars fill up then as they get near the last cars where they are loading in the small fry in the party, we just walk on up to one of the Caddies and climb in.

Fortunately for us these are all Liberians and they look just like you and me and the cops won't know the difference. If the small fry in the delegation are as confused as I think they will be, they won't know the difference either. Anyway, its our only chance.

Get ready, here comes the President!

Whew! Hold your breath now. We're in! If we can just make it through the Holland Tunnel before someone gets the idea we don't belong here, perhaps they will take pity and not put us out on the road in Jersey.

Get off me! Hold on to that strap on the side of the car. We might as well get this straight now. That last turn we made at 51st Street was made at 50 miles an hour. There's going to be plenty of those kind of turns during the rest of the day, so hang on to that strap and stop falling all over on me every time we whiz around a corner because I have more things to worry about than you. We've got a story to get.

Boy, oh, Boy, here's the Holland Tunnel already. How's that for a quick zip from midtown to lower Manhattan. It's easy when you don't stop for lights and have six motorcycle cops leading your way.

And look! Man, O' man, we're doing 65 miles an hour in the tunnel and they are blowing their sirens.

What's what? O that. Those are the six motorcycle cops who just led us through the tunnel. Yeh, they were turning around and heading back to New York when we whizzed by them just then.

No we didn't stop doing 60. The motorcycles just pulled off to the side and a state trooper about a half mile up the road started doing sixty and the first thing you know he was leading our motorcade.

They don't let these motorcades come to a dead stop even when they change escorts. Makes the Big Guy too easy a target for an assassin. They just radio ahead and say here we come and they keep the thing moving.

Look at that. Our driver says we are doing 70 now. That's all right on the turnpike but this is the Pulaski Skyway bridge and these cobblestones are slippery as all hell when it's wet.

We're doing 70 and we're in the fourth car. Can you imagine what the driver of the tail end is doing. Or do you know about the accordion movement of a convoy. Man you've got lots to learn.

Brace yourself now. We're going to turn right in a few seconds onto Route 22. They're not going to slow down so get ready.

Whoops! Yeh that's the turn I meant. Get up off the floor. It's not dignified to ride on the floor of a diplomatic Cadillac even if the car itself did throw you down there.

Its 70 miles to Easton, Pa. We are due there in one hour and ten minutes and these boys are not going to be late. So settle back and enjoy the ride. Don't cuss the trooper leading us. A little prayer is much more diplomatic and helpful at a time like this.

Well—how do you feel? We made it! Seventy miles in 70 minutes flat, right through all that traffic!

Come on man! Get a move on you! Don't stand there mopping sweat off your face! There goes the President half way across the campus yard. Get going!

Go ahead and talk while we're running. I can hear you. You see the President came down here to get a degree from this college. Name of the college is Lafayette.

Now he's going to have a speech and someone else is going to make a speech, and we are going to attend Founders Day exercises and have lunch and then get out of here and drive 110 miles to Lincoln university.

All that's going to happen in the next hour and a half. And in Kansas City, The CALL is right on deadline and they'll be expecting me to wire them a story from here before I go on to Lincoln.

Sure, sure I have the President's speech but I can't just put the cold speech on the wire and nothing else. Those CALL editors will want to know what kind of degree he received, and where this college is, how old it is, and stuff like that there.

I got to find all that out, then find a place to write the story, then find a western union office to send it out, and still be ready to go when these Cadillacs start moving out of this place.

Okay, Here we go. They say they've reserved places in the chapel for members of the official delegation. Stay right up there with the delegation and look like a Liberian because if we ever get separated from them now, we might spend the rest of our life in these hills.

OK, the program is over. The President got his degree. Now they say we're going to lunch. Yep, here is the dining hall.

This is my chance. The President of the college is going to speak and then he is going to introduce the Liberians while we eat. Then Mr. Tubman is going to respond. All that's got to happen in the next 50 minutes because we are due out of here at 1:30.

Now this is the way I figure. I can eat this chow in five minutes. By the time the others eat and get introduced it will be 1 o'clock. That will give me time to find a typewriter, learn something about this college and get squared off with Western Union which they say is on the campus.

By that time Tubman should be ready to respond. I'll dash back here, get one paragraph from his speech and dash back to whereever the typewirter is and knock out my story. I'll allow ten minutes for writing the story and five minutes to clear it with Western Union.

That will give me about five minutes to get back to those Cadillacs outside and be ready to move out. I don't come in the dining hall on my last trip but I'll head straight for the cars. Start eating Mr. Reporter and if the dessert isn't some mushy goo, stick mine in your pocket and hand it to me in the car. I didn't eat any breakfast.

Whew! I made it back just as they were getting into the cars. Western Union here is operated by a student who apparently had never heard of wiring a story day press collect. Hope he gets that story to Kansas City in time. Otherwise, all this trip wasn't necessary for me.

How about that dessert, I'm still hungry. Ice cream, huh. Naw, I didn't expect you to put that in your pocket and bring it to me. Anyway I don't eat sweets often. That's ONE of the reasons I stay skinny. Can you think of any others?

Here we go again. Hang on. Its 110 miles away, its 1:30 now and the schedule calls for the President to appear at half time during the Lincoln-Hampton football game. I hope they have lights in the stadium!

Get off the floor man. This is Lincoln university and that crowd you hear yelling are the people in the football game.

We made it, thank Heavens. But there has been a change in plans. The President is not going out onto the football field. It's a sea of mud and still raining.

Instead we are going to the college president's house and then to

worrying about you. You sneaked in that Cadillac -remember?

Here they come. Both presidents. Nope no time for that little boy's room now. Maybe later. We've got to go to the chapel now. They have seats reserved.

There. That was short and sweet and beautifully done. He's got that the audience. Also saw the charm ing wife of Dr. William Gray of Philadelphia. I think she was a bit degree now. Where is that pub- shocked when I marched in with story together. the Liberian delegation.

But you're a reporter—so you licity man for the college. They say his name is Farrell. Sure would like to find him. The ushers didn't Stick around now. It's dark out side and if you get lost already and

from this party nobody is going to look for you. They say we are going from here to the president's house for dinner. Then we go to a reception in the guest house and head home.

Oh, so you know a girl, eh. And you figure if you skip the dinner and head right for the reception you will get to see her. eh.

Put her out of your mind fellow. These plans change so fast you might find yourself sitting in that reception and these Cadillacs half way to New York. Better stay with this party.

Ah me. I could kiss Mrs. Horace Mann Bond, wife of the president, or whoever fixed that good hot meal. Sure makes a difference on a day like this. I'm going to eat two ice creams to make up for the one I missed at lunch.

Wup! Come on, there goes the President and he's got on his hat and coat. Guess I'll have to buy myself some ice cream when we get back to New York.

Where's the guest house? Next door they say. Keep up with the party. Don't let them out of your sight. Hey look. They are all heading for the cars.

Well, here we are back in the car again. You see the President changed his plans. He decided not to take in the whole delegation, but simply to just pop in there and thank all those nice people while we sit out here in the cars. In that way we save time in moving this delegation around. We shove off in four minutes—and where would you be if you had gone in the guest house chasing that chick?

Gas station? For what. Oh, that little boy's room. No man, we won't be stopping at any gas station on the way back. These Caddies gassed up while we were in the chapel.

Here we go again. Boy here's the New Jersey Turnpike already. Watch us go. Seventy-five, eighty, eighty-five, eighty-eight, 89 miles an hour. Boy these Caddies sure can move. Betcha a nickel we hit 90 before——

Hey fellow! Get up off the floor! I Thought you wanted to be a reporter!

(left) greeting Liberian President W. S. V. Tubman at New York's Waldorf-Astoria as Liberian Ambassador to the U. S. Clarence Simpson looks on.

18a 1954

VISIT OF-PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TO THE UNITED STATES

Tubman Not the Guest Of Talmadge Says Aide

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK. — President Tubman of Liberia is not going to Georgia as the official guest of Governor Herman Talmadge and does not expect to see the governor when he arrives there, Liberian Ambassador Henry L. Simpson said here today.

Ambassador Simpson said it is true that President Tubman holds an official invitation from Governor Talmadge to visit the state and that he is going to Atlanta.

But he emphasized that he himself had asked the governor to send the letter as a matter of diplomatic protocol and that at the time he requested Governor Talmadge to write the letter he was never under the impression that the two men would meet of cially.

Ambassador Simpson said Mr. Tubman received an invitation from Morehouse college and Atlanta university to visit Atlanta. He said when he learned that the President had accepted the invitation, he, as ambassador, realized that it would not be diplomatic protocol for the President to visit the state without an official invitation from the governor.

He said he therefore asked Governor Talmadge to send an official letter inviting Mr. Tubman to the state and that that is the extent of the invitaion. He emphasized that there are no plans under way for the two men to meet.

Ambassador Simpson yielded to the interview after this reporter told him of the strong feelings among colored leaders who were urging the Liberian President not to make an official visit to the race baiting Georgia governor.

The demands that Mr. Tubman not make such a visit have been building up among colored leaders ever since he arrived in this country a few days ago.

It is known that many leaders have directly approached him on the subject but up until the Simpson interview it was believed that Mr. Tubman was going to the state under the expectation of being received officially by Governor Talmadge.

Mr. Tubman himself said on his arrival here that he had been invited by Governor Talmadge and that he was going to Georgia, the home of his mother, "no matter what the circumstances."

There were those who speculated that the wily Georgia governor might yet seize the opportunity to stage a surprise welcome for Mr. Tubman and thus confound his critics who have labelled him a race baiter.

A high NAACP official said Thursday night that Governor Talmadge is the number one enemy of colored Americans and that he hoped Mr. Tubman would not give him opportunity to appear as anything other than what he is.

Mr. Tubman left New York for Georgia Nov. 2.

HOST TO PRESIDENT TUBMAN. — When President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia visited the campus of Langston university in Oklahoma City recently, Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of the school, and other officials rolled the "red carpet" for the occasion. Dr. Harrison (seen in the above picture) was in the welcome committee which also included the mayor of Oklahoma City, and the governor of the state.

Liberia's Chief's Special Coach Uncoupled In Railroad Mishap

The special coach carrying the president of Liberia was one of a string of railroad cars that came uncoupled here early yesterday as passenger train 33 was traveling at about 25 miles an hour.

The air brakes on the Louisville & Nashville train went into action automatically when the string broke loose at a dining car. No injuries were reported and the train proceeded to New Orleans after an hour's delay. It was en route from Atlanta.

His Excellency, Robert V. S. Tubman, president of the African Republic, has been touring southern cities in a special car for several days.

J. P. Pritchett, general yard master, blamed a defective steam coupler for the incident. The mishap occurred about a half mile out of Montgomery's Union Station as the passenger train was still gathering speed.

4 groups honor Mr. Tubman

NEW YORK (ANP)—President of Liberia W. V. S. Tubman was guest of four religious, educational and medical groups associated with his country at a luncheon held in Peacock Lounge, Waldorf - Astoria, here, last week.

Honoring Mr. Tubman was the board of directors, Liberian Institute for Tropical Medicine; division of foreign missions, National Council of Churches; New York State Colonization Society; and trustees, Phelps - Stokes Fund.

Dr. Emory Ross, who has seen service under four presidents since his first entry in Liberia, was chairman and toastmaster.

IN SALUTE to President Tubman, Dr. Ross stated "not form but friendship is our intent in this gathering of close associates, here at this luncheon today. The U.S. and Liberia are unique in the political and spiritual union of the two Republics gaining peace with association."

Invocation was pronounced by the Rev. James H. Robinson, who recently interviewed President Tubman in Liberia on the country's radio station.

Other speakers were Dr. Edward Salisbury, president, Liberian Institute for Tropical Medicines; Dr. Frederick Patterson, Phelps - Stokes Fund; Bishop John B. Bently, vice-chairman, African committee, National Council of Churches; and Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

AS PHI BETA SIGMA FRATERNITY members gathered at the world-famed Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City this past Sunday to honor their distinguished visiting brother, the Honorable William V. S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia and present him with Sigma's National Achievement Award in the form of a bronze plaque, the presentation was pictured (left to right: Honorable Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Borough President and member of Epsilon Sigma Chapter; General Sessions Court Justice Harold A. Stevens, also of Epsilon Sigma Chapter, making the presentation; William E. Moore, Jr., master of ceremonies and Sigma's National Executive Secretary; President Tubman; Rev. L. F. Morse, Jacksonville, Fla., co-founder of Phi Beta Sigma.

Continues U. S. tour—

Liberian president skirts racial issue

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8—(AP)—President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia headed back to New York today after a three-week tour of nine other American cities.

The last city to receive his visit was New Orleans, where Xavier University, a Negro school, yesterday handed the African leader the sixth honorary degree of his American trip.

Tubman leaves New York Nov. 12 for Haiti and Jamica, which he will tour before returning to his small Negro republic on Africa's West Coast.

In his one-day stay in New Orleans, Tubman said his 2 million constituents were happy to hear about the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation. But he would not comment on Southern protests of the ruling.

"It would be more than inappropriate of me to express an opinion," he said.

Tubman's New Orleans visit was delayed more than two hours by a train mishap in Alabama. The special coach carrying the Liberian president was one of a group that uncoupled about a half-mile out of Montgomery's Union Station.

TUBMAN, SAILING, EXTOLS AMERICA

Libzerian President Praises Its Press and Enterprise, and Negro Role in South

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia sailed for Haiti yesterday with words of admiration for the United States and an optimistic report of Negro life in the South.

Making his first public statement here on his impressions of the South which he toured for six days in a private railroad car, he said:

"Negroes in the South have certainly made themselves economically strong, have beautiful homes and appear to be very independent."

On the Panama Line's Ancon before his sailing at 5 P. M., Mr. Tubman said he had "received all of the courtesies that I expected" during his Southern tour.

Asked if he thought Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia had "purposely avoided" a meeting with him in Atlanta, he replied:

"I could not conscientiously and truthfully say he intentionally failed to meet me. The Mayor of Atlanta met me at the train and I was given a very enthusiastic reception."

The Governor was dedicating a hospital elsewhere in the state.

Freedom of Press Put First

Flanked by his official party, including Clarence Simpson, Liberian Ambassador to the United States, the President answered promptly when asked what had impressed him most.

"The liberty and freedom of the press," he said, adding that he considered it "the most powerful influence of the United States, even above the Congress."

President Tubman said he was "optimistic" about the ultimate success of his Government in the negotiations to extend technical cooperation programs with the United States.

At a reception on shipboard, Commissioner Richard E. Patterson Jr. of the Department of Commerce and Public Events conveyed Mayor Wagner's pleasure at having entertained the visiting West African leader. He gave to the President a red leatherbound, gold-inscribed book of photographs of his visit to the city.

President Tubman read a prepared statement in which he extolled achievements of American business, industry, health, welfare and housing programs and said he took with him "a picture of sucess stories of enterprising men, regardless of creed, color or race."

With 146 passengers aboard, the Ancon, flying the Liberian flag, headed for Haiti where the President is due Nov. 15 for official receptions. He will then proceed by British cruiser to Jamaica, then by freighter to Dakar and finally to Liberia about Dec. 1.

Tired President Of Liberia Calls Off State Visit

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia cancelled plans for a trip to Oklahoma on orders from his physician Sunday.

Cutting short his American tour after a visit in New Orleans, Tubman was due tol eave that city and return to New York to begin his trip home.

Dr. G. L. Harrison, Langston university president, talked Sunday with both the Liberian ambasador, Clarence L. Simpson, and the president's personal physician, Dr. Arthur Schnitzer, in New Orleans.

Doctor Says No

"The physician was just adamant that he could not continue the trip," Dr. Harirson said. "The president was insistent on coming but the doctor was just as insistent that he not.

"The ambasador said Mr. Tubman had asked him to express his regrets to Gov. Murray and, to me that itw asn ecessary to cancel the trip and to say that he hoped he might later have an opportunity to come here," Dr. Harrison aded.

Dr. Harison said Simpson offered to y here to 'express his regrets in person" but was told the gesturew ould not be necessary.

Langston Visit Planned

The Liberian president had planed toc limax his U. S. visit with a trip to Oklahoma and was scheduled to arivei n Oklahoma City Tuesday morning. He was to go from here to Langston for a round of festivities.

He was reported in a "highly nervous condition" and his physician said he suffered "extreme fatigue."

The Langston president was with Tubman on the first lap of his tour, in New York and Washington, October 1-2 and remarked that "every hour of every day was scheduled." "The schedule was too strenuous," he commented Sunday.

Clark College Greets President William Tubman

Clark College greeted Liberian President William V. S. Tubman with traditional hospitality when he toured the Clark campus.

Before a convocation of Clark faculty and students and assembled delegates to the Annual Georgia Methodist Student Conference President James P. Brawley favorably greeted the visiting dignitary and welcome him to the campus In his special welcome message, Dr. Brawley alluded to the cherished relationship between Clark College and Liberia and mentioned the succession of Clark graduates who have served as missionaries in Africa, among them Miss Martha Drummer, Miss Hattie T. Rooks, Miss Annie E. Hall and Mrs. Emma Arnold King, wife of the present Resident Bishop of Liberia. He also mentioned Liberian students Lafayette Toles, James Kofa and Maryann Cooper, now in attendance at Clark. Following, the Clark President sounded a welcome note for Methodists in Atlanta and Georgia and told Mr. Tubman that "we are associated in a great church and we labor together in this church for a great cause."

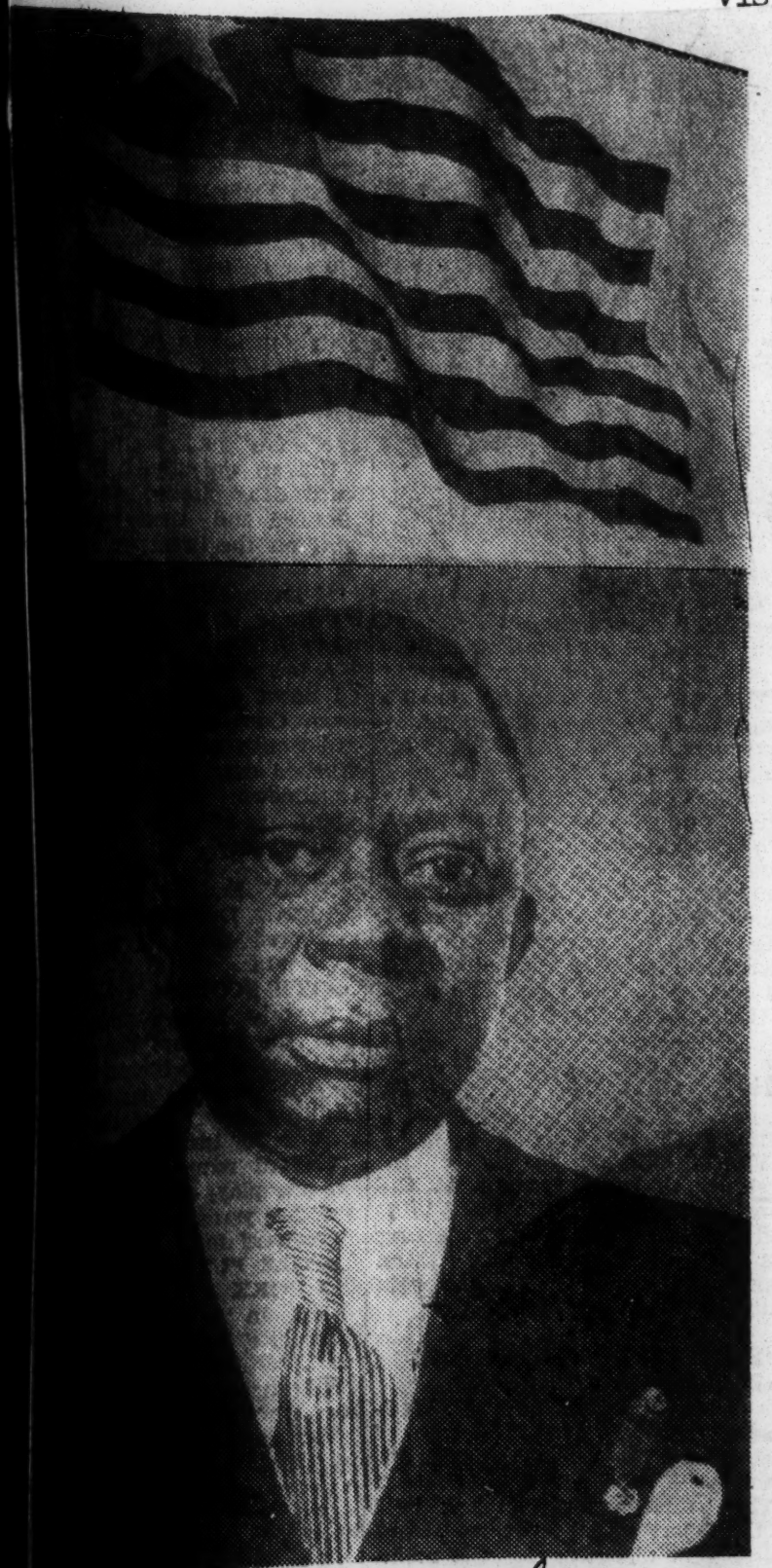
President Tubman responded briefly to Dr. Brawley's welcome. He expressed gratitude for the kind reception he received and he praised what he had seen of the Atlanta University Center. Mr. Tubman stated that Liberia was considering the establishment of a system of colleges and that this was one of the reasons he especially wanted to visit Atlanta and the Center. Continuing, the President expressed delight in the Georgia Methodist Student Conference which was assembled. Himself a Methodist, he said that he was heartened "to see with my own eyes" such a gathering today.

Following, President Tubman and his entourage conferred with Dr. Brawley in his office and also met other Clark officials and some representatives of Atlanta businesses. He also paused to be photographed with the Liberian students at Clark and with President and Mrs. Brawley.

Dr. Brawley called President Tubman's visit one of the college's most historic moments and said that it would long be remembered.

PRESIDENT TUBMAN of Liberia was the guest of honor at a dinner at the 21 Club the other night. When President Tubman was introduced he said he liked the 21 Club and said he had helped organize a private club in Liberia. "But ours is an informal club," he added, "where members have to take their jackets off as soon as they enter. I realize this is easier to do in Liberia than here—because there it's warmer."

VISIT OF-PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TO THE UNITED STATES



WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN, president of Liberia, poses beneath the flag of his country. The flag bears a striking similarity to the U.S. flag. It is the symbol of the sovereign state of Liberia whose government is styled after that of the United States. Although more centralized than the US government, the Liberian government has a separation of power among the executive, legislative and judiciary branches.

LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT Vincent Tubman, left, is shown here during the processional held on the campus of Morgan College, last week, where he received an honorary degree from the Baltimore Institution.

GIFT FROM FORD—Henry Ford II, right, president, Ford Motor Co., presents a Kentucky "Statesman rifle," made in 1810, to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia. U.S. Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan as an interested onlooker as Ford and President Tubman examine the 143-year-old gun, which was part of the Ford historical collection.

Tubman Denies Bias Charges

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — At a speech in Howard university, Liberian President William V. S. Tubman denied charges that his country practices "veiled discrimination" against whites.

Speaking to the trustee board, faculty and students recently, Tubman said that Liberia has "sought to give fullest practical application to the fundamental belief in the equality of the races.

"It is not true, as some of our severest critics may assert, that there is sometimes practiced in Liberia discrimination against certain races. There is not the slightest shade of discrimination of any kind in Liberia."

Tubman said Liberians do not especially resent being reminded that Liberia was founded by freed slaves.

"On the contrary," he said, "this is a fact which should well serve as a fair measurement of the depths from whence we as a nation have come.

"Furthermore ,we believe that the moral blame and shame concerning the practice of slavery rests not upon the enslaved but upon the enslaver; consequently, it is he who should desire no memory of it. Hence we have not for a moment entertained any symptons of racial bitterness, nor private, or official prejudices against any individual or race."

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT — William V. S. Tubman, left, enters Founders Library at Howard university with university president Mordecai W. Johnson following convocation at which Howard conferred an honorary degree upon the African head of state.

In his speech of acceptance, President Tubman called upon American schools to take the initiative in bringing about spiritual unity throughout the world.

"Living as we are today in a world which is practically one, we must persevere in our determination to achieve spiritual unity out of cultural diversity," President Tubman said; "and it is in this important area of human relationship that we must expect intellectual institutions to wield their greatest influence.

"Therefore, upon your shoulders as moulders of the thoughts of men and nations, hangs the fate of the destiny of mankind."

President Tubman added that a "benevolent providence has now placed upon the people of America and their democratic institutions the principal responsibilities of charting and directing the course of the free world and of awakening new hopes and assurances in the hearts of under-privileged and disillusioned peoples."

TUBMAN POSES BEFORE HISTORIC PORTRAIT — Decked out in all his splendor is President William V. S. Tubman, president of the Republic of Liberia, who is visiting the United States. In the background is the picture of J. J. Roberts, first president of Liberia.
—ANP Photo.

Tucker Names Mayberry To Greet Pres. Tubman

Thaddeus H. Mayberry, widely known realist and civic figure, has been named by Mayor Raymond R. Tucker as personal representative of the City of St. Louis for ceremonies honoring President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia.

MAYBERRY

The ceremony will take place next week at Langston University at Langston, Oklahoma, at which time an honorary degree will be bestowed upon President Tubman.

Mayberry, who recently resigned as president of the St. Louis Negro Business League because of the press of other business, is an alumnus of Langston He also attended Washington and Illinois Universities. During World War II, Mayberry served as a civilian instructor with the U.S. Air Force from 1942 to 1945. He is a member of the Uplison Omega chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

President Tubman is presently in the United States at the invitation of President Eisenhower and he is touring the country as guest of this government.

Two other St. Louisans, John Milton Turner and Lester A. Walton, have been designated in former years as U.S. Ministers to that nation.

President Tubman's family was born in this country, his father being a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Young William was identified with the Methodist movement in his earlier days.

Illinois To Be Host To Liberian Pres.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (ANP) — President William V. S. Tubman, accompanied by ten members of his official party and ten members of the Illinois reception committee, will arrive in Springfield Sunday morning, October 24, for a visit to the hometown of Abraham Lincoln.

The group will visit Lincoln's tomb, upon which the Liberian President will lay a wreath, then call at Lincoln's home, one of the standard tourist meccas here. If opportunity presents, he will visit the Illinois State Library where an impressive collection of Lincoln's is kept.

The Liberian President's interest in Abraham Lincoln stems from the fact that although Liberia was founded in 1827, Abraham Lincoln was the first American President to recognize it as a sovereign state. The original papers and correspodence are on display in the state library here.

When Liberia celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1927, Illinois sent its officially an embossed set of the Lincoln correspondence, together with a replica of a bust of Lincoln which had never been copied before as a token of recognition of the event. Illinois also sent an impressive mural painted by Clarence Nelson, the young Negro artist from the University of Illinois, which depicted the founding of Liberia.

Gov. William G. Stratton will meet the train bearing the Liberian party and will conduct him to the various points of interest. At noontime, the governor and Mrs. Stratton will entertain the delegation at lunch at the Illinois State House.

After luncheon, President Tubman will be driven behind a motorcade police escort 140 miles back to Chicago where he will deliver the United Nations Day address for the famed Chicago Sunday Evening Club.

Among members of the Chicago committee accompanying the President and his official party to Springfield and lunching with the governor will be: George W. McKibbin and Archibald J. Carey, co-chairmen; Joseph D. Bibb, State Safety Department; John H. Sengestacke, Chicago Defender; Irwin W. Roemer, chairman, Illinois State Human Relations Commission; Ernest J. Wilkins, assistant U.S. Secretary of Labor; Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press; and William H. Jones, Liberian Consul in Chicago.

Liberian Groups Honor Tubman

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — His Excellency William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, was guest of four religious, educational and medical groups associated with his country at a luncheon held in Peacock lounge, Waldorf-Astoria.

Honoring President Tubman, was the board of directors, Liberian Institute for Tropical Medicine; Division of Foreign Missions, National Council of Churches; New York State Colonization society and trustees, Phelps-Stokes fund. Dr. Emory Ross, who has seen service under four presidents since his first entry in Liberia was chairman and toastmaster.

In salute to President Tubman, Dr. Ross stated "not form but friendship is our intent in this gathering of close associates, here at this luncheon today. The U. S. and Liberia is unique in the political and spiritual union of the two Republics gaining peace with association."

Invocation was pronounced by Rev. James H. Robinson who recently interviewed President Tubman in Liberia on the country's radio station.

Other speakers who lauded the keen forsight of the visitor and honored guest were Dr. Edward Salisbury, president, Liberian Institute for Tropical Medicines; Dr. Frederick Patterson, Phelps-Stokes fund; Bishop John B. Bently, vice-chairman, African committee. National Council of Churches, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

Tubman cited by fraternity

Sigma award notes work for humanity

DETROIT, Mich. — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia was honored by his fraternity by being presented the annual Phi Beta Sigma award for "outstanding service to humanity" during the official reception at Detroit City Hall, recently.

The award, in the form of an engraved plaque, was presented by Dr. L. F. Swan, local Sigma president, on behalf of the national president, Dr. George W. Hightower of Atlanta, Ga.

The inscription on the award reads: "To brother William V. S. Tubman, president, Republic of Liberia, for his inspired and dedicated service to the citizens of Liberia and the cause of free men everywhere. Detroit, 1954 ... Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. Our cause speeds on its way."

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IN PRESENTING the award, Dr. Swan stated in part: "You have kindled a bacon to the underprivileged people everywhere to show that the road to achievement of normal aspirations is not through communist domination, but through the portals of the enlightened democracy."

Former Sigma winners of the Sigma award include Dr. George Washington Carver, Dr. Alain Locke, James Weldon Johnson and the Hon. Hulan Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Tubman Coming To Visit Mother's Birthplace

The president of the Republic of Liberia will arrive here Friday to visit the birthplace of his mother.

The visiting dignitary, William V. S. Tubman, got a warm welcome from New York City Thursday—a ticker-tape parade, city hall tribute and civic luncheon.

Tubman, who arrived in this country two weeks ago for an extended U.S. tour, was greeted in New York by a parade throng of 100,000.

'FOR SERVICE TO HUMANITY'—Dr. Lionel F. Swan presents Phi Beta Sigma's annual award to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia during ceremony in Detroit City Hall. Looking on are Clarence L. Simpson, left, Liberian ambassador to the United States, Arthur L. Johnson and Congressman-elect Charles C. Diggs Jr.

President Tubman will receive honorary degrees from 8 American universities; he will be entertained by the Ford Motor Co., Republic Steel, Firestone and B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., all of whom have large interests in Liberia.

Liberian President to get Howard degree

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard university will confer the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, upon William V. S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia, at a special convocation Tuesday.

President William V. S. Tubman arrives in New York City Saturday and will stay in the Presidential Suite at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel until Monday when the Presidential plane, the "Columbine" will take him to Washington, D. C., where he will spend the night at the White House as President Eisenhower's guest.

Tubman, who begins a three-week tour of the United States Monday, is the 18th president of the African republic. He was elected to the presidency for an 8-year term in 1943, and re-elected to a four-year term in 1951.

This will be President Tubman's second trip to the United States. In 1943, as President-elect, he accompanied former President Edwin J. Barclay on a State visit to this country at the invitation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Tubman, 59 in November, has been active in the politics of Liberia since 1923 when he was elected to the Legislature. He served as Senator until 1937 when President Barclay appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court.

The Tubman Administration is credited with initiating a nationwide development program and enlisting the technical assistance of the United States and United Nations for specific projects in education, public health, public works, agriculture, and public administration.

Other accomplishments credited to his Administration are: greater emphasis on mass education; tribal suffrage and representation in the National Legislature, women's suffrage, establishment of a public works program and mass communication facilities, broadening of diplomatic relations and an "Open Door" policy to foreign investors, erection of rural clinics and hospitals, creation of a gold reserve, and charter membership in the United Nations.

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VISIT OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TO THE UNITED STATES

Liberian President Snubbed

Atlanta, Ga. — Although he was spared the worst that Southern hospitality has to offer a Negro man, President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia was given the cold shoulder by two governors last week.

Georgia's bitterly anti Negro boss, Herman Talmadge and Alabama's Gordon Persons were among the missing when the head of Africa's only Republic visited their states.

In an international mixup, President Tubman received an invitation to visit Georgia. It was sent in the name of Gov. Talmadge, and the President accepted. Georgia is the home of his ancestors. Talmadge later denied sending the invitation, but President Tubman stuck to his plan to visit the state.

When he arrived Wednesday, he was met by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university, and a member of the Board of Education.

President Tubman next visited Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He got the same lack of recognition from Governor Persons.

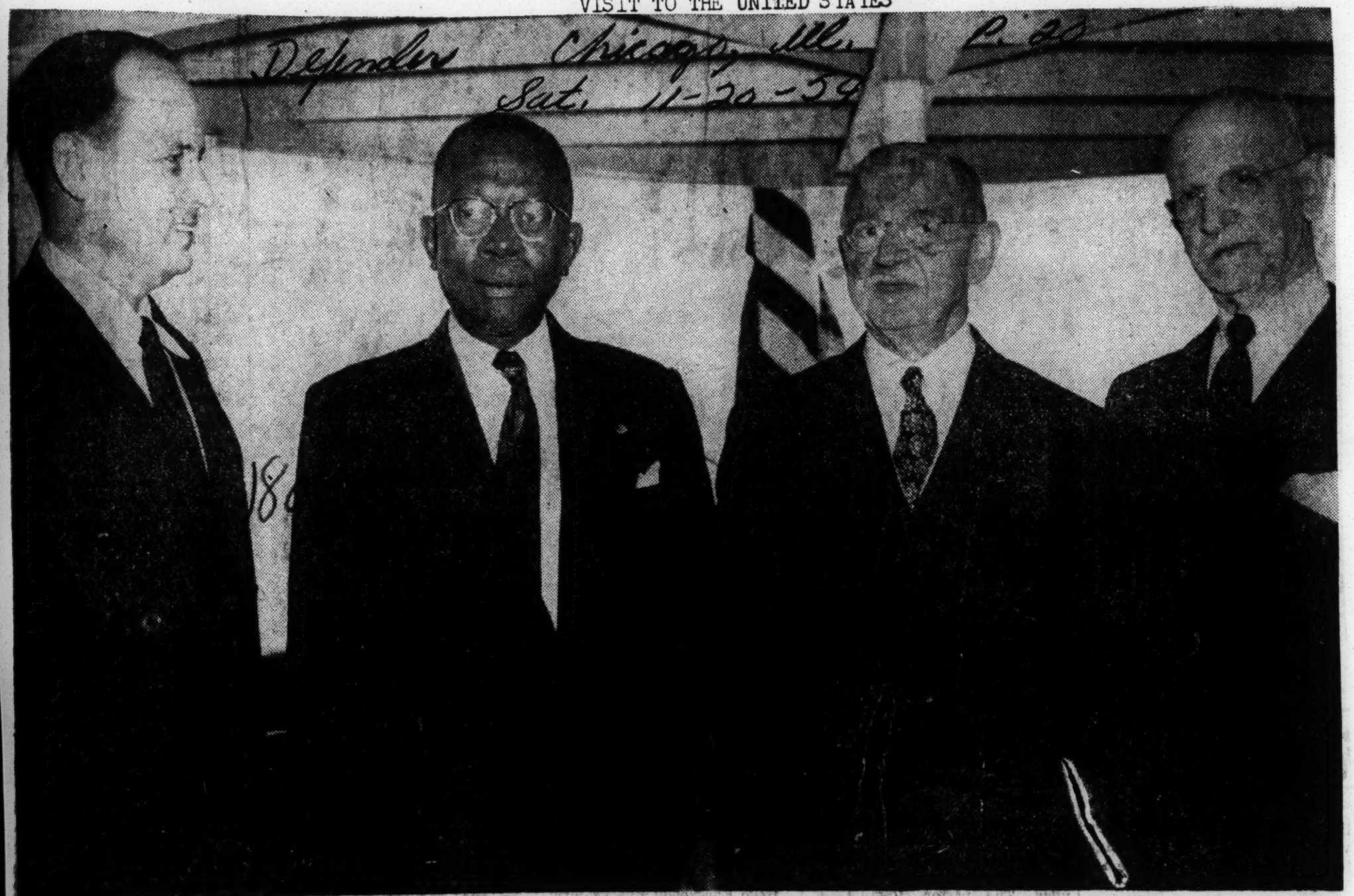
President Tubman was scheduled to visit New Orleans next on his tour which has carried him to Washington, New York, Chicago, and Detroit.

His visit to this country is considered very important because Liberia forms a vital link in the defense chain of the free world.

After leaving New Orleans, Tubman was scheduled to go to Oklahoma where the governor was waiting to receive him.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN is shown admiring a gold watch presented him by the Atlanta Life Insurance Company during the Chief Executive's visit to Auburn Avenue recently during his historic visit to Atlanta. E. L. Simon, left agency officer, made the presentation to Mr. Tubman. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, seated between two flags was host to the Chief Executive during his visit here. E. M. Martin, vice president and secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., seated at extreme right, presided over activities in the company auditorium during the ceremonies. The Company chorus sang the Liberian anthem prior to the presentation of watch to Mr. Tubman.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN (LIBERIA)
VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES



ABOARD THE DOCK BOARD's yacht "Good Neighbor," President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia watches and sees the entire harbor of New Orleans. This photo was made just before banquet, which was held aboard the palatial steamer Del Mar of the Mississippi Steamship company. Left to right, Mayor Delesseps Morrison, President Tubman, Rudolph Hecht, banker and executive of the Mississippi Steamship company, and an unidentified person.

Talmadge And Atlanta's Mayor On Platform With President Tubman

Atlanta —President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, Gov. Herman Talmadge and Mayor William B. Hartfield will appear together on the same platform at a convention in Atlanta university's Sisters chapel.

Gov. Talmadge invited Tubman to visit Georgia recently. The Liberian president will also receive an honorary doctor of laws degree from Atlanta, while Morehouse college will honor him with the degree of doctor of laws degree from Atlanta, while Morehouse college will honor him with the degree of doctor of humane letters.

Tubman also was scheduled to tour the city and review the accomplishments of Atlanta Negroes, such as one of the few Negro banks in the country, two large insurance companies, extensive residential areas. Saturday, Tubman was further scheduled to watch a football game between Xavier university and Clark College.

VISIT OF- PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TO THE UNITED STATES

Tubman Not the Guest Of Talmadge Says Aide

Call Kansas City, Mo., p. 13
Sat., 11-13-54

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK. — President Tubman of Liberia is not going to Georgia as the official guest of Governor Herman Talmadge and does not expect to see the governor when he arrives there, Liberian Ambassador Henry L. Simpson said here Friday.

Ambassador Simpson said it is true that President Tubman holds an official invitation from Governor Talmadge to visit the state and that he is going to Atlanta.

But he emphasized that he himself had asked the governor to send the letter as a matter of diplomatic protocol and that at the time he requested Governor Talmadge to write the letter he was never under the impression that the two men would meet of cially.

Ambassador Simpson said Mr. Tubman received an invitation from Morehouse college and Atlanta university to visit Atlanta. He said when he learned that the President had accepted the invitation, he, as ambassador, realized that it would not be diplomatic protocol for the President to visit the state without an official invitation from the governor.

He said he therefore asked Governor Talmadge to send an official letter inviting Mr. Tubman to the state and that that is the extent of the invitaion. He emphasized that there are no plans under way for the two men to meet.

Ambassador Simpson yielded to the interview after this reporter told him of the strong feelings among colored leaders who were urging the Liberian President not to make an official visit to the race baiting Georgia governor.

The demands that Mr. Tubman not make such a visit have been building up among colored leaders ever since he arrived in this country a few days ago.

It is known that many leaders have directly approached him on the subject but up until the Simpson interview it was believed that Mr. Tubman was going to the state under the expectation of being received officially by Governor Talmadge.

Mr. Tubman himself said on his arrival here that he had been invited by Governor Talmadge and that he was going to Georgia, the home of his mother, "no matter what the circumstances."

There were those who speculated that the wily Georgia governor might yet seize the opportunity to stage a surprise welcome for Mr. Tubman and thus confound his critics who have labelled him a race baiter.

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Call p. 13

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — His Excellency William V. S. Tubman President of Liberia, was guest of four religious, educational and medical groups associated with his country at a luncheon held in Peacock lounge, Waldorf-Astoria.

Honoring President Tubman, was the board of directors, Liberian Institute for Tropical Medicine; Division of Foreign Missions, National Council of Churches; New York State Colonization society and trustees, Phelps-Stokes fund. Dr. Emory Ross, who has seen service under four presidents since his first entry in Liberia was chairman and toastmaster.

In salute to President Tubman, Dr. Ross stated "not form but friendship is our intent in this gathering of close associates, here at this luncheon today. The U. S. and Liberia is unique in the political and spiritual union of the two Republics gaining peace with association."

Invocation was pronounced by Rev. James H. Robinson who recently interviewed President Tubman in Liberia on the country's radio station.

Kansas City, Mo. Sat., 11-12-54

Other speakers who lauded the keen forsight of the visitor and honored guest were Dr. Edward Salisbury, president, Liberian Institute for Tropical Medicines; Dr. Frederick Patterson, Phelps-Stokes fund; Bishop John B. Bently, vice-chairman, African committee. National Council of Churches, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

Liberian President Gets Degrees:

President Tubman Visits Atlanta For 2-Day Tour

Kansas City Call Paper, p. 2-B

ATLANTA — "I am immensley pleased with what Negroes are doing in education, business and housing in Atlanta," said President William V. S. Tubman of the Republic of Liberia as he left Atlanta after a crowded two-day schedule.

Montgomery Ala.

Although President Tubman had come to Georgia over the protests of some people, he felt no regrets and was favorably impressed by what he had seen.

Welcomed at the station by Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, who put a motorcycle escort and squad car at the disposal of President Tubman's party, the distinguished visitor not only addressed a special convocation at Atlanta University, where he received two honorary degrees, but toured the Negro business district, the colleges and schools and the West End Negro housing area.

Sat. 11-20-54

Speaking to a crow which overflowed Sisters Chapel, President Tubman said, "I am happy to learn of the great contribution those of African descent have made to the growth and prosperity of the United States, a democratic land of ever growing opportunities which we are certain your loyalty will forever remain."

At the convocation, President Tubman was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Atlanta University and Doctor of Humane Letters by Morehouse College.

In presenting President Tubman with the degree awarded by Atlanta University, Dean S. M. Nabrit of the School of Arts and Sciences cited him as one "who has lifted his voice as a representative of the smaller nations for a larger and more significant role in determination of United Nation's policies."

In touring the Negro business district, President Tubman stopped at the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, where he was presented with a watch, the Atlanta Daily World, the Citizen's Trust Company, and the Butler Street YMCA, where he was given a citation.

Numerous social events were also in President Tubman's schedule. A public reception was held in the chemistry building longue, Morehouse College. The Liberian students in the University system breakfasted with the president at the residence of President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, who was host to President Tubman during his visit, and all African students were invited to meet the president.

President Tubman One Of Leading Methodist Laymen

Journal & Guide

NEW YOR K— President William V. S. Tubman, of the Republic of Liberia, now on a good will visit to the United States is one of the leading laymen of the Methodist Church in that country. As a local preacher he has long been a member of the Liberia Annual Conference.

The son of a Methodist minister, President Tubman was born in Cape Palmas, Liberia, and his early education was in Methodist mission schools. Later he studied law, was elected to the Liberian Senate at the age of 25; he was named an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia. Since 1944 he has been president of the Republic.

THROUGH THE years President Tubman has been cooperative with the American Government and with American business interests in plans that have given strength and prestige to his nation as the only "free" area on the continent of Africa.

A former Methodist missionary, who has known President Tubman since his childhood, says of him: "His religious training is revealed in his knowledge of the Scriptures, and his ability to recall the texts of various preachers and to give verbatim the salient points of their discourse."

Snubbed In Ga., Tubman Cuts Tour Of South

Informer Houston, Texas

NEW ORLEANS, La. — After being snubbed in Georgia by Governor Herman Talmadge, President W. S. V. Tubman of the Republic of Liberia cut short his southern tour. He had a more pleasant experience when he visited here recently as Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, several dignitaries and large cheering crowds turned out and extended warm greetings to the African leader.

Houston 1, Texas

The traditional red carpet and honor guard of 30 soldiers were a part of the brief but mammoth welcome ceremony. President Tubman bypassed Texas and the Southwest on his tour.

The president and his party left the New Orleans terminal in a mortorcade to the Roosevelt hotel. Later the group went to the International House for a press conference. During the interview, President Tubman told reporters that Liberia is interested in private, foreign investment in his country's five year plan, which is tended toward developing the growth of that nation's hospitals, schools and other basic institutions.

P. 12

He said Liberia still needs more American engineers to help in its road building program and added that they are trying to get the five-year plan extended to nine years.

Sat. 11-20-54

President Tubman expressed contentment over the Supreme Court's decision against segregation but refused to comment on the protests and demonstrations against the ruling saying "It would be more than inappropriate of me to express an opinion".

The Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans sponsored a Buffet Luncheon aboard the "Good Neighbor" harbor inspection yacht. During the luncheon, the yacht toured the New Orleans harbor and a 21-gun salute was fired in honor of the African leader as the party passed the Algiers Naval Station.

In the afternoon, an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree was conferred upon President Tubman in a colorful but solemn convocation at Xavier University. This was the only affair opened to the public.

President Tubman's immediate return to New York City that night marked a cancellation of a scheduled visit to Langston University in Oklahoma where he was to receive another honorary doctor's degree. His decision to drop Langston from his list of stops was a disappointment to many persons including several Texans who had made plans to visit the school.

Although President Tubman gave no reasons for this action, Dr. Charles W. Pemberson Vice Consul for Liberia in this area, told an Informer reporter that he thinks the Liberian head shortened his tour because of fatigue.

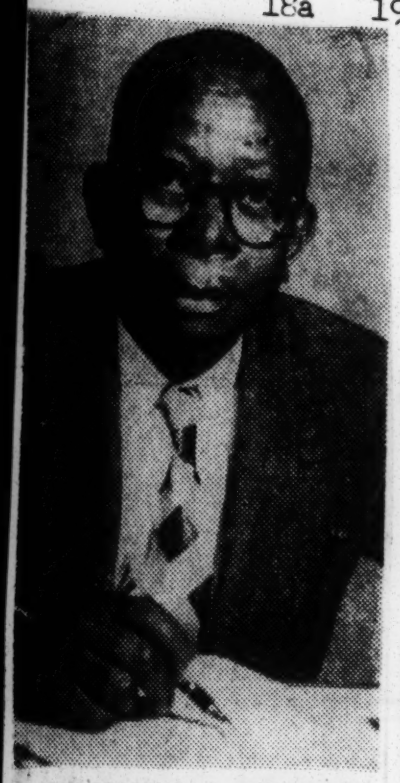
Earlier, he had visited Georgia at the request of Governor Herman Talmadge. Governor Talmadge failed to meet the African leader during President Tubman's stay in the "Peach" state, the native home of the Liberian executives former slave ancestors who later migrated to Africa.

Guests from Texas attending the activities in New Orleans were Dr. Pemberton who is also director of medical service for International Longshoremen's Association (deep sea); Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern University and former United States Minister to Liberia; and Mack H. Hannah, Consul for Liberia in Port Arthur and chairman of the TSU Board of Directors.

Eagle Thurs. 11-11-54

Oklahoma

VISITING LIBERIAN PRESIDENT — President William V.S. Tubman, eighteenth President of the Republic of Liberia, who is scheduled to receive an honorary degree next Tuesday from Langston university, is pictured here with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrum of the Gold Coast. The Liberian president was host of the Gold Coast leader during a visit of the latter to Liberia early last year. (See page 6-A) for related story.



WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN

LIBERIA LEADER WILL VISIT N.O.

President, Official Party to Arrive Nov. 7

President Williams V. S. Tubman of Liberia will arrive in New Orleans Nov. 7 on his tour of this country, accompanied by seven key members of his administration.

A recent house guest of President Eisenhower, President Tubman is in this country officially to get extended a $4 million aid program to his country but unofficially he is urging the investing of private United States capital to speed economic development in his African republic.

The Liberian chief executive and his official party will be welcomed here by an official reception party at 8:[illegible] a. m. at Union Passenger Terminal.

A press, radio, and television conference has been arranged at 11 a. m. at International House and at noon the president and his party will board the Dock Board yacht Good Neighbor for a tour of the harbor and luncheon.

He will be awarded an honorary degree at 3 p. m. at Xavier university. President Tubman will be present at a formal reception at 6:20 p. m. at International House. Following this, a formal state dinner will be held aboard the SS Del Mar.

President Tubman and his party will leave New Orleans at 7:15 a. m. Nov. 8 from the Union Passenger Terminal to continue his official tour of the United States.

Members of the official party with President Tubman will be: Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian ambassador to the United States; C. A. Cassell, attorney general; Joseph N. Togba, director general, national public health service; Charles B. Sherman, economic advisor; Nathaniel V. Massaquoi, assistant secretary of public instruction; Arthur Sherman, director of mines and geology; Brig. Gen. Robert A. Brewer, aide-de-camp to President Tubman; Brig. Gen. William L. Fagg, USAF, American aide to President Tubman; Frederic Morrow, press officer, US department of commerce; and John F. McDermott and Richard F. Kitterman, security officers, US department of state.

Tubman Denies Bias Charges

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — At a speech in Howard university, Liberian President William V. S. Tubman denied charges that his country practices "veiled discrimination" against whites.

Speaking to the trustee board, faculty and students recently, Tubman said that Liberia has "sought to give fullest practical application to the fundamental belief in the equality of the races."

"It is not true, as some of our severest critics may assert, that there is sometimes practiced in Liberia discrimination against certain races. There is not the slightest shade of discrimination of any kind in Liberia."

Tubman said Liberians do not especially resent being reminded that Liberia was founded by freed slaves.

"On the contrary," he said, "this is a fact which should well serve as a fair measurement of the depths from whence we as a nation have come.

"Furthermore, we believe that the moral blame and shame concerning the practice of slavery rests not upon the enslaved but upon the enslaver; consequently, it is he who should desire no memory of it. Hence we have not for a moment entertained any symptons of racial bitterness, nor private, or official prejudices, against any individual or race."

Harlem to Honor Liberian President

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, will be honored today with an all-Harlem reception at 6 p.m. in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St.

At noon today, President Tubman and his staff visited the RCA building at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. After being greeted in the lobby by Mead Brunet, vice president and managing director of the RCA international division, and other RCA officials, the visitor was taken to the 69th floor for a view of the city. Then the party visited radio and television studios.

For President Tubman, the services from 6 to 6:30 this afternoon will make another round in his busy visit to New York. Yesterday, he was particularly impressed with two American products, a voting machine and a low-cost housing project.

Visiting the Melrose Houses, in the Bronx, with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Liberian chief executive noticed the voting machines in the recreation rooms. He mentioned the possibility of purchasing some for Liberia.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN TO THE UNITED STATES

Encouraging Picture Of Liberia Painted By Tubman

DETROIT — (NNPA) — In a brief press conference held in the Presidential Suite at Detroit's Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia painted an encouraging picture of economic progress in his country and dispelled some old mis-notions about the Firestone Tires Rubber Company's 99-year rubber contract.

The press conference was the first official business on President Tubman's crowded agenda Tuesday morning as he and his entourage prepared for a whirlwind one-day tour of the Motor City before visiting Cleveland and completing the Mid-Western swing of a three-week tour of the United States.

Mr. Tubman, eighteenth president of Liberia, who has been in office since 1943, said his administration has consistently encouraged the bringing in of foreign capital to develop the West African republic's vast natural resources.

Lack of capital Mr. Tubman said, has been the reason that these resources have lain undeveloped for over eighty years. The 59-year-old President explained:

"For the first eighty or ninety years of our existence (the nation was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society), we faced a desperate struggle for survival. "We were continually under pressure from our more powerful neighbors. (This was the era of the reckless, devastating nineteenth century European land-grab in Africa.)"

Mr. Tubman added that "We did not feel we could open the country to foreign investors in safety."

But President Tubman said the situation has since changed. He cited the United States Point Four program as positive indication of that change and called it an important factor in the country's present economic flowering.

"One of our purposes in Washington," Mr. Tubman revealed, "is to negotiate for an extension of Point Four aid. The original contract was for four years. We're seeking an additional five years to make a total of nine."

Turning to the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company's 99-year lease on valuable rubber lands, Mr. Tubman said he had once heard his country referred to in an American publication as "Firestone's spare tire."

The former elementary school teacher and lawyer said that representation simply was not true and those who held to it "are not aware of the circumstances under which the contract came about."

Mr. Tubman said that during the period when Liberia was still under great pressure from European powers, "things became so bad that we sent a delegation to President Taft asking the United States to take over Liberia as a colony.

"The United States said they would not do that but would give us moral support. The House of Representatives voted us $5,000,000 but the loan was defeated in the Senate.

"Capital was our great need," Mr. Tubman went on, "and when Firestone announced its policy of seeking fields where Americans could grow their own rubber, we induced the company to invest in Liberia.

"It was rather in consideration of the political situation," Mr. Tubman said, "than the financial that the lease was signed.

"Since then," Mr. Tubman concluded, "the contract has been revised a dozen times. Firestone pays large revenues to the Liberian Government."

President Tubman earlier said of America: "The United States is our trusted, tried and proven friend, and our mother country."

The Chief Executive of a nation of 2,000,000 people many of them descendants of freed American slaves who fathered the republic, was scheduled to be the guest of honor at a reception in the Mayor's office.

Mr. Tubman was also scheduled to lunch with Henry Ford II at Fairlane, the home of his father, the late Henry Ford. He was to motor through Greenfield Village and return to Detroit by expressways. He also was to view several Detroits housing projects. and visit a supermarket.

After a private dinner, the Presidential party was scheduled to attend a concert by the Netherlands Concert Symphony Orchestra in Detroit's Masonic Temple.

Tubman in Tour of City, Leaves for South Today

Herald Tribune New York P. 18

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia will leave New York today for a tour of Alabama and other Southern states, visited the R. C. A. Building yesterday, lunched at the Waldorf-Astor and was guest in the evening at a reception at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

Mead Brunet, vice-president of the R. C. A. international division, Rodman Rockefeller and Victor Borella, vice-president in charge of operations of Rockefeller Center, Inc., met the Presidential party in the lobby of the building. The visitors were taken to the sixty-ninth floor to get a view of the city and took a look at radio and television studios.

The official party encountered thirty-six third-grade pupils of Public School 193, 2515 Ave. L, Brooklyn, being shown around by their teacher, Miss Evelyn Abt. Miss Abt said the class had been studying Liberia and regarded it as a privilege to meet the President. President Tubman replied that he was glad to see her and the children and "this view of New York's famous skyline."

Sun. 11-2-54

President Tubman's hosts at the Waldorf luncheon were the New York State Colonization Society, the African committee of the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches, the trustees of the Phelps-Dodge Fund and the di- for Tropical Medicine.

"With a view to placing greater emphasis on the spiritual phase of our civilization," said President Tubman, "it is my opinion that all the councils of state today, national and international, in order to create a balance between the material and the spiritual, the supernatural and the natural, the church should be given a seat, her voice should be heard, even though she may not have the right to vote on international and world decisions."

The reception at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., was at 6 p. m. The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell jr., minister of the church, presided. At 8 p. m. Herbert Bayard Swope gave a private dinner for President Tubman. Officials of the New York Port Authority will take President Tubman on a tour of the harbor today and give a luncheon for him. The B. F. Goodrich Co. will give a private dinner for him this evening.

President Tubman will start his Southern tour tonight and will reach Chehaw, Ala., tomorrow evening. He will inspect Tuskegee University, which will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on him on Thursday. That evening President Tubman will go on to Atlanta. From Atlanta he will go to New Orleans.

Liberia Saluted As Symbol Of Liberty For All Africa

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

Thur. 11-4-57

BY JAMES L .HICKS

EASTON, Pa. — Liberia was saluted here Saturday as a "symbol of liberty and progress to all the people of Africa."

The nation was thus cited as its President, W. V. S. Tubman was awarded the degree of Doctors of Laws at Lafayette College, Easton Pennsylvania.

President Tubman rose early and drove to Easton in a seven car Cadillac motorcade to receive the honor. The party covered the 75 miles from New York in about an hour and 15 minutes despite rainy weather.

The citation accompanying the degree which was presented to President Tubman by Lafayette President Ralph C. Hutchinson said in part:

"President Tubman, your nation stands as a symbol of liberty and progress to all the peoples of Africa and is bound to the United States by the closest ties of friendship.

"Your administration has been acclaimed the most progressive decade in Liberia's history, made so through your vision, your able political leadership, your humanitarian consecration."

The honor came to President Tubman as Lafayette celebrated its annual founders day exercises in the college gym.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the Health Education and Welfare Agency was guest speaker. Former Undersecretary of State Bedell Smith was among others receiving degrees from the college.

500 PERSONS

President Tubman donned academic robes to accept the honor. The honorees were not required to respond to the awards and Mr. Tubman therefore did not address the gathering of 500 persons.

Later at a luncheon reception at the college given in his honor he spoke to the faculty and trustees.

Inquirer Sun. 10-31-54 P. 7

Little Gwendolyn Bond, descendant of the first Negro settler in Chester County, presenting flowers yesterday to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia after he had received an honorary degree at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa. Looking on at right is Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Ambassador.

Philadelphia, Pa.

COAST STUDY FINDS NEGRO WORSE OFF

N.A.A.C.P. Asserts Problems Outweigh Gains and Area Trails Other Regions

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16—Negro leaders on the West Coast assayed the regional status of the Negro this week and concluded that an intensification of his problems had far outweighed his over-all gains.

Franklin H. Williams, regional secretary and counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called state leaders to the conference not, he explained, to be "foreboders of doom" but to disabuse the public of any idea that this region had blossomed into a utopia for those of his race.

Actually, he said, the West Coast and neighboring states are far behind the Middle Atlantic and New England states in respect for the rights of Negroes.

He declared that with 1,000 to 2,500 Negroes moving into California alone every month, there was danger that in five or six years the Far West would have its own "South Chicagos and Harlems." Such a development, he said, will lead to all-Negro schools and to situations contributing to juvenile delinquency.

The statement issued by the association's regional leaders viewed "with justified alarm the continued widespread denial of basic and inalienable rights and privileges to large segments of our growing population in the Far West."

Job Outlook Decried

"While there have been signal achievements in the field of human rights," it said, "using our high standard of living and the guarantees of American citizenship as our yardstick we find that the various minorities represented in our Western states, and particularly Negroes, are far behind the general populace in the enjoyment of the opportunities and good things of life offered in our great democracy."

The officials pointed to the fields of housing, employment and education as among those in which civil rights for Negroes were wanting. Despite court decisions outlawing such things as racial segregation in public housing, they said, real estate boards, lending institutions, "so-called home-owners protective associations" and local public housing authorities are practicing discrimination and segregation.

"The employment outlook for very uncertain for the Negro in the Western states. Unemployment has increaased sharply. The failure of governmental subdivisions to enact fair employment practices legislation has allowed discrimination hiring and firing policies to become widespread.

Hotels Taken to Task

"Outside of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles most hotels practice racial discrimination, refusing accommodations. In large cities subtle discriminatory practices exist. Arizona, Nevada and Utah are almost completely discriminatory at hotels, restaurants and other places of public accommodation.

"Only three states, California, Washington and Oregon [of seven in the region] have civil rights statutes prohibiting such practices."

Mr. Williams also charged that in the major cities of Nevada, Reno and Las Vegas, discrimination had increased. He said Las Vegas now had a Negro population of 4,000 among the city's 40,000 or 45,000 residents, "with almost complete and regid segregation in the hotels, restaurants and gambling houses."

The schools, he asserted, are "substantially segregated" because of the residential pattern.

The regional secretary declared that "in even an enlightened city like Los Angeles" there was racial segregation in the fire department, with two all-Negro fire houses. A similar pattern in Oakland, he added, has been changed during the last year, with the fire chief ending segregation in favor of racially integrated companies.

The association's statement accused both major political parties of having failed to implement their civil rights pledges on the state level in this region and it charged that many labor unions were continuing discriminatory practices.

Most unions, it added, "have failed to advance the Negro worker within the union structure to the degree indicated by the Negroes' participation."

Shocking Report Of Human Slavery In Portuguese W. Africa In Harper's

New York—A shocking report of a modern form of slavery in Portuguese West Africa is carried in the July issue of Harper's Magazine.

Revealed for the first time in an American publication, the system of forced labor in Angola has been kept secret from the world because "nobody who wants to stay in this colony has felt able to publish the truth," says Basil Davidson, British journalist who gained entrance to the country recently.

"Awkward would-be visitors like the International Labor Office do not get visas; and Portugal, not being a member of the United Nations, gives no account of its stewardship to Lake Success," Davidson writes.

It is a system of "contract" labor, Davidson says, and is based on a law which says that every African must work six months out of the year, or is working at the time of inquiry. Employers who need labor send a requisition order to the Government stating the number of "contract" workers they require.

Usually little force is required to find the men, the system is so old, Davidson says, adding: "But the force is available when required, and recalcitrant 'contract workers' roped hand-to-hand are still seen up-country, though I did not see any myself."

Rural roads are built and maintained by the unpaid forced labor of the Africans who live near them, but so many men are usually in other regions on "contract labor" assignments, that women, some pregnant or with small babies on their backs, and little girls and very little boys are seen poking at roads with their "wretched hoes, or carrying spoonfuls of earth in little bark-cups on their heads," Davidson says.

Wages for "contract labor" sometimes run as low as nine cents a day, Davidson says.

The Portuguese are making an effort to pass from the system of forced labor to voluntary labor, but the "beter attitude at the top" isn't reflected in improvement at the bottom.

But, Davidson says, Africans understand what is being done to them in Angola, and he adds:

"They begin to unnderstand that the same things are not being done to other Africans in other colonies. There is a small but significant group of Africans in this colony who look eagerly toward Washington and Lake Success: they are ready, I suspect, to risk their liberty and perhaps their lives if only they can be sure of making the truth known to a more generous world than they can find in Portugal."

18a(2) 1954

KENYAN LEAVES HOME TO STUDY IN AMERICA.— Jacob Othieno, and African welfare assistant of East African Railways, seen saying goodbye to his wife at Nairobi, Kenya, before boarding an airplane for the United States where he will study social work at Iowa State college, Ames, Ia., on an American government grant. Prior to starting his course of study, Othieno will spend six weeks at an orientation center at Bennington college, Vermont. —ANP Photo.

EDUCATION NOTES

Varied Activities on the Campus And in the Classroom

B. U.—African Program

The African Research and Studies Program of the Boston University Graduate School is now entering its second year. With the aid of a $200,000 grant by the Ford Foundation, the expansion of basic teaching and research and the accumulation of library source materials will be greatly facilitated during the next five years.

WestAfricaWoos Negro Students

BONN, Germany — (ANP)—The West German federal republic government has started a concentrated program to take psychological advantage of the fact that Germany is no longer a colonial power.

An Africa house is scheduled to be built soon in Stuttgart. From it will be sent African Negro students to study in German universities, technical schools and agricultural schools.

FEW WEEKS

A year ago, 18 Negro students from the Gold Coast arrived in Stuttgart for a German language short course and orientation. They are now studying in German universities. Sixteen more arrived from the Gold Coast last spring to study engineering and agriculture and 20 more – are due in a few weeks to prepare to study medicine.

The program, according to observers, is probably only the beginning. Observers see Germany trying to better her trade position throughout a world burning with hatred for colonial powers.

The Boon doctrine now is that colonialism is a thing of the past. All efforts are being made to present the new Germany as a nation without imperialist ambitions and therefore safe to do business with.

MORE FRIENDS

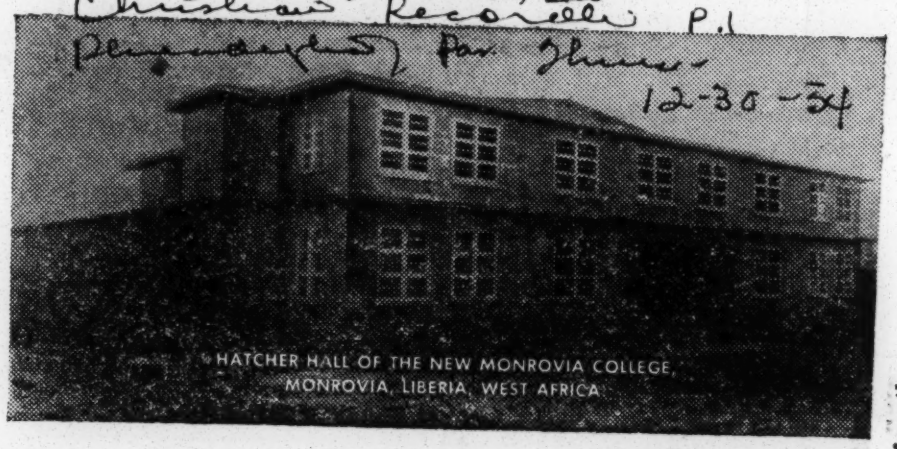
An enormous advantage is that racial discrimination is relatively unkown in Germany. The presumption, therefore, according to newsmen, is that the more students from non-white countries brought here, the more friends Germany will have in their homelands.

However, the new Germany's open rejection of notions of racial supremacy and therefore of the white man's inherent right to rule will probably create a problem in relations with South Africa, an important market.

South Africa is known to be full of ex-Nazis who fled Europe at the close of the Second World War. Other Germans who sympathized with the old National Socialists have left Germany for South Africa in the postwar period.

New Monrovia College Nearing Completion At A Cost of $150,000.00

To Be Dedicated By Bishop H. Thomas Primm On The 2nd Sunday In March, 1955



HATCHER HALL OF THE NEW MONROVIA COLLEGE, MONROVIA, LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA

WHAT GOD HAS WROUGHT THROUGH BISHOP HATCHER

Bishop Hatcher Receives Letter of Commendation From Dr. Little

P. O. Box 161
Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa
December 8, 1954

Bishop E. C. Hatcher
1200 Sigler Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Bishop Hatcher:

Your recent letter was received with much appreciation. The $1,000.00 check was used to purchase the equipment listed by you. The installation of the same has begun and I am sure there will be no difficulty in having it connected to the sewer line. You can rest, the finance to do that will be provided.

The lights are being installed, all the class room lights have been installed, office lights are in and one set in for the bathroom. The upstairs rooms will be completely plastered this week. We are building the platform and trying to make it large enough to accommodate the personnel that will use it from time to time. It is 12 feet wide and 31 feet long, and it will be about 40 inches high. We are making it of cement, using the tile that we used on the front roof so it will be strong and durable.

We received a letter yesterday from J. L. Hammett Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, indicating that you had ordered 100 chairs and a desk. This is indeed a timely order because we are hoping to open school in the new building in February. Registration for students is now open and many are enrolling for High School. We will have a fine graduating class next year from High School. We have already received applications from many seniors. The registration is coming in rapidly. But I am sure where God guides He provides. We are also receiving applications for teachers which will be presented to the Chancellor when he returns and await the action of the Trustee Board.

We thank you for the personal check for $100.00 and $100.00 for Episcopal Residence expenses. The back step went bad and we had it repaired.

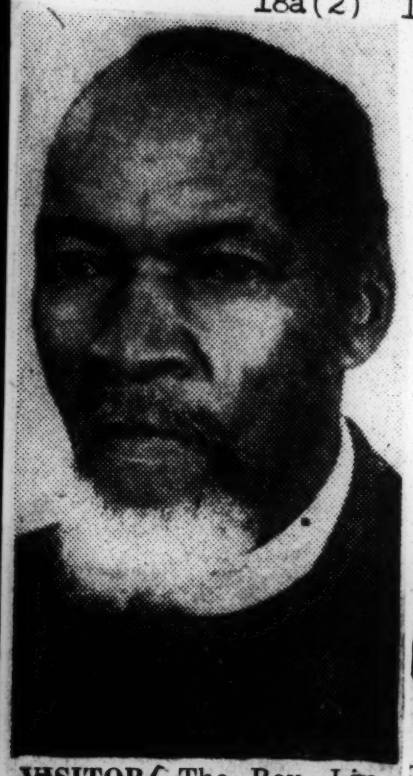
Relative to the pictures you spoke about of the building, we have mailed them by air mail, and most likely you have them by now.

We had our school closing program November 24. It was a fine program. Sister Little's class almost had a fashion show, many of her girls wore dresses that they had made during the year, told the cost of them and strutted down the aisle. If they act like that in the church I don't know what they are going to do when they get in the new building.

School remained in session until the 30th and the Elementary closed here on the lawn. We served 100 Coca Cola, ginger ale, candy, palm butter and rice. The teachers were here and helped, half page, $50.00 and 1 fourth everybody left happy and shouting because so many passed.

You told me to start on the tentative program for dedication and I have already started. We are getting ads using this as a rate: 1 whole page, $100.00; 1

18a(2) 1954



VISITOR — The Rev. Livingstone N. Mzimba, Presbyterian minister from Cape Province, South Africa, lectured at Fort Valley State College in Georgia June 18. A graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.) in 1909, the Rev. Mr. Mzimba has been a pastor at Alice, Cape Province in South Africa since his graduation and came to America to attend Lincoln's Centennial Celebration.

DR. ADEOLA OKUPE
NIGERIA'S YOUNGEST DOCTOR. P.J.A.
24 YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF M.A.OKUPE, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF AGOBONMAGBE BANK LTD. SHE ENTERED ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGERY, DUBLIN, AT 17. HAS L.R.C.P. AND L.R.C.S. DEGREES.
MELVIN TARLEY
COPR. 1954

West African Student Ranks as Top Of Arkansas State Graduating Class

By JOHN HOWARD

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Kofi Addo from the Gold Coast of West Africa ranked highest in a class of 214 students of the 1954 graduating class at the A. M. and N. college this week. Addo, who is editor of the student publication, the Arkansawyer, is a major in economics and completed his work with a 2.7 average for summa cum laude honors.

Behind Addo were Hattie Olivette Jackson, Pine Bluff, with 2.6; George McKinney, Pine Bluff, with 2.6; Ruth Evans Hayman McKamie, with 2.5, and Eryn Earle Moore, Pine Bluff, with a 2.52 average.

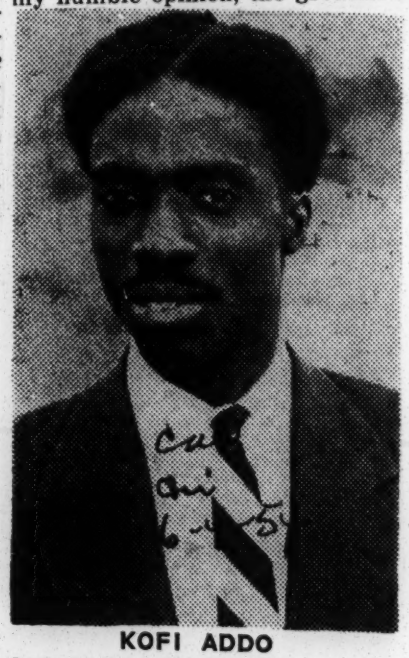
The 214 graduates heard Arkansas' Governor Francis A. Cherry challenge them in four areas in the life of an American citizen. The governor said "Many of you no doubt have your careers planned already, I sincerely hope that those careers are to be in Arkansas. We need you young men and women graduates in Arkansas and it is my belief that this state offers the very finest opportunities.

The governor's "four areas of challenge" are economic, political, social and spiritual."

Governor Cherry urged the students to take an active interest in politics because "a citizen who is wholly inactive politically is a liability to good government." "Let me urge you to make a conscious effort to expand your political learning and to activate the political side of your life," the chief executive said.

The chief executive held an optimistic view for those who enter the educational profession in Arkansas. "The teaching profession perhaps holds forth the greatest call to service," he said. "And it is my conviction that the economic rewards in the profession of teaching are constantly going to improve in Arkansas."

He added, "Homemaking is to my humble opinion, the greatest of all careers for women . . . and brings the richest rewards."



KOFI ADDO

He added that "The all-important area of challenge in the full-rounded life of an American citizen is the spiritual realm." Governor Cherry said that "Our whole structure of man-made law is based on justice—a kind of justice existing in the credo of Christian religion."

Additional honors went to Geo. McKinney, Liston Ligette, Spencer Duffy, Eddie Burns, Darwin Davis, Queen Ester McClain, Marion Bryant, Kofi Addo, William Walker, Donal Wright, Theodore Belvin. Edward Briggs, Nadine Price, Sherward Williamson, Georgia Busch and Floyd Morris.

AME Bishop Aids African Scholar Here

LOS ANGELES—Julius Chabala arrived in the United States just in time to enter college at Occidental in Los Angeles.

He registered for classes last week. He was brought to this country through the interest and scholarship of A.M.E. Bishop Frederic D. Jordan.

Bishop Jordan, assigned to supervise the work of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Southern Africa, visited Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia this spring. While there he, with Mrs. Jordan, were guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Heiwa.

UPON INQUIRY concerning medical care, Bishop Jordan discovered that there were no native physicians in all the territory and but one European physician. The community that this single physician served numbered more than 250,000.

Further questioning brought out the information that though native Africans desired the training as doctors, that there were no available schools. He was told of a young man in the community who had expressed a sincere desire for a medical education and who was even now saving money for a possible opportunity.

This young man was Julius Chabala. He received his elementary training in the local government school and his secondary education in a Mission School in the Union of South Africa.

UPON HIS return to this country Bishop Jordan sought to [illegible] for Julius and was successful in obtaining one at Occidental College in Los Angeles.

Julius is the only student from Southern Africa, out of Northern Rhodesia, who is in the United States for study.

An educational trust was set up in order that interested persons all over this country might feel free to make contribution in order that the dream of this young man might be realized. Contributions to this fund should be sent directly to the Savings Association rather than to the student: Julius Chabala Educational Trust, Broadway Federal Savings and Loan Association, 4329 South Broadway, Los Angeles 37, Calif.

AFRICAN SCHOLAR—Julius Chabala, first student from Northern Rhodesia to come to the United States for study, receives scholarship from the hand of Dr. Hugh Noble, chaplain of Occidental College, Los Angeles. Left to right: Sidney M. Schallmann, Dr. Hugh Noble, R. R. Wright III, Julius Chabala, Bishop Frederick D. Jordan, Dr. Fred E. Stephens.

Prof. Says Whites Were Savages

Negroes Had African University in 600 AD

CHICAGO (ANP)—A Negro University flourished at Timbuktu, Africa, while Europeans were painting their bodies and worshipping in the woods, a New York University anthropologist told a Chicago area high school human relations conference last week.

Dr. Ethel Alpenfels, addressing 500 juniors and seniors from Chicago high schools in Mandel Hall on the University of Chicago campus, said "there are no racial differences in the brain, heart, blood or nervous system.

"Whether the shinbones are flat or rounded are the only distinguishing mark of race to be found under the skin."

* * *

DR. ALPENFELS said "there was a Negro university at Timkuktu, Africa, which exchanged professors with Moorish universities hundreds of years ago.

It is believed to have flourished as early as 600 A.D. and in years when my own Swedish ancestors were painting their bodies and worshipping in the woods."

The university was destroyed by enemies in 1493, she said.

Gold Coast Literacy Up

ACCRA (ANP)—In the Gold Coast [illegible] persons are attending literacy classes annually and nearly 50,000 people have so far obtained certificates of literacy in accordance with UNESCO standards. These people include men and women ranging in years from 15 to 70.

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO CLOSE

Anglicans in South Transvaal Act Because of New Law

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 22—The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, has ordered the closing of all the denominational mission schools for Negroes in the Southern Transvaal to avoid relegating the pupils to a place of permanent inferiority under the new Negro education law.

Under the order twenty-three schools attended by 10,000 Negro children will close April 1.

The Bishop said this was the end of a fifty-year era of cooperation between church and state in Negro education.

"The decision to close the schools rather than cooperate with the Government in the terms of Negro education law is dictated by conscience. * * * No education at all is better than the wrong kind of education," he said.

The Bishop of Bloemfontein, C. W. Alderson, said yesterday that the attempt in the Negro education law to deny individuals the right of full development was close to the philosophy of communism.

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AFRICAN BEAUTIES AT L. U.—Shown above are four of the many African students who attended the recently held joint sessions of the Lincoln University Institute of African Affairs and the Second Annual African Student Conference at the Chester County, Pa. institution. From left are: Mrs. Nwabueze Agbim, whose husband is a Lincoln student; Agnes Osei-Konadu of St. Mary's college, Notre Dame, Ind.; R. Ulunma Eronini, 1954 Swarthmore college graduate and Ada Amadi of Women's Medical college, Philadelphia.

U. S. Aid To Liberia Praised By Educator

DURHAM, N. C. — Edwin O. Fahnbulleh, supervisor of schools in Grand Cape Mount county with headquarters in Robertsport, Liberia, the Negro republic in West Africa, believes that a great new era of progress lies ahead for his country.

The soft-spoken young Liberian educator who arrived in the U. S. on June 16 was in Durham last week observing the workings of the department of education at North Carolina college.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the U. S. Commissioner of Education, recommended NCC to Fahnbulleh who is in this country on a fellowship from the Foreign Operation Administration.

Speaking of the help that the U. S. and other countries are giving the 132 year-old Republic of Liberia, Fahnbulleh said, "Liberians and their foreign friends are today busily engaged in developing all phases of the national life of the country. The future possibilities lend themselves to a greater fascination than ever before."

Fahnbulleh received his education at Freetown in Sierra Leone, at Achimota college, Gold Coast, West Africa, and at Woolsey hall in England.

He will observe educational procedures in several colleges and secondary schools in the United States before settling down to one year's study at a university to be selected later this month.

Firestone gives 50 G for Liberian building

MONROVIA (ANP) — Harvey S. Firestone Jr., has donated $50,000 toward the erection of a science building at the university of Liberia, here.

The contribution comes as a gift from the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., whose rubber plantations are one of the big business enterprises in Liberia.

Brazil Open To Negro Immigrants

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, ANP) — The new Institute of Immigration and Colonization which was recently formed in Rio de Janerio will lower the requirements for immigrants desiring to go to Brazil.

The rumor that Brazil makes it almost impossible for American Negroes to enter that country and quite difficult for them to stay there, was vigorously denied here by the Brazilian Embassy.

Luiz Cavadas, second secretary of the Embassy of Brazil, said there was no discrimination against Negroes in his country. Negroes are permitted to immigrate in his country just the same as whites or yellows, he said, and requirements for immigration for Negroes are the same as for all other races.

These requirements only ask that the prospective immigrants produce a statement of their profession and a certificate by employer that they have served in this occupation, they must have no penal record, must be able to produce a certificate of birth, and have proof that they have never been submitted to an institution.

The Brazilian spokesman admitted, however, that his country acts on a quota system, allowing only a certain number of immigrants from each country, but it does not base its quota on race. The greatest number of immigrants, he said, have come from Portugal, Italy, Germany and Spain.

H. Palamo, press attache of the Guatemalan Embassy, also has denied that his country has consistently refused visas for American Negroes. This, he said, is absolutely untrue. The consuls of Washington and New York have granted several visas to American Negroes, he said.

He admitted ,however, that immigrants to his country must have the authorization of the Guatemalan State Department.

To prohibit one from entering his country because of race would be a violation of the Constitution of Guatemala, he declared. They might be barred for other reasons, he said, but never because of race.

Brazil needs immigrants, especially skilled farmers to help boost the agricultural outpost and tecnicians to man the country's growing number of industrial machines.

Brazilians who are aware of these needs are hoping that the establishment of the Institute of Immigration and Colonization will now permit the immigration problem to be handled on a smoother basis.

LIBERIAN EDUCATOR — Edwin O. Fahnbulleh, left, supervisor of schools in Grand Cape Mount County and Robertsport, Liberia, tells North Carolina College president, Dr. Alfonso Elder, and Miss Rose Rayl of progress made in African Republic. Prof. Fahnbulleh in in this country on a Foregin Operation Administration scholarship.

Liberian educator praises U.S. help

West African school supervisor speaks at N.C. College

DURHAM, N.C. — Edwin O. Fahnbulleh, supervisor of schools in Grand Cape Mount County with headquarters in Robertsport, Liberia, West Africa believes that a great new era of progress lies ahead for his country.

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Praises Help From U.S.

Speaking of the help that the U.S. and other countries are giving the 132-year-old Republic of Liberia, Mr Fahnbulleh said:

"Liberians and their foreign friends are today busily engaged in developing all phases of the national life of the country. The future possibilities lend themselves to a greater fascination than ever before."

However, as Fahnbulleh recognizes, the little country has been beset with many problems in the past. In recent years, the outlook has brightened, for, as the educator says:

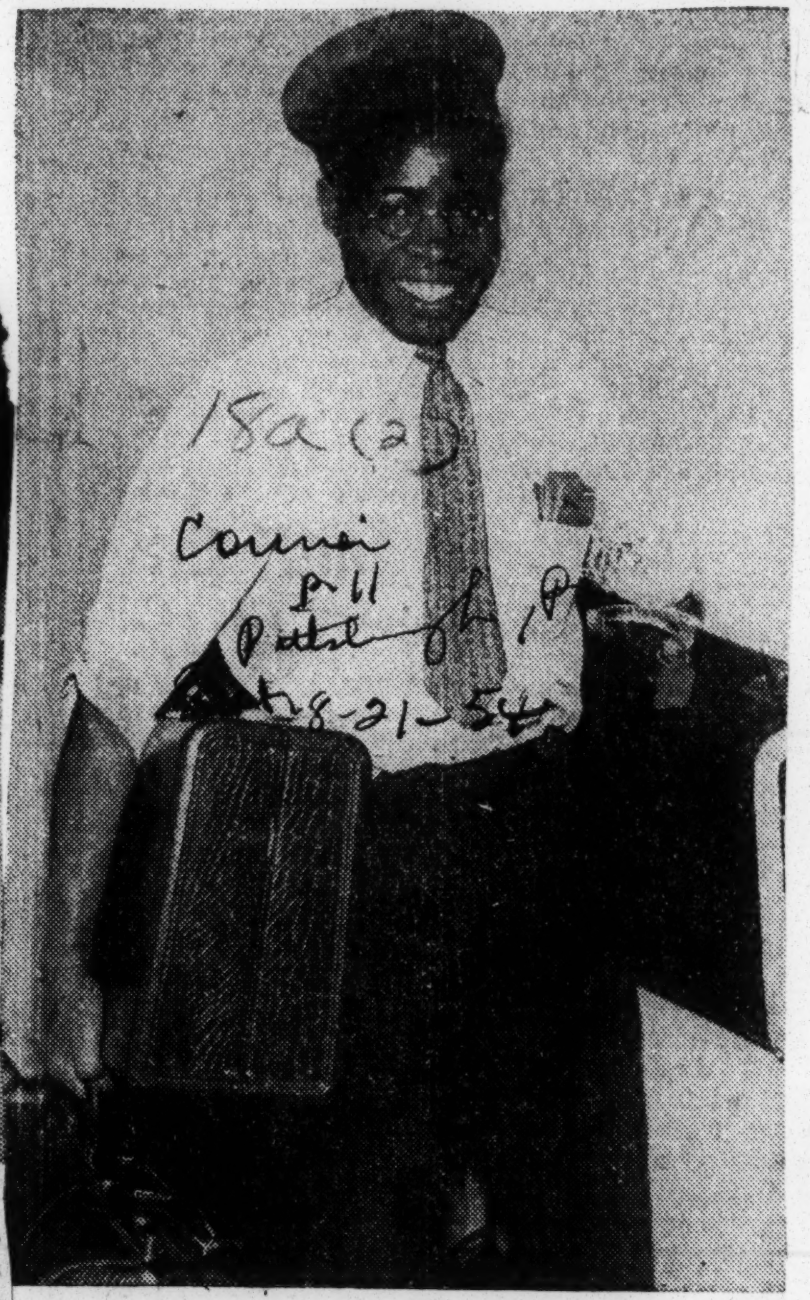
"Very significant changes in the political, economic and educational life of the nation have in recent years brought the Republic of Liberia into greater perspective in the sober thinking of the nations of the world.

"No longer regarded as a mere geographical unit, the country has long been made accessible to foreign interests, her mineral resources explored and a program of intensive internal development formulated and crystallized for practical action."

Mr. Fahnbulleh received his education at Freetown in Sierra Leone, at Achimota College, Gold Coast, West Africa, and at Woolsey Hall in England.

He will observe educational procedures in several colleges and secondary schools in the United States before settling down to one year's study at a university to be selected later this month.

Gift for Kikuyu—James Wainana, 26 (center), a member of Kikuyu nation of Kenya, East Africa, receives a $100 check from James R. Harrison, president of the North Spokane Rotary Club, as J. P. Snyder, chairman of the club's international service committee, looks on. The money will be applied to a scholarship for Wainana who is working his way through Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.



Dedicated—James Wainana, 26, shown redcapping at the Northern Pacific Railroad Station, Spokane, Wash., is a long way from home. Wainana is a Kikuyu from Kenya, East Africa, and is working his way through Whitworth College. Wainana has dedicated himself to liberating his people from "illiteracy and ignorance."

NATIVES GETS DEGREE

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (ANP)—South African sources have been informed that J. S. Kunone, first native to take a course in public administration, has completed requirements for the degree of bachelors of economics in public administration.

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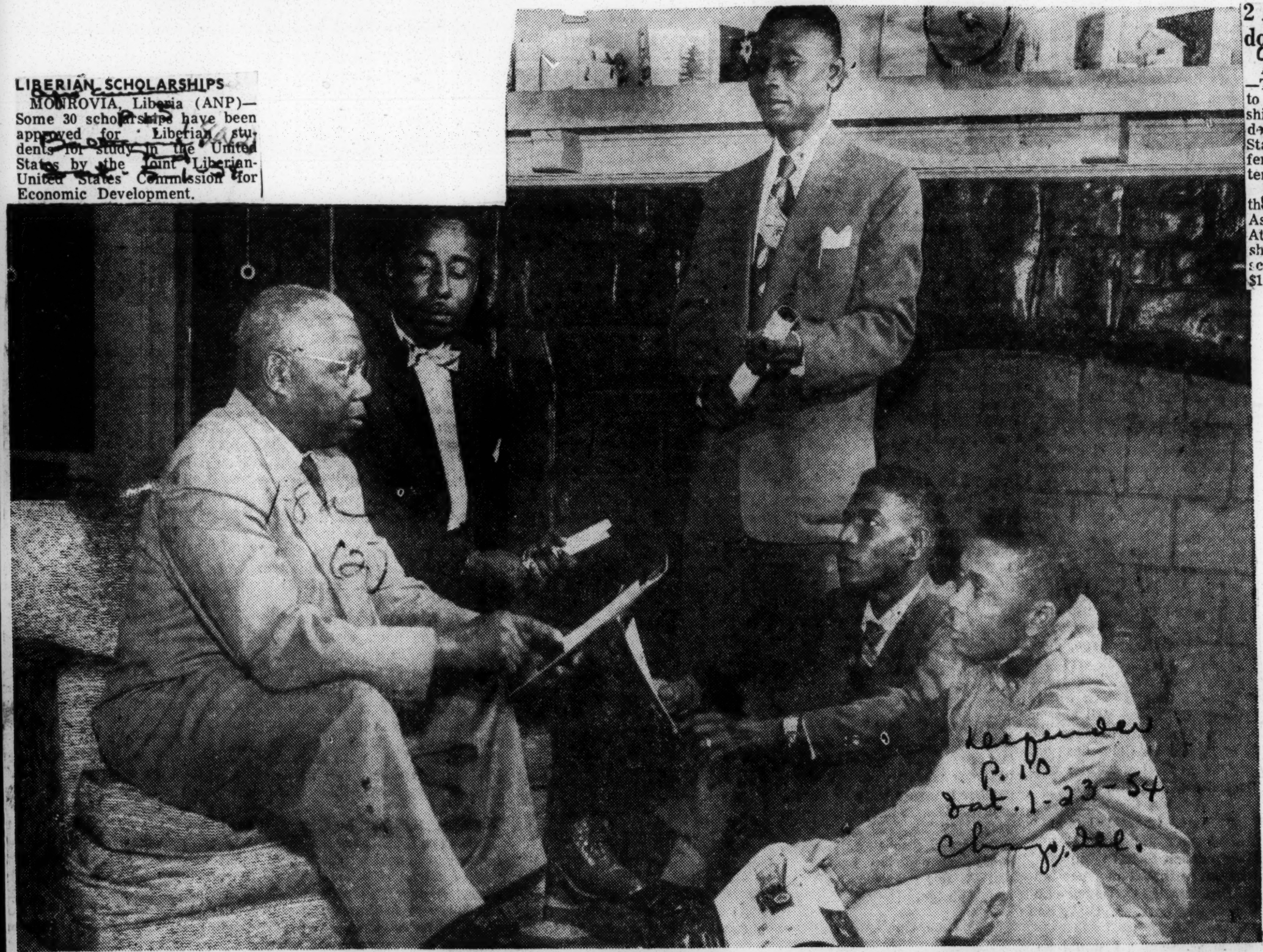
LIBERIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—Some 30 scholarships have been approved for Liberian students for study in the United States by the Joint Liberian-United States Commission for Economic Development.

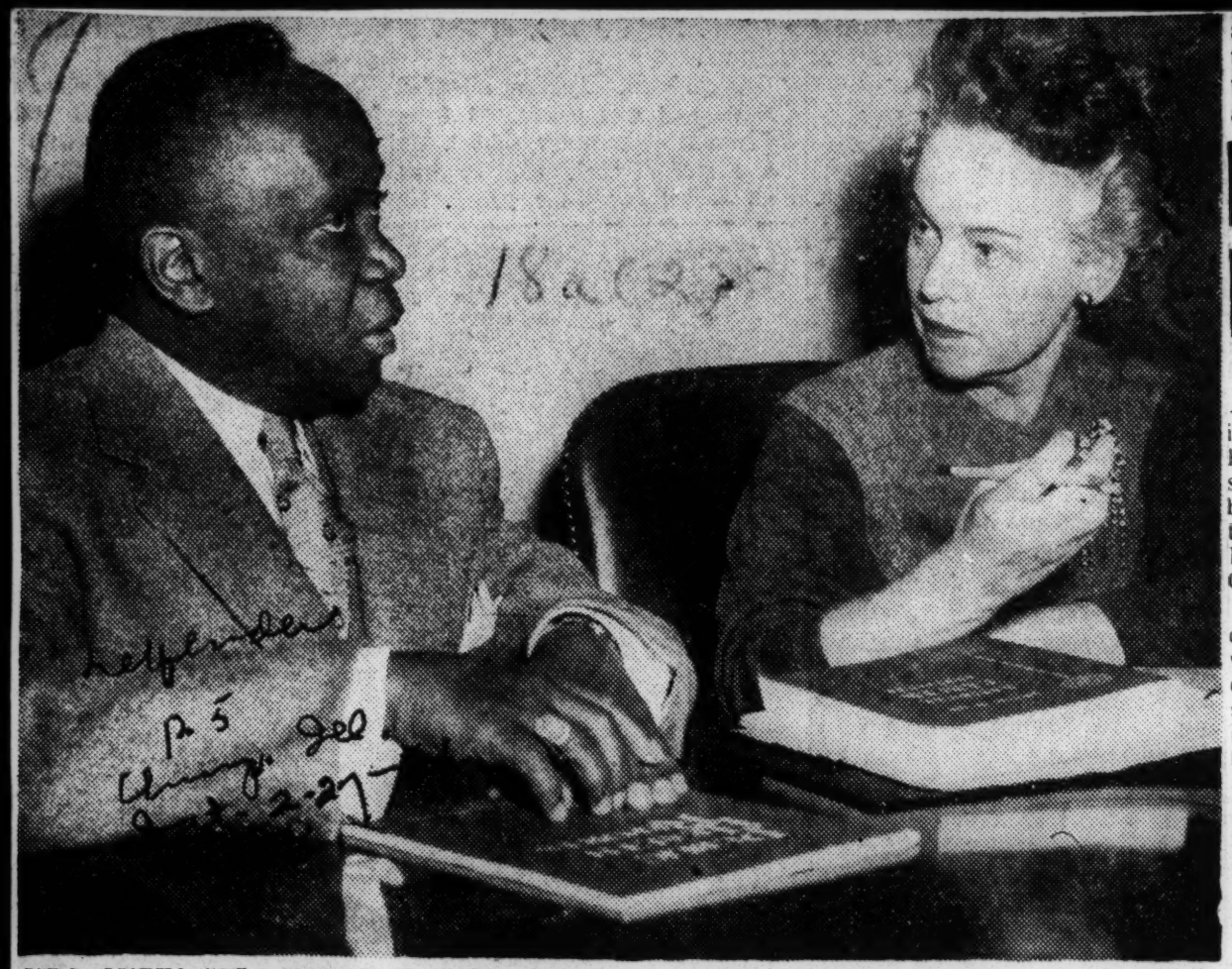


LIBERIAN STUDENTS, in America to study the telephone industry, get briefing from William Jones, (left) Liberian consul in Chicago. The students, here on Liberian government scholarships, will be trained at the International Automatic Electric Corporation here. With Jones are George Neal, 30, (second from left), Joshua Cooper, 29, James N. Cooper, 27, and Josephus Roberts, 28. All reside in Monrovia, capital of Liberia. They will return to Liberia in about a year-and-a-half after completing studies here.—Defender photo.

2 African women get domestic scholarships

ACCRA, Gold Coast (ANP)—Two Gold Coast women are to be awarded one-year scholarships for advanced training in domestic science in the United States. The scholarships are offered through the Institute of International Education, NYC.

They are to be financed by the American Home Economics Association and the Helen W. Atwater International Fellowship. The total value of the scholarship from each group is $1,000 and $1,700 respectively.



MRS. OVETA CULP HOBBY, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, meets with Ernest J. Yancey, secretary of public instruction of the Republic of Liberia.

Libera, U. S. Officials Plan Cooperative Education Program

WASHINGTON — Ernest J. Yancy, secretary of Public Instruction of the Republic of Liberia, last week met with Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to discuss the progress of education in his country as a result of the technical cooperation program of the Foreign Operations Administration.

The department has worked closely with Liberia in the field of education since July 1952 and in public health since 1944. This work is carried out through the FOA.

At the meeting, Yancy described a model elementary school organized in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. The school is used to demonstrate modern teaching methods in the West African republic.

Secretary Hobby said "The energy and initiative with which the people have moved toward the solution of their educational problems is an inspiring story. We are happy and proud to have had some part in the achievements of the Liberian people."

Special training sessions for some 1,100 Liberian teachers are conducted during the summers. Many of these are taught on a volunteer basis by American wives now living in Liberia who are former teachers, Yancy reported.

Among the other subjects discussed at the meeting were the current efforts of the Office of Education to help inaugurate pre-engineering training in the Liberian public schools and the post-graduate training of Liberian teachers in American schools of education.

Five Liberian teachers are now taking advanced training in the United States under the auspices of the Office of Education, the Foreign Operations Administration, and the Department of State, and two more are en route here for the same purpose. Three of the teachers are attending Howard univeristy in Washington, D. C., which is partially supported by funds included in the budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Office of Education is at present seeking experienced American teachers who are qualified to supervise the development of elementary education, vocational education, teacher training and rural extension work throughout Liberia, Mrs. Hobby said.

HEALTH SERVICE

Yancy also discussed the work in Liberia of the Public Health Service, another consitutent organization of the Department. At the request of the Liberian government, the Public Health Service Mission operates clinics, laboratories, Xray facilities a nursing school, and a medical library.

As a result of the joint efforts of the Liberian and American Public Health Services. Yancey, said, smallpox is now under control and an effective maleria control program covers the capital and port areas.

Press Hears Story Of Education in Liberia

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Members of the press were invited by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare tomore sit in on a conference Thursday between Ernest J. Yancy, secretary of public instruction of the Republic of Liberia and Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby.

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In commenting on the educational program in Liberia, Secretary Hobby paid tribute to the remarkable progress being made by the nation. She said:

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Congo Schools Now Admit Negroes

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgium Congo — (ANP) — Native children throughout the Congo have been admitted to municipal, public and state secondary schools which formerly accepted only white or recognized mulattos.

However, despite the decision to admit the native children only a few are expected to qualify for admittance. Reason is the strict intellectual and moral standards and the standing of their families in the community.

In Leopoldville, for example, only 16 out of 40 candidates were accepted and according to their parents' choice, entered free or official schools.

To be admitted to the schools, the children must offer serious guarantees that they will be brought up in conformity with Western ideas. Their fathers must have only one wife, their parents must never have been sent to prison, and must offer serious moral guarantees.

The father's job must be sufficiently stable as to enable the child to complete the entire course of study.

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GREETING FROM AFRICA—Dr. Livingstone Mzimba, Presbyterian minister of Alice Cape Province, South Africa, greets Misses Onuna Uko, left, and Ayo Salako, of Nigeria, both freshman students at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., on the occasion of his recent visit to the campus. Although they come from widely separated sections of Africa and had never seen each other before, their greeting could not have warmer had they been lifelong friends.

Hear Africans Had Univ. Long Before Europeans

Daily World p. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
11-16-54

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A Negro university flourished at Timbuktu, Africa while Europeans were painting their bodies and worshipping in the woods, a New York University anthropologists told a Chicago area high school human relations conference last week.

Dr. Ethel Alponfols, addressing 500 juniors and seniors from Chicago high schools in Mandel Hall on the University of Chicago campus, said, "there are no racial differences in the brain, heart, blood or nervous system.

"Whether the shinebones are flat or rounded are the only distinguishing mark of race to be found under the skin."

Dr. Alponfols said "there was a Negro university at Timbuktu, Africa, which exchanged professors with Moorish universities hundreds of years ago. It is believed to have flourished as early at 600 A. D and in years when my own Swedish ancestors were painting their bodies and worshipping in the woods."

The university was destroyed by enemies in 1493, she said.

Pointing out that there are firm foundations in science and religion which can make the American dream of equality become a reality, Dr. Alponfols said that at one time, all human beings formerly were one race. "They have learned different customs," she said, "but these are not in the human germ plasma."

The all-day tri-county conference was sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Nigerian Prince collects $75,000 to build missions

BALTIMORE

Prince Madarikau Deniyi, designated King of Nigeria, has raised $75,000 this year in the United States for missions in his country. His goal is $500,000.

Last year, the Prince solicited $310,000 from American friends for African missions.

"Through the contributions and donations they gave me," Prince Deniyi said, "a large church will be built in Nigeria and also the gospel will be preached to the natives of Africa."

Now In Baltimore

Prince Deniyi has just completed a three-months winter vacation in Florida. He is now in Baltimore where he will remain two weeks before going to Philadelphia, New York City, Springfield and Boston, Mass, for speaking engagements.

Prince Deniyi is a registered pharmacist and an ordained minister. He passed the Pharmaceutical Science Board of Great Britain, when he was only 20 years of age, July 12, 1912. He holds the P. S. degree from the Lagos School of Pharmacy in Nigeria.

Born in Lagos, March 2, 1892, he came to the United States May 5, 1914.

PRINCE DENIYI

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UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA

Appoint Kermit King Liberia U. President

NASHVILLE — Dr. Kermit C. King, head of the Department of Secondary Education at Tennessee A and I State University, reas president of the University of Liberia, in Monrovia.

The announcement was made this week by Ernest J. Yancey, secretary of public information. He will become the second president of the university, succeeding Dr. J. Max Bond.

Dr. King will assume duties at the University in January, 1955.

Born in New York City, Dr. King attended City College, and in 1935 transferred to Kansas State Teachers college, Pittsburg, Kas. The following year he received his Bachelor of Science degree in education, and two years later he was awarded the Master of Science degree from the university.

In 1937 he toured Japan as a member of the U. S. track team and was the national AAU and NCAA broad jump champion.

After many years of service in public secondary schools, Dr. King was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1947 from the University of California at Los Angeles, where he served as a teacher in the School of Education for two years.

From 1947 to 1952, Dr. King was assistant to the Dean, Dean of Freshmen and professor education at West Virginia State college. Having made numerous contributions to professional journals, he is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity and the Phi Delta Kappa Education fraternity.

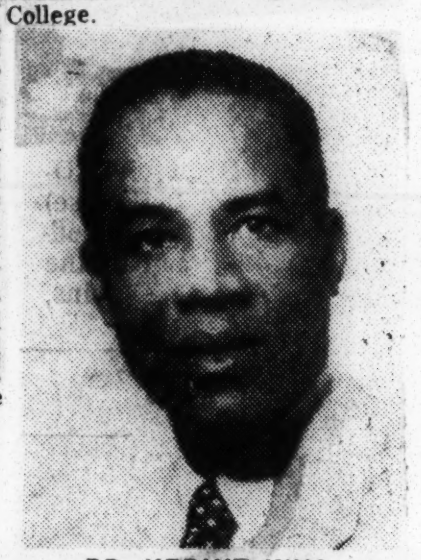
at Pittsburg, Kan., and in the following year received the B.S. degree in education. In 1937, Kansas State Teachers College awarded him the M.S. degree.

Graduate Work

After many years of service in public secondary schools, Dr. King entered the University of California at Los Angeles to complete further work on the graduate level.

In 1947, he was awarded the degree of doctor of education with a major in educational administration from the University of California at Los Angeles.

From 1947 to 1952, Dr. King was assistant to the dean, dean of freshmen and professor of education at West Virginia State College.



DR. KERMIT KING

Prof. Drake says Liberia's university organized like American schools

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)— I've been a guest professor at the University of Liberia for several months now. From the outset, it's been almost like teaching a school back home.

The university is organized like one of the better American institutions. Textbooks are generally of the same kind that we use (but, on the whole, a much better selection than you'd find in most state-side schools).

When I glanced around the table at faculty meetings, I see both Liberians and Americans (incidentally, they look exactly alike) holding degrees from Hampton, Howard, Harvard, Columbia, Chicago and a dozen other American schools.

Dean Anna Cooper, for instance is from Howard and Columbia; Registar James Cooper is from Hampton. Both are Liberians. (there also are a few Indians and Europeans on the staff through an arrangment with UNESCO).

The University of Liberia is about three years old. It is the realization of a dream of President William V. S. Tubman, the country's dynamic and far-seeing chief executive.

To help bring the dream into reality, President Tubman invited a colored American, Dr. J. Max Bond, former dean at Dillard, director of teacher-training at Atlanta and Tuskegee, chief of an educational mission to Haiti, to assist in the building of a distinguished institution.

Leadership Training

The University of Liberia is an institution for producing leaders. A colored person in the U.S. gets a top post once in a while. In a nation like Liberia, black men must serve contantly as chief executives, court justices, consuls, ambassadors, special envoys, etc. And they have to "know the score."

For instance, Liberians have to attend monetary conferences and rubber conferences. The country must be represented on a number of UN committees. The assistant director of public instruction has just returned from Paris where he was on the executive board of UNESCO.

Dr. J. M. Togba has gone to Geneva to assume the responsibilities of president of the World Health assembly. A national university has to prepare leaders for national and international roles.

Nation Building

The usual college subjects are taught (as well as law, home arts, commerce, pre-engineering), but special emphasis is placed on the African aspects of subjects like history, economics, anthropology, etc. There is wide and sustained interest in United Nations affairs among students and they take great interest in the practical politicis of student council, class elections, etc.

The university is the nation in miniature. My students come from tribes like the Vai, Buzi, Mende, Kru, Graebo, as well as from the homes of people descended from American and We Indian ex-slaves and from more recent immigrants from the New World.

For me, it's just like Roosevelt College. Nobody thinks about ancestry at this school. They think about what Liberians like to call "nation building." And about those things, all college students think.

International Passion Play

Something of the international flavor of the institution is reflected in the recent Passion Peoy in which the whole school participated. Jesus was a Liberian student. Caiphas was a professor from Austria. Pilate was a Haitian.

The Roman soldiers were Buzi tribesmen from the Liberia Frontier force. Simon Peter was an American AME minister. Mary, the mother of Jesus, was a West Indian teacher and Mary Magdalene was a colored American. The Bacchanal group included American, Liberian students and Liberian and American staff members. (I was Judas).

When the Passion Play was staged on the beautiful outdoor amphitheatre desinged by President Bond, President Tubman was out with his omnipresent cigar, mingling in a friendly and democratic manner with the crowds.

This is the rainy season out here, and it was raining a few miles away. Weather was perfect on the campus. I remarked about it, and a tribesman looked at me as though I were a fool, and said, "It never rains on the President."

(Note: Dr. St. Clair Drake, is associate professor of sociology and anthropology at Roosevelt College, Chicago, and chairman of the Committee on African studies. This is the first of a series of features about Liberia for ANP)

U. of Liberia prexy named

Dr. Kermit King to succeed Bond

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Kermit C. King og the department of secondary education at Tennessee A. and I. State University, will become the second president of the University of Liberia, succeeding Dr. J. Max Bond.

Dr. King was born in New York City. During his early years, he attended the DeWitt Clinton High School and the College of the City of New York.

In 1935, he transferred to the Kansas State Teachers College

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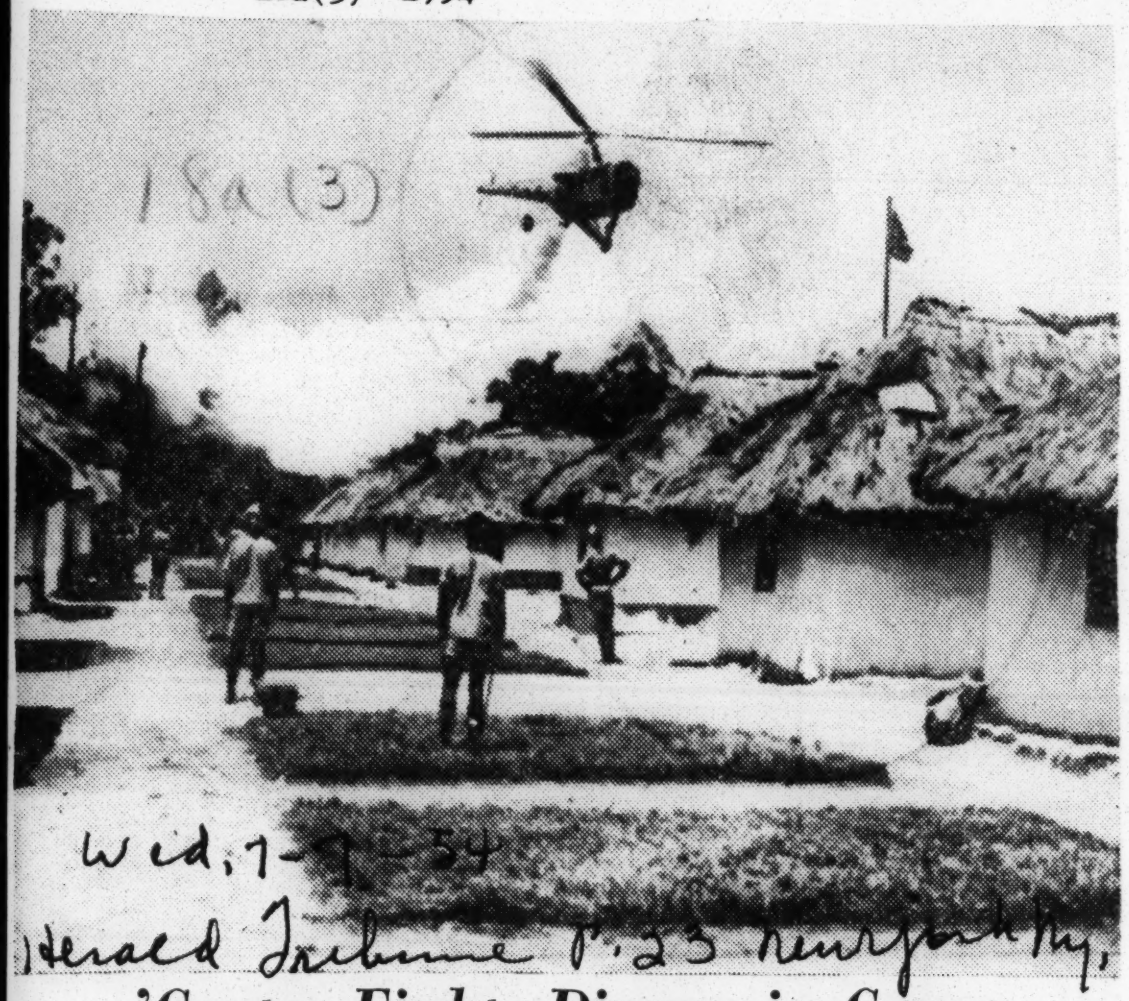

Wed, 7-7-54
Herald Tribune P. 23 New York Ny,

'Copter Fights Disease in Congo

Helicopter sweeping over the village of Ndolo, near Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, spreading clouds of insecticide aimed at wiping out disease-carrying insects. The same method is being used to eliminate tsetse flies breeding along rivers in the East African state.

18a (5) 1954

AFRICAN VOTERS — 19,000 strong — jam the polls to elect a municipal council in Kumasi, the Gold Coast. The council will govern for the next three years and is the second one to be set up under the new Gold Coast Municipal Council Ordinance. The first was elected last year in Accra, capital of the Gold Coast. In the photo, the Africans, some carrying children, wait patiently to cast their votes for a government of their own choosing. Meanwhile, in the United States, where freedon is more or less taken for granted, the voting turnout was lowest in many years in the Illinois primary election Tuesday.

Governor stoned

UGANDA, Africa — Uganda natives [illegible] deposed and exiled to England, stoned the British governor here last week. Natives [illegible] British rule and want a larger measure of self-government.

Africans In Cape Province Cast Ballots

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — What may be a significent choice between novelist Alan Paton's Liberal party and the Communists, 15,500 African voters from the southern most tip of Africa, cast their votes at the polls last week.

While the results will not be known for at least a week because of a complicated system of indirect voting by African leaders, the voters nevertheless represent Africans in the one of the three areas of Cape Province where Negroes elect white Parliament members.

The Cape Western Africans have twice, however, elected said Communists only to see them both unseated as Reds by the Government.

Gold Coast To Get More Self-Rule

LONDON — In another big step toward self-rule the Gold Coast will replace the last three British Cabinet Ministers with native Africans.

The announcement was made in Parliament last week when the British Government accepted the proposal from Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and his government.

The new constitutional proposals for the former colony in West Africa will be laid before Britain's Privy Council, shortly. They include extension of the direct ballot to areas that now vote by tribal groups and a definite reduction in the initiative the governor will normally exercise. Like the British sovereign, he will carry out his day-to-day perogatives with the advice of a group of ministers, but he will retain emergency powers, including certain direct controls over the police and civil service, in case of need.

These provisions reflect clearly the concern that has been increasingly felt by the Nkrumah Government at losing the services of the trained Europeans who have run the colony for so many years. Only by keeping the public service in British hands for the time being would it be possible to recruit Europeans or hold those who are there.

Publisher Is Lincoln U. Alumnus

New Official Has Long Advocated African Home Rule

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — When Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was installed Wednesday August 11 as ~~prime~~ minister of Eastern Nigeria he became the second Lincoln University graduate to head an emerging African state.

Dr. Azikiwe, who was graduated from Lincoln in 1930, is often referred to as the "father" of the African Nationalist movement. Long an advocate of self-government for the peoples of Africa, and publisher of a chain of newspapers in Nigeria, Dr. Azikiwe is presently leader of government for eight million Nigerians.

THE AFRICAN leader was in America in June on an economic mission for his country and to participate in Lincoln's Centennial commencement ceremonies.

The first of the pniversity's graduates to rule an African state is Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the Gold Coast, West Africa. A recent election there returned Dr. Nkrumah's Convention Peoples party to power for a second term, and was the first one in which an All-African parliament was elected.

GOLD COAST LEGISLATURE — When the 1954 session of the Legislative Assembly opened recently in Accra, capital of Africa's Gold Coast, it was with all the traditional ceremony of the British parliament, after which it is patterned. Top photo shows (left to right): Mr. Justice Korsah, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, Sir Henley Coussey, Mr. Justice Windsor-Aubrey, and Mr. Justice Quarshie-Idun. Bottom photo shows the speakers' procession to King George Memorial hall, preceded by the mace. (Newspress Photo)

African graduates of U. S school leading their people

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DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE

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Dr. Nkrumah was graduated from the college at Lincoln in 1939 and from the Seminary in 1942. He holds the distinction of being both prime minister and minister of development and is the first African to govern the Gold Coast's five million people.

Other African graduates of the Chester County, Pa. university who now hold important positions of leadership in their country's governments are: Ako Adjei, Minister of labor in the Gold Coast; Blank Akpabio, and Mbonu Ojikwe, Ministers in the government of Eastern Nigeria; and Ozuomba Mbadiwe, Minister of land and natural resources in the Central Nigerian cabinet for the whole of Nigeria.

In Sierra Leone, Dr. William Fiezjohn, another Lincoln graduate, is lecturer in the University College and a member of the Legislative Assembly.

Nkrumah re-elected

First All-African Gold Coast Congress

ACCRA, GOLD COAST (ANP)—Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and his Convention Peoples party were returned to power in the second general election and first to elect an all-African parliament.

American-educated Nkrumah and all former African ministers who were re-elected in the balloting which saw some 63 per cent of the electorate participating. The voting was done in a calm manner, with no incident reported.

About 1,200,000 electors were eligible to cast ballots for 104 members of parliament.

Five In Cabinet

In addition to Nkrumah, ministers elected were Thomas H. Mills, health and labor; Kojo Botsio, education and social welfare; A. E. Nkumsah, housing; E. O. Asafuadjaye, local government; and Kimla Agbeli Gbedeman, commerce and industry.

J. B. Danquah, leader of the Ghana Congress and the CPP'S chief opposition, lost in the election's biggest upset.

Defeating him was Aron Ofori Atta, his nephew and a CPP candidate. Dr. Ka Busia, chairman of opposition Ghana Congress Party, though absent on a tour, won.

First Woman Assemblyman

The 1st African woman in the assembly, Mabel Dove was elected as a CPP candidate.

With all but one of the 104 results of the elections in the CPP has 70 seats to the opposition's 33.

About 10,000 good-humored but excited people waited, singing and dancing before a huge illuminated scoreboard in the center of Accra until after 3 a.m. to hear the election results.

The people cheered news of Nkrumah's victory and of Danquah's defeat. Nkrumah won his seat by a majority of more than 10,000 votes.

New cabinet for Nkrumah

Prime Minister wins reelection

ACCRA, Gold Coast (ANP)—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrua-Nkrumah, recently re-elected with a smashing two-to-one victory, last week announced formation of his new cabinet. It is as follows:

Minister of state, Kojo Botsio; finance minister, Ka Gbedemah; interior minister, A. Casely Hayford; local government minister, Eo Asafu Adjaya; education minister J. H. Allassani; agriculture minister, J. E. Jantuah; works minister, N. A. Welbeck; communications minister, Aaron Oferiatta; labor minister, Ake Adjei; and health minister, Imoru Egala.

Thomas Huttenmills and A. E. Inkumsah, former ministers of health and labor, respectively, were dropped.

Candidates Lose

Although happy over his victory, Dr. Nkrumah was concerned because some of his candidates lost in Togoland. He also was concerned over the defeat of Dr. J. B. Danquah, former leader of the opposition in the legislature.

Dr. Danquah's party, the Ghana Congress, won only one seat. That was won by Dr. K. A. Busia, leader of the party, who soon will be in America on a lecture tour.

Dr. Danquah's defeat was not a complete disappointment, for shortly afterward he was granted a UN fellowship. It is the first award of the Bryant Mumford Memorial fellowship which carries a cash stipend of $2,500.

Dr. Nkrumah Wins Gold Coast Again

ACCRA, GOLD COAST (ANP)—Huge crowds cheered here last week when it was announced that Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and his Convention Peoples party were returned to power in the second general election and first to elect an all-American parliament.

American-educated Nkrumah and all former African ministers were reelected in the balloting in a calm manner with no incident reported.

About 1,200,000 electors were eligible to cast ballots for 104 members of parliament.

Besides Nkrumah, ministers elected were Thomas Hutton Mills, health labor; Kojo Botsio, education and social welfare; A. E Nkumash, housing; E. O. Asafuadjaye, local government; and Kimla Agbeli Gbedemah, commerce and industry.

J. B. Danquah, leader of the Ghana Congress and the CPP's chief opposition, lost in the election's biggest upset. Defeating him was Aron Ofori Atta, his nephew and a CPP candidate. Dr. Ka Busia, chairman of opposition Ghana Congress party, though absent on a tour, won.

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The elections last week brought into force a new constitution of great importance to all Africa. Under it, the Gold Coast, formerly a British colony, will become the first self-government state in colonial Africa.

Self-government in the Gold Coast will be followed in 1956 if not sooner, by independence and dominion status. The partition of Nigeria into three separate states is to be consummated later this year. Under the new Nigerian constitution now in prepartion, these states will have the option of self-government in 1956.

There are about 4,000,000 people in the Gold Coast. Nkrumah was the first native prime minister. He and the opposition parties support self-government and economic development of the colony.

With the reelection of Nkrumah, Gov. Sir Charles Arden Clarke invited the prime minister to form a new government. In a statement to the press, Nkrumah promised:

"My government will intensify negotiations with the British government to achieve final goal of complete independence within commonwealth, but will not attempt to fix date."

The new cabinet will include ten ministers, including a new post of minister of state.

GOLD COAST POLL ON LIBERTY OPENS

West African Colony's North Starts Elections for Change to a British Dominion

By MICHAEL CLARK

Special to The New York Times.

TAMALE, Gold Coast, June 10—An election that will make Gold Coast the first fully self-governing state in Colonial Africa began in the northern part of the country today.

Although June 15 had been set as general election day throughout this British West African Colony, 246 village polling stations in the Northern Territories, of which Tamale is the capital, jumped the gun for reasons of administrative convenience. Stations were manned by the staff that will be required for duty at the remaining 276 Northern polling stations next Tuesday.

The ballots cast today are not to be counted until the polls close Tuesday night.

Never before has the entire electorate of the Gold Coast been called to the polls in a direct election based on universal suffrage. Many an illiterate Northern tribesman was confronted with a ballot box for the first time in his life today. A Red Cockerel, a Blue Elephant, a Clenched Fist and other symbols have been selected to identify various parties and independent candidates.

An all-African Government responsible to an entirely elected all-African Legislature will emerge from this balloting. When this happens, probably before the end of June, the Gold Coast will stand on the threshold of independence and dominion status within the British Commonwealth.

A total of 323 candidates, many of them nominated by one or another of nine organized political parties, are contesting 104 seats. Unlike its predecessor, the new Legislative Assembly will contain no members not directly elected. Three ex officio British Ministers who have until now been responsible for the Departments of Finance, Justice and Defense and External Affairs will go. Subject to certain provisos, notably as regards security and defense, the new Cabinet will become responsible for the Governing of the country.

However, the electoral campaign scheduled to culminate Sunday at Accra on the coast has not revealed any notable degree of political maturity.

Party leaders have sought to outdoor each other in violence of speech. "Imperialism" is denounced with shrill invective. Leading politicians have attempted to mark their opponents with the stigma of "traitor."

The victory of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's party seems all but inevitable. The personality of Dr. Nkrumah and his party organization in the south are assets that cannot be matched by the opposition parties, alone or united.

Of these, the Ghana Congress party is the strongest; but one of its leaders, Dr. K. A. Busia, has just left for a European lecture tur. Joseph Danquah, the party's political whip, is identified with middle class inteersts and appears to have little popular following.

The 1951 election that swept Dr. Nkrumah and his party into power had little effect on the North, where no direct election was held. Here power of the Traditional Chiefs remains strong. One chief candidly introduced a visiting observer to "my candidate." At one polling station, villagers refused to vote until the Chief had led the way.

Candidates officially certified by Dr. Nkrumah may not, therefore, do too well in the Northern rural constituencies. But in the South, the Prime Minister's party is almost invincible.

Gold Coast Becomes Self-Governing Colony

ACCRA, Gold Coast — All Africa is on the borderline to a "new day" of universal suffrage, lead by former British colony and its Premier Kwame Nkrumah who won last Tuesday a major victory in the colony's first direct elections for its 104 member legislature.

Latest returns in the voting gave Nkrumah's Convention People's Party at least 52 seats with 28 still undetermined, leaving no doubt that he had been returned to power and that the Gold Coast is now the first self-governing state in Africa.

The victory will thus put the American educated, 44-year-old African into a position to lead the Gold Coast on its last steps to independence. He became the colony's first premier in 1951.

Never before had the entire electorate of the Gold Coast been called to the polls in a direct election based upon universal suffrage. Many an illiterate Northern tribesman was confronted with a ballot for the first time in his life. And, also for the first time, an All-African Government will be responsible to an entirely elected all-African legislature. The election, even as it now stands with 28 seats undetermined, will bring into force a new constitution that will make the Gold Coast the first truly self-governing state in colonial Africa. When this happens, reportedly before the end of June, the Gold Coast will stand in the threshhold of independence and dominion status within the British Commonwealth.

This may happen by 1956, or sooner.

Most of the Gold Coast's population of about 4,000,000 is ignorant Kwame Krumah, the "African Redeemer," and his party, this is certain.

Nkrumah is making the most of nationalism and the elections. He won his own seat with a majority of more than 10,000 votes and five of his ministers were elected with large majorities.

The first African woman in the assembly was elected as a C. P. P. candidate. She was Mabel Dove.

Chief opposition to Nkrumah's C. P. P. was the Ghana Congress, headed by J. B. Danquah, who lost in the election's biggest upset to his nephew, Aron Ofori Atta, a C. P. P. Candidate.

Final returns from 1,200,000 voters will not be known for some time as some election of officers include a three-day journey from remote constituencies to the elections board. But most results are expected in several days.

All parties, loyal to their cause, supported self-government and economic development of the colony. Party leaders sought to outdo each other in violence of speech. They denounced imperialism and tried to brand their opponents as "traitors."

But, as the record stood, victory for Nkrumah and his party was foreseen as "inevitable. The personality of Dr. Nkrumah and his party organization in the south were, according to official sources, assets that could not be matched by the opposition parties, alone or united.

AFRICAN LEADER

PRIME MINISTER KWAME NKRUMAH IS FIRST NATIVE TO ASSUME POWER IN A FULLY SELF GOVERNING AFRICAN COLONY

Asked To Form New Government After His Party Wins Election Victory

Nkrumah Seeks Complete Independency

ACCRA, Gold Coast, June 21.—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, of the Gold Coast, whose party won a substantial victory at the polls last week called upon the Governor, Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clarke, at Christiansborg Castle on the day following the election.

When the Nationalist leader met the Governor within the massive walls of the castle, a relic of the slave trade period, he was asked to form a new government, thus becoming the first African native to assume power in a fully self-governing African colony.

Dr. Nkrumah and his lieutenants have made it clear that they regard home rule as a mere prelude to complete independence and dominion status within the British commonwealth.

The Convention Peoples Party, of which Dr. Nkrumah is life chairman took an early lead in the general election last week and went on to win a substantial victory at the polls to give the Convention Peoples Party an absolute majority in the new Legislative Assembly, with fifty-four seats to the opposition's twenty-five.

The old guard Nationalist opposition was crushed. Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia, chairman of the once influential Ghana Congress Party was his group's only candidate elected with only a slight plurality.

It was a particularly bitter day for Dr. Joseph B. Danquah, veteran Gold Coast Nationalist and opposition whip in the old legislative assembly. He was defeated in his own county seat by a Nkrumah candidate who is a relative. His former wife Mabel Dove, had no trouble winning a constituency for the Convention Peoples Party.

As was expected the Convention Peoples Party made a poor showing in the northern region where the influence of the traditional chiefs remains strong. But the party's most significant defeat occurred in British Togoland a trust territory administered as a part of the Gold Coast.

Candidates in the Transvolta region who had campaigned strenuously in behalf of permanent integration of Togoland and the Gold Coast were opposed by the Togolang Congress, backed by Ewe Tribe, which is striving to promote unification of France and British Togoland.

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GOLD COAST

GOLD COAST VOTE BRINGS AUTONOMY

Election Today to Make Area First Self-Governing State in Colonial Africa

By MICHAEL CLARK
Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, June 14—Tomorrow's general election in the Gold Coast will bring into force a new constitution of great consequence to all of Africa.

The constitution will make the Gold Coast, formerly a British colony, the first fully self-governing state in colonial Africa.

The policies of the colonial powers in Africa are based on varying concepts of segregation or assimilation. The French and Portuguese are seeking to promote assimilation, while in British Africa segregation is an internal matter wherever there is a white settlement.

Elsewhere, notably in West Africa, segregation has been put on a territorial basis. Negro states have begun to appear. Of these new-type African reservations in which white settlement is forbidden, the Gold Coast is the first to receive autonomy.

Petition Due This Year

Self-government in the Gold Coast is to be followed, in 1956 if not sooner, by independence and dominion status. The partition of Nigeria into three separate states is to be consummated later this year. Under the new Nigerian constitution now in preparation, these states will have the option of self-government in 1956.

Most of the Gold Coast's population of about 4,000,000 is ignorant and superstitious. The administration is still British-run, and the whole structure of government would collapse if European tutelage were withdrawn.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah is making the most of nationalism. He represents himself as "African redeemer," to whom "opposed people all over a groaning continent" look for salvation.

He wound up his electoral campaign this evening by leading a motorcade through the streets of Accra. Wherever he went ecstatic crowds shouted "Freedom, Freedom!" This is the slogan of his Congress People's party.

Gold Coast Vote Opens Way for African Colony to Be British Dominion

Voting in an historic election that will make this British West African colony the first fully self-governing state in colonial Africa started in the Gold Coast last Thursday. Although today has been designated as general election day, polling began in the northern territories for administrative reasons. Voter here studies poster, with cockerel for Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's Congress People's party and star and crescent symbolizing Moslem Association party.

The New York Times

FAVORED IN VOTE: Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, who is expected to lead the Convention People's party to victory in Tuesday's elections.

NKRUMAH APPEARS GOLD COAST VICTOR

Poll Shows Few of the Voters Know Names of Candidates on Opposition Slates

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, June 11—Next Tuesday's general election in the Gold Coast is expected to establish Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah as "master in his own house."

The expression has been used by Mr. Nkrumah himself, and there is no doubt that fanatics of the Convention People's party look upon self-government and Mr. Nkrumah as identical. This is particularly true of Mr. Nkrumah's early "beer celler" companions, for whom prison was sometimes the price of their devotion.

The constitutional advance in the Gold Coast has virtually destroyed the indigenous social structure of the country. Mr. Nkrumah, a man of humble birth, has done more than anybody else to crush the power and prestige of the traditional chiefs. His own rise to power would have been impossible if he had acted otherwise. But it seems odd that an "African firster" like Mr. Nkrumah should base his entire strategy on alien forms.

In practice these forms have been totalitarian rather than democratic. In the Gold Coast representative institutions have no roots at all.

A pre-election survey completed last Wednesday showed that in Accra, where the literacy rate is particularly high, only one intending voter in four knew the names of the candidates or the parties they represented. The symbols of the Opposition parties were known to one in two of the intending voters.

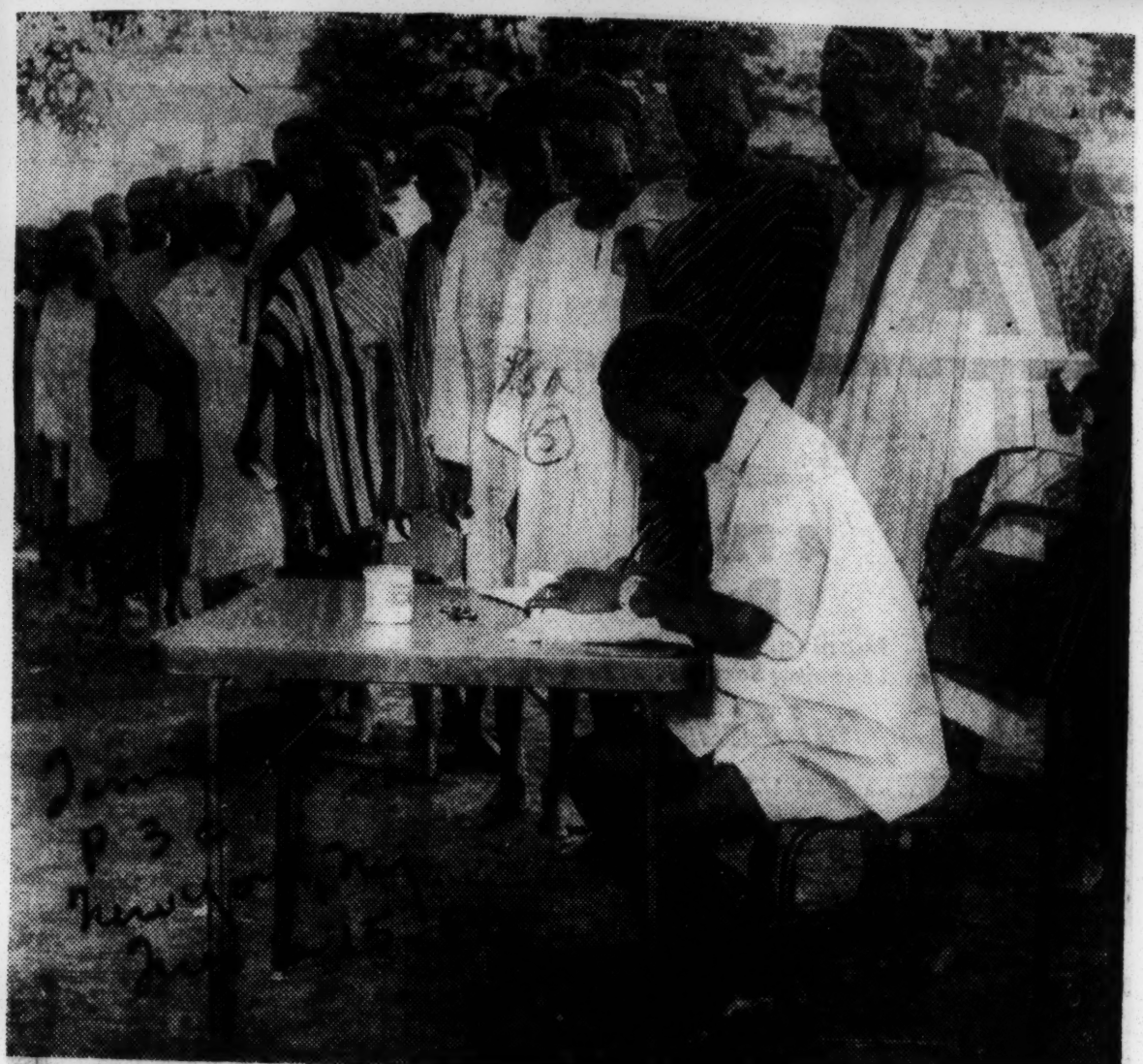
However, four out of five intending voters knew the symbol of the Convention People's party—a red cockerel—and three out of five knew the name of the candidate of the party. This is not surprising, because Mr. Nkruman's political organization is the only one in the country that could be called efficient.

The survey was conducted by a group of forty African students under the direction of Walter B. Birmingham, senior lecturer in economics at the University College of the Gold Coast, and Dr. Gustav Jahoda, lecturer in the University College Department of Sociology. Both Mr. Birmingham and Dr. Jahoda are Europeans.

Using the "random sample" method worked out by the British Institute of Public Opinion, Mr. Birmingham, Dr. Jahoda and their assistants canvassed the three Accra constituencies (82,000 registered voters). The results showed that, in the event of good weather, the Convention People's party should get 82 per cent of the votes. The investigators concluded that rain would tend to favor the Opposition parties.

The New York Times

AFRICA'S GOLD COAST VOTES: A clerk checks the names of two women against the list of registered voters in a polling station in Accra during yesterday's general elections.



Queue of registered voters forms at a polling station in the northern part of the Gold Coast. Staff that handled vote in 246 polling stations last week will work in 276 more today.

Hopes of 4,000,000 tied to Nkrumah's leadership

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, Thursday introduced in the House a resolution to extend the "most cordial greetings" of the Congress to the Gold Coast and Nigerian legislatures which are due to meet this month and in September, respectively.

The resolution also would request that the Secretary of State appoint a delegation at the appropriate time to represent the United States at ceremonies marking the achievement of complete independence by these territories.

"Such acts would be fitting recognition of the democratic ideals shared by the United States and these countries and would be a reaffirmation of the friendship of the United States for the peoples of Africa," Mr. Javits told the House in offering his resolution.

New Constitution

The Gold Coast, on April 29, approved a new constitution which "brings it to the threshold of sovereign independence," Mr. Javits pointed out. Under the new constitution, he said, an all-African government with almost complete responsibility for the country's internal affairs has been established.

After an election with universal adult suffrage, the New Yorker said, Kwame Nkrumah was elected Prime Minister. Nkrumah, who was educated at Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) is the first African ever to hold such office in any British territory.

Source Of Hope

"His leadership is, indeed, a great source of hope for the 4,000,000 people of the Gold Coast," Mr. Javits added.

Similarly in Nigeria, the largest of the British territories with a population of 31,500,000, Mr. Jarits pointed out, a new federal constitution, representing the will of the people, as expressed through their leaders, is expected to be approved in September.

The new constitution, he said, will give the three regions of Nigeria greater autonomy and will carry two of the three regions "a considerable way" toward self-government.

Nkrumah Talks of Gold Coast Plans

UNITED NATIONS — (ANP) —Prmie Minister Kwamo Nkrumah recently addressed the Trans-Volta Togoland regional council at HO and referred to the Gold Coast government's development plans.

Dr. Nkrumah stated that the construction of Toma Harbor, which is destined to play an important part in the development of the region, was due to begin in 1954 and would be completed in 1958.

A second project is the Adomi bridge over the Volta with a single span of 840 feet. Reportedly tenders for this particular project are being invited from many international firms.

As is generally known, the Volta River project will dwarf all the other projects if it proves economically sound and technically feasible and if satisfactory arrangements can be made between the various parties concerned.

Dr. Nkrumah asserted that progress had been made on the first development plan and the plan would be paid for from internal resources. This was made possible "because the outside world has paid high prices for cocoa and the government has pursued a sound financial policy."

He added, "The Assembly has confirmed the Government's proposal to fix the price of cocoa at $21.60 a load for the next four years. This ensures a fair return and a guaranteed price to the farmers. One of the most urgent tasks is the preparation of a second development plan for the period 1956-61. This will lay greater emphasis on the needs of agriculture, including roads, water supplies, rural housing, and rural development."

The Trans-Volta Togoland Council has been planning projects to supplement those included in the first development plan. Dr. Nkrumah invited the members of the council to help in framing the 1956-61 plan to assure that it would reflect the people's wishes.

Earlier in his formal address the Gold Coast leader mentioned that on the recommendation of the national food board the government had voted $126,000 for subsidiary roads, and a further $89,040 would be made available for the same purpose before the next dry season began.

In the region the Gold Coast government is helping to develop the savannah areas, where no cocoa is grown but where food stuffs are produced for the internal markets.

Nigerian Chief In London Post

LONDON — Chief Michael Okoroduwu, commissioner for the Western Region of Nigeria, arrived in London last week to take up his post, the first appointment made since the Federal Government came into effect.

Dr. Azikewe New Nigerian Prime Minister

Eastern Nigeria, Africa, Aug. 24—Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, avid advocate of self-government for the African people, last week was formally installed as Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria.

Dr. Azikiwe, leader of some 8,000,000 Nigerians, is often referred to as the "father," of the African Nationalist movement, because of his campaign for independence for Africans.

Dr. Asikiwe is the second African to become leader of an African state. The first was Dr. Kwame Kkrumah, prime minister of the Gold Coast.

A graduate of Lincoln university (Pa.), Dr. Azikiwe recently attended the Lincoln University Centennial Commencement exercise, while on an economic mission to the United States.

Heads Northern Nigeria

Africa's Newest Prime Minister Voted in Office

KANO, Northern Nigeria — Descendant of a long line of hereditary rulers, Ahmadu, the Sardauna of Sokoto has been elected here as the first Prime Minister of Northern Nigeria.

The Sardauna's election heralded Northern Nigeria's becoming the ninth African state to become autonomous.

The other states owning independent or autonomous status include, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Liberia, Southern Nigeria, Ghana (Gold Coast), the Sudan, Libya and Egypt.

PRIME MINISTER Ahamadu will take office under a new constitution set up with the cooperation of the British Government.

His rank, that of Sardauna, is historical, and is held only by a son of the Royal House of Sokoto.

Forty-five years of age, the Prime Minister is the descendant of a long line of hereditary rulers. He is a Moslem and his cousin, the Sultan of Sokoto, is spiritual leader of Northern Nigeria's eleven and a-half million Moslems.

AHMADU, the SARDAUNA
. . . of royal Moslem blood

Azikiwe' Party Wins 50 Seats

LAGOS, Nigeria — The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, led by Nnamdi Azikiwe, won the British colony's federal elections last week in both eastern and western Nigeria.

In the west, where it appeared headed for defeat, it won 22 seats to 18 for the Action group. In the east it captured 28 seats to its opponents nine.

Malan Again Fails To Bar Negro Vote

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's regime has failed again to put through legislation designed to take the 38,000 Colored voters in Cape Province off the common registration roll.

Sitting in joint session, Parliament cast 128 votes in favor of the bill—part of Malan's racil segregation program—to 42 against. But the tally fell 10 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed for a constitutional change.

It marked the fifth defeat Malan has suffered in the courts and Parliament in three years in his efforts to alter the Colored registration.

It was the closest the government has come to passing the measure. This time the bill was modified to leave presently registered Colored voters on the common roll but assign those qualifying in the future to a separate register.

Though Colored voters are barred from election to Parliament, those on the common roll can be a deciding factor in several key constituencies. Malan's compromise bill envisioned their election of special While representatives, to total four in number eventually when all Colored had drooped off the common roll through death or choice.

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CAF in Africa Seeks Block On Race Bars

By Rex Reynolds

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, (CTPS). — It is a year since central African Federation was accepted by the people of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and six months since the new state came into being. The transfer on responsibilities to the new government has been going on swiftly and smoothly.

The fully operative departments of the federation are those of the prime minister, treasury, external affairs, home affairs and defense. Railways, commerce and industry have been coming gradually under federal management. A start has been made, or will shortly be made, on agriculture, posts and telegraphs, aviation, roads and railroads. Other departments awaiting transfer include those of health, education, auditor general, census and statistics, and archives.

The federal parliament has had one sitting in 19 days. It will convene again June 14 and will take up the budget, which will set the pattern for taxation.

Pressure groups have been active. Business seeks a reduction of the supertax and the abolition of the undistributed profits tax. Industry is demanding protection by a higher tariff.

A controversial issue will be the public services bill. It involves the government's attitude to a problem of race relations. Committees and conferences evolved a formula that can mean almost anything or almost nothing.

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ASIAN 'CHARTER' URGED

McCormack in House Suggests Eisenhower Call Conference

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UP)—The assistant House Democratic leader, Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, urged President Eisenhower Wednesday to invite Asian leaders to a conference at which the United States would sign a "Charter of Freedom" for all the people of Asia.

Mr. McCormack called for a "dramatic gesture to win Asian faith and confidence." He suggested that the Philippines and Thailand be invited to join immediately in the current talks among the United States, Britain, France, New Zealand and Australia.

His proposal was promptly endorsed by Representative Walter H. Judd, Republican of Minnesota, who said the meeting of the "five white powers" here made it seem that "we are organizing a white man's club" and barring Asians.

Mr. McCormack compared his proposed conference with the World War II pronouncement of the Atlantic Charter, which, he said, galvanized the West into action against the Nazis and Fascists. Representative H. R. Gross, Republican of Iowa, told the House it would take more than words to stop the Reds in Indochina.

Indian Population Up

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 15 (AP).—India's population is increasing at the rate of nearly 5 million a year, Deputy Home Minister B. N. Datar told the upper house of Parliament yesterday. He said there were 263,790,000 Indians in 1951 and 376,750,000 last July.

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Herald Tribune—United Press

A Laotian girl serving as a nurse with the French Union forces takes time out for chow at Seno Airbase in Laos, where the French have repulsed Viet Minh attacks.

'Reconquest' In Indo-China

HANOI, French Indo-China, Janu. 19 (AP).—A French Union land and sea offensive today threatened the Communist grip on Thakhek in a drive to trap the estimated 16,000 elite Communist-led Viet Minh troops that invaded central Laos.

"I have now begun the phase of reconquest," announced Brig. Gen. Andre Franchi, French commander in the area. He said the Red invasion had cost the Communists 2,000 men thus far. French officials said their offensive was aimed at "killing as many Reds as possible."

The southern arm of the two-pronged French attack advanced twenty miles yesterday to within six miles of Thakhek, on the Thailand border. Progress of the northern arm of the pincers was black out by the French. The troops were last reported meeting "stiff" resisance around Red-Held Khamkeut, which commands vital Colonial Highway 8.

Korea Vets Lead French Attack

TUY HOA, Indochina, Jan. 24 (UP)—Battle tested French veterans of the Korean War today spearheaded a break-through in Communist Vietminh defenses around this newly won beachhead on the south Indochinese coast in the first major clash of Operation Atlanta.

Heavy Red losses were reported in close-quarter fighting.

KOREAN VETERANS

The operation marked the first appearance on the battlefields of Indochina of members of the French battalion that helped hurl back the Communist Chinese and North Korean invaders of South Korea.

The battalion arrived in Indochina from Korea three months ago and was built up to regimental strength by volunteers. It spearheaded a multipronged thrust today into the Red-held limestone hills surrounding Tuy Hoa in a bid to assure the French hold on this strategic port and communications center.

CRACK DEFENSES

In bitter close-quarter fighting, the regiment cracked the Red Indochinese defenses and captured a Vietminh encampment to the west of Tuy Hoa.

Tuy Hoa, seized by seaborne commandos in a surprise attack Thursday, is being converted steadily into the main base for Operation Atlanta, designed to liberate some 3,000,000 natives after seven years of Communist domination.

French Hit Reds by Air, Land, Sea

Biggest Drive In Indo-China

By The United Press

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 21.—The French high command announced today that it has lanuched an offensive of record size, by land, sea and air, to drive the Communist-led Viet Minh rebels out of Southern Indo-China.

At dawn yesterday, mobile columns and amphibious forces with strong air support struck into the southern end of a 280-mile coastal strip in Annam dominated by the Reds since 1946.

"Good progress" was reported. An official spokesman said the drive opened a new phase in the Indo-Chinese fighting and marked the first big-scale use of total war by the French Union troops.

A force of 2,000 commandos went ashore from light naval vessels and seized the key coastal stronghold of Tuyhoa, on the old Mandarin Road linking Saigon with Hanoi, in the north. Two Viet Minh regiments fled into the jungle.

Armored Unit on Move

At the same time, a task force of armor-tipped columns struck northward from the French base at Nhatrang, sixty-two miles south of Tuyhoa and 200 miles northeast of Saigon, to link up with the seaborne troops. The task force was composed of about 10,000 French Union troops, plus a Vietnam division, under the overall command of Gen. Guy de Beaufort.

Herald Tribune

French Union forces made landings yesterday on the Viet Nam coast at Tuyhoa (arrow) and pushed inland against light opposition from the Communist-led Viet Minh. Meanwhile other French Union columns struck northward from Nhatrang in an effort to link up with the Tuyhoa units.

French officials said "Operation Atlanta" marks the start of a push to clear the whole coastal stretch of rebels and free all of Southern Indo-China, with its rice and man power resources.

Loyalist officials went into the newly liberated territory to reestablish Vietnamese administrative control. The long-range aim is to install loyalist administration in an area inhabited by 3,000,000 Vietnamese, officials said. The French Union forces have orders to treat the inhabitants as friends and allies.

The offensive, described officially as the biggest of the war, opened when the commandos landed and moved on Tuyhoa. After some light action, the Viet Minh garrison fled and the

Inhabitants Gone

The rebels took away most of the 10,000 Inhabitants of Tuyhoa a busy trading center. Fighting developed in surrounding hills as the French Union troops spread out in search of observation post.

French entered the town virtually unopposed. They attack-Songgiang river. ers lost several men who encountered mines and mantraps

As soon as the town was taken, DC-3 transport planes began parachuting in supplies and weapons. American-made Bearcat fighter-bombers and Navy Helldivers flew close-support missions over the troops advancing into the jungle.

India Cannot Be Bought With Dollars, Dr. Frey Says

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — "India cannot be bought with dollars; it can be bought only with the spirit of Christian love and a demonstration of Christian democracy in action," was the declaration made to the Delaware Annual Conference of The Methodist Church, meeting in its 92nd session at Janes Methodist Church here last week.

STUDIES IN AMERICA

The speaker was Dr. Ivey Frey, graduate medical student at the University of Pennsylvania. A graduate of the Christian Medical College in Ludhiana, Punjab, India, and a native of Almora, Dr. Frey has been studying in America for two years on a "Crusade for Christ" scholarship which will soon expire.

"God will make a way for me," she said

Dr. Frey stated that after 200 years of missionary work in India the Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant, has won only two per cent of the natives to Christianity.

WESTERN POWERS

"This does not indicate very encouraging progress," she observed "for the Christian movement. The people of my country must be made to feel that the Western powers are interested in our social, economic and spiritual well-being, and are not trying to exploit us to their own advantage."

Under the leadership of Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, who presided over the sessions of the conference, the delegates, unexpected to Dr. Frey, helped to confirm her faith that "God would make a way for her," by giving a liberal purse to help her pursue her education after her Crusade scholarship shall have expired.

Nehru Urges Big Powers To Stay Out of Indo-China

NEW DELHI, April 24 (AP).—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru today called on the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Communist China to conclude at Geneva a pact under which they would agree not to intervene in Indo-China either directly or indirectly.

He made this proposal in a statement to the Indian Parliament as part of a five-point program for ending the seven-year Indo-China War.

Mr. Nehru also asked that the big powers "desist from further threats and stepping up the war," give priority at Geneva to a cease-fire discussion, proclaim complete independence for Indo-China and initiate direct negotiations to end the fighting.

He told the Parliament that India has welcomed the scheduling of the Geneva talks to seek a settlement of Asian conflicts centering in Korea and Indo-China. India, he declared, is "interested and concerned" in Indo-China and the Indian aim is "to create peace" there.

Concern by Nehru

Mr. Nehru said he feels "concern and forebodings in references to instant and massive retaliation" which have been made since the Geneva talks were scheduled. "Misgiving had been increased," he declared, by the action of the Viet Minh rebels in stepping up the tempo of the war and American aiding of the French-Viet Namese side.

The Indian Prime Minister's proposed four-power agreement for non-intervention would bar any kind of interference, such as suppling of troops or war materials. Eventually it would be incorporated in a United Nations non-intervention treaty open to other nations.

France was not included among those requested to keep hands off Indo-China, but Mr. Nehru said the government at Paris should give assurances at Geneva that it is taking steps to grant full independence to the Indo-Chinese Associated states Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

Mr. Nehru had called previously for an Indo-China cease-fire but said his country would not take the initiative in it.

He did not mention today the Southeast Asia Prime Ministers' conference which is to open next week at Colombo, Ceylon. Observers believe, however, that he is planning to press at the conference for a neutral area in Asia.

Wiley Assails Proposal

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—Sen. Alexander Wiley, R., Wis. denounced today as an invitation to new Communist aggression a proposal by Prime Minister Nehru of India for a four-power non-intervention pact in Indo-China.

Sen. Wiley, who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said at an interview that if any such pact were signed "it would be equivalent to sanctioning Communist aggression not only in Iindo-China but in any place the Kremlin might start its next adventure by using its satellites."

Sen. H. Alexander Smith, R., N. J., who heads a Senate Far Eastern Foreign Relations subcommittee, said he does not believe Red China would stop supplying materials to Communist rebels in Indo-China even if a four-power agreement were signed.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt, R., S. D., said he does not believe Mr. Nehru's record of "helpfulness to the cause of freedom is such as to qualify him to be the arbiter of how best to meet the Communist menace in Europe and Asia."

U. N. Urged To Take Up Indo-China

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 24.—Solutions for the problem of Indo-China should be sought through the U. N., the American Association for the United Nations said in a statement made public here today.

"World peace is threatened in Indo-China, as it was in Indonesia some years ago, because the issue of freedom from Communist aggression is confused with the issue of freedom from colonialism," the association said. "It was only through the intervention of the United Nations in Indonesia that those issues were separted and clarified and the threat to world peace removed. There is no reason to assume that similar success may not be attained by the United Nations in Indo-China."

The statement expressed hope for the success of the Geneva Conference which opens Monday and "hope that it can bring peace and liberty to Indo-China." It added, however, that any agreement reached at Geneva should be implemented by the U. N. and should be under its authority.

In general, the statement was an appeal to the government of the United States to take the lead in bringing the matter here. In past years France has objected to U. N. action on the ground that Indo-China was its own affair but the fact that the French are willing to talk about it at Geneva seems to show a softening of that attitude.

Furthermore, the matter was brought up here yesterday, if only obliquely, when Cambodia filed with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold a "solemn appeal" against attacks by invading Communist Viet Minh forces.

U.S. Teacher Tells of Schools That Go to India's Villagers

By Emma Bugbee

Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, widow of Dr. Frederick Fisher, former Methodist Bishop of India and Burma, has returned to New York to tell Americans about the process of mass adult education program in India which teaches simple reading and writing to hitherto illiterate villagers.

She describes hundreds of villages scattered throughout India to which trucks draw up at nightfall when the farmers have returned from the fields. From each truck emerges, she says, a young man carrying a kerosene lantern who salutes the village panchayat (selectman) and then gathers about him a group of elders, who sit squatlegged on the mud floor of a central house and begin to acquire the rudiments of reading and writing.

In an interview yesterday at the Beekman Tower Hotel, 49th St. and First Ave., Mrs. Fisher outlined her plans to expand the teacher-training program, which she began a year ago in Allahabad, with the co-operation of the Indian government's Community Development Project and the Agricultural Institute of Allahabad. The project is called the Literacy Training Center. To it come each month a selected group of Indian college graduates to learn in a four-weeks' concentrated teacher-training course how to bring the A. B. C.s to India's illiterate millions.

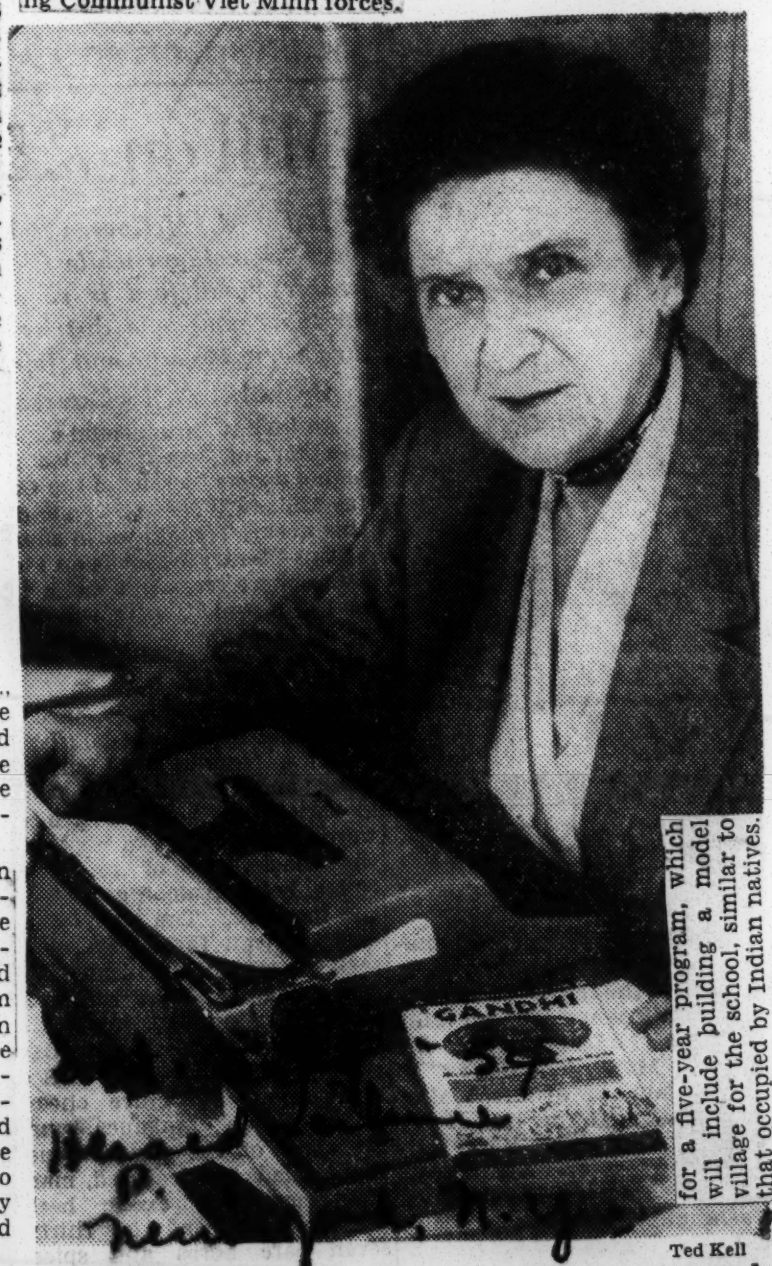
Picture-Chart Method

The teaching method used is in the villages that Dr. Frank C Laubach, who twenty-five years ago invented a system of phonetic charts, on which the principal words and letters of a native language are pictured alongside easily remembered objects which resemble letters in their outlines. Dr. and Mrs. Laubach and other enthusiasts were with Mrs. Fisher when she opened the Literacy Training eCnter. In the first year, 256 teachers of teachers were sent out to villages to spread the pioneer teaching.

The spectacular evening classes in the light of the lanterns are field work for the students of the Literacy Center who study all day long the principles of Dr. Laubach's method and then go out in the evening to put them to the test in the village groups.

Mrs. Fisher gave a hearty, "Yes, of course," to the question about teaching Indian women to read and write. These classes have to be held in mid-day, she said, because the village women do not attend the evening classes. It costs $8 to teach a man; $10 to teach his wife.

Mrs. Fisher, an energetic woman whose manner belies her seventy-three years, is planning to return to India in the fall, to enlarge and rebuilt her training center with funds which she hopes to raise here during the summer. She is seeking $250,000.



Ted Kell

Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, teacher just returned from India, at the Beekman Tower Hotel yesterday.

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INDIA

Ghandi Principles Basic In India, Official Says

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Dr. Wilfred Wellock, a close associate of Nehru for some 25 years and a friend of Mathatma Ghandi, discussed the international relations, economy and industrial program of India at Central State College today.

AN AUTHORITY

As a former labor member of the British Parliament and a member of the Parliament's Select Committee of Future Government in East Africa, Dr. Wellock is known as an authority on India and Africa as well as author and world traveller.

He told several hundred students and faculty, "India at the present moment is shaping her own affairs."

"She may become the leader of Asia; she may be ambitious for the rest of the world," he said.

"A vital question is India's attitude toward China. If India had the outlook of the western world," he stated, "she would be arming against China. But India opposes they will not build up a third pow-power politics and Nehru says er bloc."

He said, "India today is standing alone believing that faith and trust is stronger than power politics and Nehru thinks it will be effective."

THIRD BLOC

Dr. Wellock felt that "India is taking Time by the forelock, and is playing an important part in world affairs. Especially in the East."

Concerning Nehru's "third bloc of faith and trust," Dr. Wellock said, "We may see the beginning of a new kind of international policy."

"India's economic policy," he said, "is distinctive. It is based on a Ghandi principle that India must pursue an economy of "sell dear and buy cheap." Competition of this kind Ghandi felt would lead to war with the western world."

The British authority on Indian and African affairs said, "India is leading the eastern nations in a self-sufficient economy well balanced between agriculture and industry which carries the idea for the basis of a free world."

The industrial program he said is also based upon a Ghandi principle of "village republics." He credited Ghandi with developing this idea for all Asia.

According to Ghandi, Dr Wellock said, "working for money and money alone, turning out multiple commodities develops a "fragment or mass man" and a mechanization of the human being.

"The fragment or mass man has no use for culture, religion, liberty and finally democracy in the deepest sense of the term," Dr Wellock concluded. "Ghandi believed any civilization which sacrifices man as whole being in the interest of profit will ultimately be destroyed."

INDIA DENOUNCES APARTHEID TO U.N.

Warns South African Racial Policy May Cause Conflict —Says Only Reds Gain

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 6—India said today that South Africa's racial policies might lead to "fearful race conflict." She declared only the Communists gained from the denial of democratic rights.

The warning was made by Purshottam Trikamdas in a blistering attack on South Africa's apartheid — race segregation — policy. The speech came in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee.

In the course of his remarks, he assailed the "wicked race doctrine" of former Prime Minister Daniel E. Malan and implied he expected no reforms from his successor, Johannes G. Strijdom.

In a bitter assault on South Africa's "Jim Crow" separation of railway passengers, he challenged the committee's South African delegate to be photographed with him shaking hands, and to allow such a picture to be printed in South Africa.

The India delegate also submitted to the committee a resolution sponsored by twenty states, including his own. This would continue the activities of a three-member commission that has made a two-year study of South Africa's racial situation. The draft text also asks South Africa to consider suggestions made by the commission, which concluded that gradual integration of the 2,600,000 whites and 10,000,000 non-whites was the only hope for settlement.

South Africa picked up support from Britain, Australia, Belgium and Columbia for her perennial argument, made since 1946, that United Nations debate of her racial policies is a violation of Charter guarantees barring interference in the domestic affairs of member states.

The United States, which did not support the commission's establishment, reiterated the view that changes in race relations "cannot come at one stroke," and were best pursued by patient efforts.

James J. Wadsworth, United States delegate, also took issue with the commission's report, saying its members fell into the error of accepted at face value the assertion that in the Soviet Union racial discrimination had been abolished.

The Indian delegate warned that the denial of free speech, free association and other basic rights would drive the people, who cannot express their wishes, into "dubious and underground channels."

"However much one might disagree with what is known as communism, racialism has never been a part of it," he added. He appealed to South Africa to "ponder deeply" over this.

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INDONESIA

PREMIERS TO PLAN AFRICA-ASIA TALKS

Whom to Invite to Conference Next Spring Is Prime Topic for Indonesia Meeting

By TILLMAN DURDIN

Special to The New York Times.

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Dec. 21 —The main task of the Prime Ministers of Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Burma when they meet in Bogor near here next week will be to settle the difficult problem of whom to invite to a projected African-Asian conference.

It is understood that the composition of the African-Asian meeting, scheduled for Bandung, Indonesia, next spring, is still open to question.

One of the early formulas for deciding invitations to the session was to limit participants to the members of the United Nations who normally make up the African-Asian bloc in the world body. This would have excluded Communist China and Japan as well as several other non-members of the United Nations. Prompt objections came from a number of African-Asian capitals.

Bid to Red China Urged

The United Nations African-Asian bloc idea has now been dropped, but agreement is still lacking on just how far beyond the limits of the bloc the Colombo powers should go in issuing invitations. The Colombo powers are India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, is said to favor including Communist China. This raises the question of whether Japan should also be asked.

Once the United Nations bloc formula is discarded, the gates are down and a large number of states are open to invitations—Liberia, Afghanistan, Nepal, Ethiopia and Cambodia, to name only a few. The Middle East Arab nations have ruled Israel out of participation by declaring they would not attend if Israel were invited.

A number of nations that would seem certain of invitations are reported to be cool to the whole idea. The Philippines, for example, is said to be unenthusiastic.

Problem of Indochina Cited

Moreover, it is taken for granted that Nationalist China will not be invited. Just how to handle the Indochina states is another aspect of the organizational problem.

The question of who is to participate in the conference becomes especially important in relation to the possibilities of common action.

Some observers here wonder if much mutual agreement can be found if an aggregation of nations with widely diverse and possibly clashing interests come together.

Thus the Colombo Prime Ministers will have some tough and delicate decisions to make at their sessions next Tuesday and Wednesday. The only fixed item on their agenda so far is to arrange for the African-Asian meeting, although other things may be brought up.

Next week's meeting will provide a chance for a general exchange of views. Four of the Premiers have traveled widely since they last met in Colombo in June. U Nu of Burma and Mr. Nehru returned recently from Communist China. Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon and Mohammed Ali of Pakistan made trips to the United States.

18c 1954

CANADA

Say Trouble Stirred By Agitators

TORONTO, Canada — A Western Ontario member of Parliament last week blamed "agitators" from Detroit for stirring up discontent among colored citizens of Dresden.

On the other hand, however, this alleged "agitation" has partially caused a debate on the government's pending bill making all forms of discrimination in public places illegal.

The bill is now before the legislature and contains specific clauses against segregation in barber shops, on public transportation vehicles, in restaurants and other "open" establishments.

Charging that Detroit youngsters had caused much discontent in Dresden, C. E. James said that once a group of Detroiters told him that they were going to break windows and cause other damage in the town of Dresden because they were segregated against in restaurants and barber shops.

The anti-discrimination bill emphasized the ruling out of discrimination in Provincial rental projects and other housing units, other than private.

While favoring the bill as a forward step in race relations, several members of Parliament expressed concern over the fact that the bill had become a necessary measure.

The bill is also attempting to wipe out such biased clauses in contracts and applications which asks the religion and nationality of a person.

Mrs. Bethune At Canada Festival

WINDSOR, Ont. — Windsor's annual Emancipation Celebration got underway here at Jackson Park Saturday afternoon, July 29 with a "search for talent" program featuring young people between the ages of five and 15 with some 15 of them winning cash awards.

That evening from the same stage adult talents were heard by a board of judges, with Theodore Charles Stone, widely known concert singer and music critic as chairman of judges and with world famous composer W. C. Handy, as guest star of the evening.

As a result of this contest only 11 winners came through the finals. Contests were held in both popular and classical music; in voice, piano, ensemble and the dance. Cash awards were made by the judges.

On Sunday, August 1 the "Freedom Day Crowds" hailed the mile-long procession that brought lively applause from thousands of spectators lining Quellette ave., to watch the 22nd annual Emancipation Day parade.

There were "ohs" and "ahs" from the crowds as Miss International Sepia of 1953 smiled serenely from her private float.

And over and through-out all was the pulsating up-tempo drum beat that suffused the entire parade route, springing into sparkling life all the joyous rhythm of a rhythmic race.

The parade was led by a seven man motorcycle squad of Windsor Police, and it started off from the City Hall at 2:30 p.m. The parade was welcomed by a crowd of 20,000 at Jackson Park.

Escorted by the parade were Emancipation guests, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Handy, Theodore Charles Stone, Mayor Arthur J. Reaume, and winners of 1954 Freedom Awards.

Music for this event was performed by the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church senior and young people's choirs.

Featured soloist was Theodore Charles Stone, who was also narrator of "Operatic Concert" with the Windsor Symphony, conducted by Mattie Holli, and with the Detroit Civic Opera Co., directed by Jerene G. Macklin.

Stone was given a warm ovation when he sang "Thanks Be To Thee" from the oratorio "Israel in Egypt" by G. F. Handel.

Dr. Bethune was given a resounding applause when she spoke and aroused the great throng to expressive heights.

Remarks werre made by Controller Hugh Simpson, Russell Small, Monsignor Langlois; Atty. Herbert L. Dudley, and Mr. Handy.

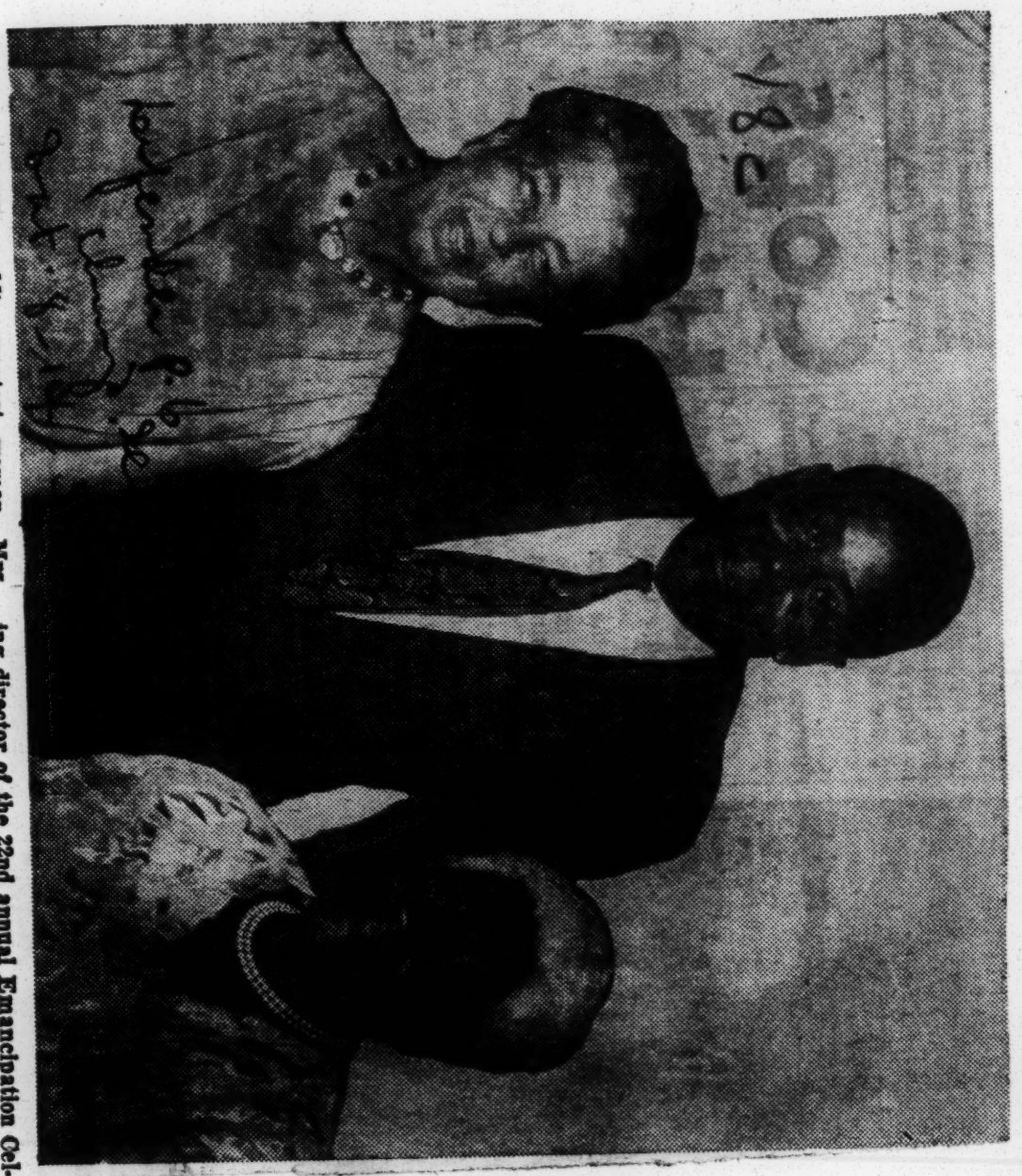
The evening program was devoted to the Operatic Concert presenting the Detroit Civic Opera Co., with the Windsor Symphony Orchestra, Matti Holli, conductor, and under the musical direction of Jerene G. Macklin.

Featured soloists were Grace Bumbry, contralto; Carlotta Franzel, soprano; John Rodgers, tenor; James Jones, baritone; Frederick Sipes, baritone.

The program was enhanced by the appearance of a ballet under the direction of La Claire Knox, with Carrie Lou Wilson, the prima ballerina.

Excerpts from "Aida" "Tannhauser" were sung by the large chorus and the solo artists sang selections from "La Traviata" "Masked Ball" "Don Carlos" "Rigoletto" 'Carmen" and such non operatic works as Sibelius 'Finlandia' and Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

The audience of more than 30,000 responded with prolonged applause following each number.



TWO OF THE world's greatest women, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, left, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, strike pose with Walter Perry, managing director of the 22nd annual Emancipation Celebration in Windsor, Ontario. Both were keynote speakers.

Jamaica Protests Insult To Model

KINGSTON, Jamaica — A pretty young Jamaican model and swimming star and her Englishman teacher-husband are the center of a controversy between Jamaica and Canada.

The Jamaica house of representatives last week urged the government to protest to Canada over the treatment of Miss Dorothy Holtz, who was given five days' notice to leave a school where her fiance is employed, because she is colored.

Miss Holtz returned to Jamaica last week from Canada, where she went to marry John Hewitt, a teacher at a private school on Vancouver island.

She said the headmaster warned her to "leave the school before the boys come and see a colored person here."

They went ahead with the wedding, but she was not allowed to live at the school with her husband, Miss Holtz said.

A resolution rapping the incident was moved by Edwin Allen, education and social welfare minister.

Leaders in Canadian town in rights fight

DRESDEN, Ontario — Labor, Jewish and other civil liberties groups have banded together in an all-out effort to force the business concerns to obey the newly-enacted Fair Accomodations Practices Act, which is similar to FEPC legislation.

The move occasioned by discriminatory situations which have made this rural Canadian township, once the haven of freedom from oppression for people in bondage, a hotbed of civil rights strife.

THE 400 colored residents of the farming community are currently faced with the unhealthy spectres of segregation and discrimination in public places, a situation that has become so acute that one leader has been forced to carry firearms.

The civil liberties groups and Toronto newspapers have accused the township's businesses of wanton discrimination against colored patrons.

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THREE MONTHS ago, a Fair Accomodations Practices Act was passed, carrying with it a fine of $100 for acts of discrimination in public places. But, residents of the township owners of restaurants and barbershops particularly, continue to flout the law by refusing to serve colored patrons.

Since the new law came into effect June 5, 1954, eight complaints have been forwarded to the provincial minister of labor. A substantial portion of the white population, nearly 2,000, upholds discriminatory treatment of the colored citizens, most of whom are properous farmers.

In 1949, a plebescite was held on the restaurant controversy. The town upheld the practice of refusing to serve colored patrons. This civic action, which was deemed unlawful, since Canada does not discriminate because of race or color, led to the passage of the Fair Accommodations Practices Act.

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THE SITUATION is so widespread that Judge William Schwenger of Hamilton, Ontario, has appointed a one-man committee to investigate the discrimination charges received. A hearing will be held on a test case, the findings of which are to be reported to the labor minister, who has the power to order prosecutions.

Nothing can be done until after the hearing by the provincial police, since no legal proceedings can be instituted under the new law without the labor minister's permission in writing.

In August, the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council openly assailed the government for giving Ontario a "black eye," by "failing to enforce it's own legislation." The Council said "decent people in Dresden are afraid to stand up in public and state their views."

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THE ASSOCIATION of Civil Liberties also denounced the Dresden situation, starting that "in a democracy the rights of minorities should not be dependent upon the majority. The Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith called Dresden "a danger to democracy."

One of the white citizens, William Martin, who owns the Dairy Bar on Main St., Dresden, said that before the new law was passed he kept in line with the other places of business.

But since the new law was enacted, he said it afforded an excuse for some businessmen to do what they wanted—to serve all people.

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H. R. BURNETT, spokesman for the 400 colored citizens of the community, who is a carpenter and secretary of the National Unity Association, said he had been threatened several times and now carries a revolver for protection. He called Dresden the last stronghold of bigotry in Canada.

William Carter, another colored Community leader, said: "To most people Dresden once meant freedom, but today, it means oppression. We must seek the protection of the law."

The Rev. Grant Mills of the United Church said he believed education not legislation would solve the problem. The Rev. W. L. Newton of the Presbyterian Church believes the situation will right itself in a given time.

Interracial Couple Runs Into Job Trouble In Canada

Toronto, Canada.—(CNS)—Handsome young John Hewitt, English teacher and white, was fired from his job at Vancouver Island private school because of his marriage to a pretty Jamaican girl. Hewitt and his wife Dorothy are now in Toronto, Canada, where he has been offered another position. On arriving at the Melton airport near Toronto, couple called this their second chance at happiness.

18d 1954

Seething race hatred leads to pair's arrest

LONDON (ANP) — Involved in a minor race riot in this city's tough Camdon town district, two English sisters pleaded guilty in court, last week, to charges of misbehavior and using insulting language.

The sisters, Elizabeth, 31, and Maria Mullins, 23, were told to stay out of trouble and were put on a year's probation.

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THE INCIDENT began when a crowd of whites of the tenement district got into an argument with colored men, mostly from Jamaica, who had been associating with the white sisters.

A street battle ensued and the colored men and two girls took refuge in a house. Members of the crowd, put at around 300 persons, tossed bottles of gasoline and lighted matches into the house—setting it afire.

Firemen put out the blaze, policemen dispersed the crowd and arrested the sisters.

London Surburb Holds Meet To Discuss Race

LONDON — (ANP) — In an effort to ease tensions between the native population and the influx of some 10,000 Jamaicans into the suburb of Lambeth, a meeting was held in the courtroom of Town Hall recently and presided over by Mayor Alderman Herbert White.

White blamed the recent tension on ignorance on the part of English and said that he was sure that if the English did not have the distorted ideas about Negroes gleaned from movies and other unreliable sources, there would be harmony between the natives and the new immigrants.

Seek Probe Of England's Negro Influx

LONDON — England's Negro population is increasing so fast that last week the London Daily Telegraph was prompted in an editorial to urge a government investigation into the increase of Negro immigrants from the West Indies.

"With a population inflating so rapidly, there will be an overspill from the West Indies and Britain cannot absorb it forever," the conservative daily said.

What the paper had reference to was a method in controlling the influx of Negroes into Britain. About 5,000 West Indians moved into Britain during the first nine months of this year, bringing the total to an estimated 20,000. Two thousand have arrived this month.

The newest arrivals, about 700, landed last week and because they are British subjects, immigration authorities have no power to ban them. Most come here hoping to find jobs, with the knowledge, however, that if unemployed they can call on the British welfare state for maintenance.

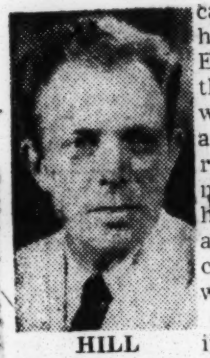
Color Bar Going Up In Britain

Influx Causing Racial Trouble

By ERNIE HILL
Herald Staff Correspondent

LONDON — Britain is experiencing its first serious outbreak of racial trouble.

Some 300,000 Africans, Jamaicans and Indians have moved to England since the end of the war and are now arriving at the rate of 5,000 a month. They have treated as citizens of commonwealth countries.



HILL

They are coming mostly to London and are settling principally in three areas — Paddington, Camden town and Nottinghill gate.

England, which has always prided itself on the absence of a color bar, is certainly having difficulties in hotels, bars and certain residential areas.

African organizations in London now complain that handbills are being distributed discouraging Africans from living in some sections of the city, denying them admission to pubs and making life generally difficult.

Jamaica's Prime Minister William A. Bustamante happens to be in London at this time and a delegation of his countrymen have asked him to take up the problem with the British authorities.

Bars have been warned that their licenses will be withdrawn if they refuse to serve anyone. Hotels have been given similar warnings.

Surveys show that employment conditions in India, Jamaica and in some African areas are so bad that people from these countries can live better in England on welfare state allowances given to the unemployed than they can at home. There is plenty of work in England at this time to encourage more immigrants to come.

Britain's labor party is making efforts to woo these foreign elements and make them staunch Socialists. Their number is becoming so large that they form a substantial voting bloc.

ASKS PROBE OF NEGRO INFLUX INTO BRITAIN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, Sept. 23 — The London Daily Telegram today called for a government investigation into the growth of Negro emigrants from the West Indies. "With a population inflating so rapidly, there will be an overspill from the West Indies and Britain cannot absorb it forever," the conservative daily said.

About 5,000 West Indians moved into Britain during the first nine months of this year, bringing the total to an estimated 20,000. Two thousand have arrived this month. The newest arrivals, totaling 700, landed at Southampton yesterday from the Dutch liner Sibajak. Because they are British subjects, immigration authorities have no power to ban them.

Most come here in the hope of obtaining jobs with the knowledge that im unemployed they can call on the British welfare state for maintenance. "Since most of them are unskilled," the Telegram said, "we are acquiring a distinct working class of a different race, which, as the pharaohs discovered, has its drawbacks."

Britain may probe upsurge of West Indian migration

LONDON (NNPA) — The London Daily Telegram recently called for a government investigation into the growth of emigrants from the West Indies. Under the heading, "New Harlem," the telegraph said editorially:

"Another liner docks at Southhampton, and 700 passengers line up to pass the immigartion officers. All have paid their passages, though some have difficulty with the English railway fare.

"All have British passports. They are British subjects, as free to enter Great Britain as if they came from Kingston-on-Thames instead of Kingston, Jamaica. In fact, a man from Kingston-on Thames would find it much harder to get into that other Kingston. For Jamaica presents conditions on immigration which Britain does not.

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"JAMAICA, THOUGH it may look like an earthly paradise, is overcrowded. The death rate goes down, the birth rate rises. At the last census. 40 per cent of Jamaicans were under 21 years old.

"Further, they have all been taught that there is no color bar in Great Britain. So they come and, since most of them are unskilled, we are acquiring a distinct working class of a different race, which, as the Pharoahs discovered, has its drawbacks.

"London has its little Harlems in Paddington, Brixton and Stepney. Estimates of the total range as high as 20,000 and 5,000 came in during the first nine months of this year.

— o O o —

"ON THE WHOLE they are decent, well - behaved people. But human nature being what it is, one squalid [illegible] West Indians arouses bitterness against the whole local community.

"Yet bi-racial cities pose a nasty problem. There is need for a Royal Commission, and there will be more than enough work to do. Clearly, an immense amount of money would have to go into Jamaica to induce people to stay there."

Afro-American 3

MASS MIGRATION — Jamaican emigrants leave their Pan American World Airways Clipper in Miami, Fla., en route to England where they hope to find new homes and jobs. The Jamaicans emigrated under a post-war British plan to provide labor for increased industrial and agricultural production.

Afro-American - P. 3
Sat.-10-9-54 Baltimore, Md.

Jamaicans pour in London by shipload

Afro-American P. 1

BULLETIN

LONDON, England — W. A. Bustamante, Prime Minister of Jamaica, here to urge Britain to buy more cigars and rum from Jamaica than from Cuba, got so worked up in a public pub that people at a nearby table told him to pipe down.

Mr. Bustamante replied, "If you want privacy you can get it on a freight car."

What he had been saying was Jamaica's birth rate is up five per cent and the death rate is down five per cent. Jamaica's unemployed number 100,000 out of a population of one million, five hundred thousand.

"If England doesn't buy it from us rather than from Cuba and other outside sources, we shall be sending thousands of Jamaicans to Britian rather than hundreds," he said.

Sat. 10-30-54

LONDON, England—In groups of 500 and 700 migrants from Jamaica have been coming into this country until they number now 50,000 this year. No one knows how many West Indians there are in Britian. They leave Kingston, Jamaica, free to come and go.

Every big immigrant ship carries some. Two large loads are expected in the next few weeks. They leave Kingston, Jamaica and fly to New York, and then ship from there to South Hampton.

THOSE WHO have settled successfully and found work, write home and tell friends and relatives to join them. Most of them do settle down.

All of them get jobs because Britain has a labor shortage and only one per cent of the working population is unemployed.

Jamaicans are hard workers and are being invited into the unions so as not to depress wages.

Since the war, fewer than 50 British West Indians have asked the Colonial Office to aid them in returning home.

SOME of them who have arrived here with less than a dollar will tell you privately that they got passage money from selling furniture or radios and victrolas purchased on the installment plan.

In some cases all of the payments have not been completed.

No friction has been encountered on the railways and in the building trades and the West Indians are being absorbed into the population without any stresses.

Occasionally there are street fights over white girls and releases with clauses about no colored tenants.

England, which has always prided itself on the absence of a color bar, is certainly having difficulties in hotels, bars and certain residential areas.

African organizations in London now complain that handbills are being distributed discouraging Africans from living in some sections of the city, denying them admission to pubs and making life generally difficult.

Jamaica's Prime Minister William A. Bustamante happens to be in London at this time and a delegation of his countrymen has asked him to take up the problem with the British authorities.

Bars have been warned that their licenses will be withdrawn if they refuse to serve anyone. Hotels have been given similar warnings.

Plenty Of Work

Surveys show that employment conditions in India, Jamaica and in some African areas are so bad that people from these countries can live better in England on welfare state allowances given to the unemployed than they can at home. There is plenty of work in England at this time to encourage more immigrants to come.

Britain's Labor Party is making efforts to woo these foreign elements and make them staunch socialists. Their number is becoming so large that they form a substantial voting bloc.

BRITAIN EXPERIENCING FIRST RACE TROUBLES

Commercial Appeal

Discrimination Being Shown In London Areas

P. 11

JAMAICANS ENDANGERED

Memphis

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, Copyright 1954

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Britain is experiencing its first serious outbreak of racial trouble.

Some 300,000 Africans, Jamaicans and Indians have moved to England since the end of the war and are now arriving at the rate of 5,000 a month. They have free entry as citizens of Commonwealth countries.

10-13-54

They are coming mostly to London and are settling principally in three areas—Paddington, Camden Town and Nottinghill Gate.

Pride Of England

18d 1954

JAMAICANS MIGRATE TO ENGLAND

Tribune p. 1 Los Angeles, California.

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EMIGRATING UNDER A POST-WAR BRITISH PLAN — to provide labor for increased industrial and agricultural production in England, Jamaican immigrants, part of a group of 717, leave their Pan-American World Airways Clipper in Miami, Fla., enroute to England via one of the biggest one-day passenger airlifts in peacetime.

The Jamaicans — workers and their families — flew from Kingston to Miami in a six-plane shuttle covering 22 flights, 13,000 miles and 14 hours. The immigrants transferred in Miami from their Pan American Clippers directly to other planes for flights to Newark, N. J., and embarked upon a steamer for new homes and jobs in England. The mass passenger movement is one of the largest ever recorded through the Miami gateway and set a record for one-day air travel from Jamaica. The Jamaicans emigrated under a post-war British plan to provide labor for increased industrial and agricultural production.

BRITAIN TROUBLED BY NEGRO INFLUX

Times P.6

Rise in Immigration Creates Assimilation Problem and Stir Tension in Cities

Sat. 10-16-54

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 15—The Negro population in Britain is increasing rapidly, and its assimilation is a complex problem.

A group called Racial Unity has urged Alan Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, to inquire into the conditions facing Negro immigrants to Britain. It has done so on the ground that as the number of Negroes grows, tension between them and the white population is increasing in many cities.

P. 6

The group's officials include James Griffiths and Lord Pakenham of the Labor party, Philip Fothergill of the Liberals and Canon L. J. Collins of the Church of England.

It is suggested that an inquiry committee be appointed to determine whether Britain needs legislation similar to the Fair Employment Practices Act in the United States and the Fair Accommodation Practices Act in Canada to combat discrimination in employment and housing.

Racial Unity is the latest of several organizations that have become interested in the problem raised by the sustained and rapid immigration rise from Jamaica and other islands of the British West Indies and from West Africa.

Causes of Racial Tension

The Daily Sketch in a full-page report on what it termed "one of the greatest problems of the day," said racial tension was aroused by situations other than competition for jobs and accommodation.

There were only twenty women among 500 recent arrivals from Jamaica, the Sketch writer "Candidus" said. Of the males, he continued, "a lot of them will find a partner all the same. A white partner."

Authoritative sources estimate that 50,000 Negro immigrants from these areas are holding jobs in Britain.

At the end of July, about 4,000 West Indians and West Africans had arrived this year. The figure is now about 5,000 and Government sources estimate that for the whole year it will be 8,000 to 10,000.

In the years immediately after World War II this immigration was at a rate of about 1,500 a year.

The immigrants settle mainly in London, in the Brixton and Paddington areas; in Birmingham and Liverpool. In many cases they are given accommodations by friends or relatives until they find a job and a room or an apartment of their own.

Passage money to Britain from Jamaica is about £100 ($280). An entire family in Jamaica often contributes to sending one of its members to Britain to make a new start. Once established, he helps his relatives to come here.

Just as Puerto Rican immigrants to New York are citizens of the United States, so immigrants from the West Indies and West Africa are Crown subjects and entitled to enter Britain. They are drawn to this country because it is comparatively prosperous. Jobs are plentiful and wages high.

Jobs as housemaids, nursemaids, waiters and manual laborers are fairly easy to find. But the immigrant with training as a carpenter or mechanic has difficulty. Some immigrants attribute this to the color bar. Others concede that the standards required in these jobs in Jamaica or West Africa are not so high as those in Britain, and that until the newcomer learns to work more efficiently he always will be at a disadvantage

in job-hunting.

The Communist party in Britain is doing its best to organize immigrants, especialy those from Jamaica. Whenever a boat-train arrives a party organizer is on hand, eager to help the newcomers with addresses or advice. Whether the Communists make much progress is open to question.

One official expressed the opinion that a majority of the immigrants were more interested in their economic problems than in political problems. Once the former are solved, he said, the Negroes tend to forget the latter.

This may be true of a majority, who take jobs in categories where they do not encounter hostility from white workers.

Competition for jobs is one reason for ill-feeling between the Negro and the white man. Another is competition for housing, which is still relatively scarce in some of the areas into which Negro immigrants have crowded.

A reporter noted that when more than 300 West Indians arrived at Paddington Station recently porters grumbled that the new arrivals would make it even more difficult to get apartments and houses.

Resentment of this type plus Racial Unity's call for a formal inquiry may stir the Government into action on the rapidly developing social problem.

The Government of Jamaica has tried without success to reduce the emigration flow to Britain, but the Government here has done nothing to halt immigration. Colonial Office welfare workers meet and advise the immigrants as they arrive. But otherwise the Government seems content to allow things to continue as they are.

Perhaps Government action is unnecessary. In Birmingham, which absorbed more than 100 new Jamaican immigrants Tuesday, city officials assert that the color bar is getting "thinner and thinner."

Officials there press for less segregation in accommodation and better-class jobs. To foster quicker assimilation a night school providing technical and professional training has been opened in that Midland city. The City Council has agreed in principle to building a social center where immigrants can meet.

Harrington's Report:

Bloody Riots Shake London

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-30-54 p. 1
184

By OLLIE HARRINGTON
(Special to the Courier)

LONDON, England—Despite the cloak of silence which blanketed the story of a violent attack upon West Indian Negroes in the Baynes Street area of London, details of the incident have finally become a matter of general public knowledge.

In spite of determined official attempts to minimize the extent and seriousness of the disorders, the evidence indicates that a race riot of major proportions shook this city in August.

Editor's Note: Oliver W. Harrington, author of the famous "Bootsie" cartoon and Courier war correspondent, flew from Paris to London to get the story on race trouble in the English capital.

According to on-the-spot witnesses, 400 to 500 shrieking rioters set fire to a house occupied by Negroes, bombed and smashed windows in other Negro residences, completely smashed a large car belonging to an American Negro GI stationed at a nearby air base, and severely beat other Negroes trapped in narrow Baynes Street.

The following day, Baynes Street, located in the Camden Town section of London, was again invaded by whites.

MOST OF the racists were youths who attacked Negroes passing through the area with bottles, iron clubs and bars. Many of the victims suffered serious injuries.

Courier

The violence ensued a third day (Sunday, Aug. 29) when whites swarmed out of closing pubs in the early afternoon to continue their beating of unwary Negroes in the area.

The riots reached a crescendo that night when the local toughs, now reinforced by thugs from North London, Brixton and Lewisham swarmed into Baynes Street.

Sat. 10-30-54

Despite the police force on duty" in the street, an explosion ripped the home of a Negro family and the structure burst into flames. Rioters also entered the house, smashed windows, furniture, pulled out electrical fixtures and mixed "business" with "pleasure" by pulling out coin-loaded gas meters.

AT LEAST one other bomb, poorly aimed, exploded in the street and burned itself out while fire fighters fought to bring the blazing house under control.

When "order" was established, it was revealed that police had arrested several Negroes and two white women who had "allegedly been seen with colored men."

Not one white rioter was detained, although police had heavily patrolled the area at all times during the series of riots.

POLICE SAID the incidents were merely "ordinary" street fights which occur "frequently" in Camden Town.

Police further state that the story of the bombing was just "idle talk," but added that the fire was " . . . Yes, bit of a mystery, that really."

London's daily papers failed to report the riots.

18d 1954

Racial Explosion Threatens Negroes

London Sits on Time Bomb In Wake of Recent Rioting

Courier p. 1 Sat. 11-6-54

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By OLLIE HARRINGTON

LONDON, England—London's race relations could be likened to a time bomb. They are likely to explode again at any given moment into violence which would bely the traditional placidness of the Englishman.

Despite the fact that the average Londoner reacted to the Baynes Street riots with shock, mixed with disbelief, this writer discovered attitudes which parallel those found overseas in racially-tense areas of the United States.

Factors contributing to this volatile situation can be outlined as follows:

1—Each year, thousands of usually hard-working West Indian Negroes are arriving in London and other cities in search of jobs in Great Britain's steadily-growing economy.

2—A fairly subtle housing bar has been erected against black immigrants.

3—Job discrimination against Negroes is rife throughout England.

Since the war, Britain's Negro population has increased by at least 25,000. Accompanying this increase has been the springing up of "little Harlems" and with them the air of frustration which goes along with life in a ghetto.

• • •

PARADOXICALLY, some of the white residents of Baynes Street assert that they have no color bar.

One man said, "This is a cosmopolitan district. We just don't have a color bar here. If they keep to themselves, that's all right with us. This isn't America. There are plenty of decent colored people around here, not like that lot."

Other typical post-riot comment went like this. "They're dirty, admittedly, but still that's their affair. When they come into my shop they do nothing but complain and ask for a quarter of a pound of this and a quarter of a pound of that. But those English girls with them. They're the worst lot. They should be given the birch."

who lives in the Baynes Street area seems totally unaware of his own color prejudice.

When questioned by a British reporter, one local merchant was vigorous in his denial that any of his neighbors would be involved in any form of racial discrimination.

"Most of the gangs weren't from 'round here," he continued, "but still you have to defend your own people . . . don't you?" The merchant then went on to give the reporter a lecture on how to manufacture a petrol bomb.

THUS GENTLEMEN then went on to launch a viscious tirade against the association of white girls with Negro men.

Most alarming parallel was the lack of action during the riots on the part of London's highly regarded police force.

Although investigating reporters talked with persons who were positive that they had heard at least one bomb explode, the police seemed unaware of this.

"Just idle talk," seems to be the official police attitude.

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WHEN ASKED to estimate the number of rioters who took part in the Baynes Street violence, the police said, "Only a little brawl." However, one local woman swore, "I haven't seen so many since the coronation."

A correspondent of the New Statesman and Nation, influential British weekly, observes, "I have spoken to many people who heard the bomb explode. In any case, there were a number of colored people beaten up, but no white rioters arrested.

"And while appreciating that the police needed a cup of tea after their exertions, I think it unfortunate that some of them should have chosen the house of one of the white participants in the row as a place of refreshment.

"I do not suggest that this was more than an unlucky accident . . . but could accident ever lead them to take tea in a colored man's home?"

ENGLAND

Trouble in Britain

IT WAS A SHOCK to learn that there was a race riot in London two months ago in which Negroes were terrorized, beaten and bombed, but to Courier readers it could scarcely have been unexpected.

Our readers have been kept informed of the growing tension in Britain with the influx of tens of thousands of Negroes from the British West Indies and West Africa, especially since World War II.

Even though there is a severe labor shortage in Britain and new workers are needed, white labor has regarded with alarm the arrival of black job seekers from the outer reaches of the Commonwealth, and has even been antagonistic to the influx of Polish and Italian labor.

Sat. 11-6-54

This antagonism toward alien labor was recently illustrated by objections to employment of a handful of black workers by the transit workers of the industrial city of Birmingham, although vacancies numbered more than 900.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The same problems of employment, upgrading, apprentice training and housing with which American Negro migrants are painfully familiar have developed in British cities, but the difference is that the English authorities seem unable to cope with them.

Conditions are so hard in the West Indies that despite warnings by Jamaican and other island authorities, the migrants prefer to chance the prejudice of the Britishers than to remain in the islands, if they can scrape together the necessary passage to England.

Jamaicans

Associated Press

- 279 arrive; London total nearing 9,000
- Immigrant problem seen getting worse

p. 8

LONDON (ANPA) — With the arrival of 279 Jamaicans in the Dutch ship Grotte Beer at Southampton Thursday the total of West Indian immigrants reaching Britain since January neared 9,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Jamaicans wore a summery assortment of white suits, cotton frocks, loud-colored sport jackets, chiffon blouses and outsized jockey caps. Six children in one family typified one of the problems arising from the influx.

The children were the offsprings of Mr. and Mrs. Manley Templeton. Mr. Templeton had been in England nearly four years without seeing his children, but he was at the dock to meet them. Mrs. Templeton joined him in this country two years ago, leaving the children in the care of a grandmother.

THEY HAD been escorted on the trip, by air from Jamaica to New York and then by boat, by a brother-in-law of the Templetons, Etus Whylie, 20, and Hylton Jackson, 20. Both men are tailors and hope to find work here.

The two tailors were typical of scores of the migrants, with no immediate prospects of work and little money. About a third of the passengers were women, most of whom said they hoped to work as dressmakers, factory hands or nurses.

12-11-54

A CHARTERED airliner of British Overseas Airways carrying 60 West Indian immigrants arrived at London Airport Friday morning.

The party was met at Victoria Air Terminal by a representative of the Anglo-Caribbean Club, formed in South-East London to help immigrants.

BRITISH UNION LEADERS MOVE FOR RACIAL BAN

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aim Scheme at Flood of Immigrants

p. 4

COVENTRY, England, Nov. 22 [Reuters]—A growing color problem widened here today with a trade union move to impose restrictions on a flood of colored workers arriving daily from Britain's colonies.

Economic hardships in the colonies, especially in the West Indies, combined with the prospect of easy jobs, have brought thousands of colored people to Britain in recent months.

Courier 11-23-54

As colonials, they are British subjects and are not subject to immigration controls here.

"No Promotion" Suggested

One hundred union leaders will meet here on Thursday to debate a plan under which colored workers would be deprived of promotion prospects and work security.

The plan will be placed before the regional advisory council of Britain's Trades Union congress by Jim Leask, organized for 60,000 members of the Transport and General Workers union.

It has four main points: Colored workers should not be given supervisory jobs over whites, they should not get jobs if white workers are available, there should always be talks between employers and unions before any colored person is employed, and colored employes should be the first to be fired in any recession.

Big Midlands Issue

The problem touches most of the industrial cities of the Midlands. Birmingham has

nearly 8,000 colored workers and more are coming every month.

Employers are welcoming the colored immigrants because 45,000 jobs are reported vacant in the area.

Union leaders see a difficult situation developing among many of their rank and file. They oppose the newcomers, the unionists say, not just because of their color but because they are flooding the labor market.

They add that, if the colored workers gain a foothold, the jobs of many whites will be jeopardized if unemployment returns.

18d 1954

Jamaica's Prime Minister Charges Reds Causing Bia To Grow in English Cities

London, England—(CNS)—William Bustamante, Jamaica's fiery Prime Minister, who's here to represent the West Indies on trade discussions for the Commonwealth, has charged that the Communists are the cause of the growing race prejudice in London and other major English cities.

Bustamante says that a Communist organization is behind the agitation with the hope of stirring up trouble in Britian and the home territories as the West Indies and West Africa, from where the growing in flux of Negroes is coming.

However the cause, the growing tension is very apparent. A parliamentary move to control immigration into Britian has been launched by Marcus Lipton, M. P. for the Brixton area which has increased its Negro population from 800 to 3,000 in the last three years. More and more pubs, restaurants and hotels are discriminating against Negro patrons particularly in the poorer areas. Recently "Keep Britain White" leaflets have been shoved under doors and distributed on the streets.

Negro Club Bars White Socialite

LONDON (ANP) — The 26-year-old wife of actor Sir Cedric Hardwicke was refused entry into a Negro-owned night club because some members of her party were white.

Edmundo Ros, samba band leader and proprietor of the New Coconut Grove, said after he had asked Lady Hardwicke to leave, "There was an argument. We do not insist on evening dress, although we prefer it, but slacks . . . no."

Migration

1,000 off to England from West Indies

KINGSTON, Jamaica (NNPA)—More than 1,000 more job-hunting Jamaicans will arrive in England this week by air and sea, a party of 176 having left here by plane Thursday and 400 others following next day in the Steamer Auriga.

Meanwhile, in London, the British are pondering the question of whether or not they want colored immigrants, and bus crews have protested against training two colored men as conductors.

On the other hand, in London's Midlands, firms are clamoring for Jamaican workers and are even willing to train them. This is because the West Indian is usually a hard worker and will not go out on irresponsible strikes.

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EMPLOYMENT IS fairly easy to find and will be until British labor unions decide that the issue is one on which they can show their national strength.

Housing, on the other hand, is a dreadful problem. Already in Birmingham and parts of London Jamaicans are living in cramped quarters — sometimes as many as 20 in one house.

Henry L. d'A. Hopkins, minister of state for the colonies, promised the House of Commons Friday that he would take steps to regulate the flow of immigrants into Britain from Jamaica and other overseas territories.

Union Leader Calls For More Restrictions

COVENTRY, England—(ANP)—Britain's smouldering racial difficulties, which broke into the open last summer with race riots in London, is in the public spotlight again as a result of a proposal last week by a labor leader to impose restrictions upon the flood of colored workers arriving daily from the colonies.

James Leask, a local secretary and organizer for 60,000 members of the transport and workers union, submitted a resolution calling for deliberate discrimination against Negro workers at a meeting of the midland regional advisory committee of the Trades Unions congress.

He said the problem of the Negroes was becoming acute in Birmingham and "a situation could easily arise which could cause trouble and human suffering."

The sting of Leask's proposal was eased when delegates cheered as a member shouted "next business" as soon as Leask had spoken, and the meeting went onto other business without discussing the measure.

However, most observers agreed that the problem was far from solved.

Economic hardships in the colonies, especially in the West Indies, combined with the prospect of [illegible] jobs, have [illegible] Negroes [illegible] in recent months. As colonials, they are British subjects and are not subject to immigration control.

Leask's plan, which for the time being has been passed over, has four main points.

1. Colored worker should not be given supervisory jobs over whites.
2. They should not get jobs if white workers are available.
3. There should always be talks between employers and unions before any colored person is employed.
4. Colored workers should be the first fired in any recession.

The problem of Negro and other colored workers hits most of the industrial cities in the so-called English Midlands. Union leaders see a difficult situation developing among many of their rank and file. Members supposedly oppose the newcomers, not just because of color, but because they are reportedly flooding the labor market.

Toss bricks at two clubs

Big rush on for passports in Jamaica

LONDON, England—Violence is mounting here between newly arrived West Indians from Jamaica and English workingmen as the immigration of Jamaicans to the United Kingdom rises to flood-tide proportions.

Two of the clubs operated by the West Indians were attacked last week by elements dubbed "fascists of the Union Movement," who threw fire crackers into the buildings and hurled bricks and stones through the windows.

The attackers also stuck posters on the doors which read: 'Keep Britain White." "Dirty N----s Go Home," and "Britain for the British."

* * *

ONE OF THE clubs that was the target of the rioters is the Afro-West Indian Social Center in Harrow Rd., Paddington; the other is the Anglo-Caribbean Club which has its usual weekly social in the Royal Albert public house in Blackheat Rd., Greenwich.

The influx of natives of Jamaica has increased 700 per cent since pre-war times, a check at the Immigration Office in Kingston revealed.

Prior to 1939, applications for passports averaged from between 1,500 and 2,000 annually. During this year some 14,000 passports have been issued, with more than 100 persons leaving the country for England each week.

* * *

THE PASSPORT DEPARTMENT'S increase has been so phenomenal since 1951, when the trek to Britain by Jamaicans first became noticible, that it is necessary for the office staff to work long after closing hours to cope with the applications.

The West Indians, in most cases, make the trip to England by airline, but they also utilize ships and travel in groups of from 25 to 75. It is believed that their intermingling with British women is more aggrava[illegible] the white Englishmen tha[illegible] competition for jobs.

Color Problem Rises First Time in Britain

Post Times Herald

By Robert Musel

LONDON, (U.P.)—Great Britain has a "color problem" for the first time in history.

Britons, who always have prided themselves on being among the most liberal people on earth, are worrying about sporadic but disturbing incidents that have brought the words 'color bar' into the headlines.

For years the British tended to take a critical view of how Americans handled the problem of their comparatively large Negro population. But that was before Britain's Negro colonials began immigrating in large numbers to England.

Britain has a Negro population of 60,000 to 80,000 out of a total of 50 million persons. Some authorities believe this is near the saturation point for the tight-knit British economy.

But 12,000 more Negroes are arriving every year, mostly from Jamaica. Most of the newcomers have been able to find jobs but there are signs that London, Sheffield and Birmingham, the biggest employment centers, may not be able to absorb many more into their labor forces.

Incidents Over Housing

But even if the new arrivals have to go on relief it probably would not discourage further immigration. Unemployment benefits in Britain are not much less than what the Negroes would earn for a full week's work in their colonial homelands.

Ill feeling toward the Negro immigrants rises chiefly where there is competition for jobs. There have also been incidents over housing, and in relationships between white women and Negro men.

The West Indians are being victimized in many places by rent profiteers, often their own countrymen who have moved here earlier. A near riot broke out in a London suburb when white men objected to colored men talking to white women.

In some districts pubs have barred Negroes. Front doors of Negro houses have sprouted insulting slogans. The tensest area is the "Little Harlem" district of London where immigrants are packed six or more to a room in slum apartments. For the first time Scotland Yard has ordered patrolmen in the neighborhood to walk only in pairs.

Reds Meet the Ships

Government circles are worried about the activities of Communist agitators. Communists have been seen meeting immigrant ships to give "comradely" advice to the newcomers.

In a discussion of the problem in the House of Commons, former Socialist Cabinet Minister John Hynd said Britain must bear part of the responsibility for the Negro immigration because conditions in Jamaica and elsewhere which prompted the colonials to leave "were allowed to develop under our control."

Colonial Minister Henry Hopkinson said the government would be reluctant to tamper with the right of Britons to move freely in the Commonwealth but it was possible the government might be "forced" to control immigration.

Meanwhile newspapers report more and more cases indicating a rising feeling of discrimination against the Negroes. In one London district recently a whitewashed sign appeared mysteriously on the side of a building during the night. It read: "Keep Britain white."

Black Flood Spurs British Jim Crow

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 1

Trade Unions Urging Curbs On Negroes From W. Indies

By OLLIE HARRINGTON

LONDON, England—Described by one British writer as a "fantastic flood of paradise-seekers," black Jamaicans by the thousands are streaming into England from the poverty-stricken West Indies and the "man-in-the-street," along with immigration officials, is getting worried.

The growing "color problem" has had its repercussions in the ranks of labor with powerful union leaders speaking out against Negroes and urging curbs on the hiring of Negroes.

Meeting in Coventry, recently, delegates from the Transport and General Workers Union heard James Leake, fast-talking labor boss, call for consultations between the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Labor to provide "plans" for "dealing with Negroes" in the event of economic slumps.

* * *

LEAKE FOUGHT hard for his resolution for over twenty-five minutes, struggling to be heard above the cries of many delegates.

Leake's plan has four main points:

Courier

1. Colored workers should not be given supervisory jobs over whites.

2. There should be talks between employes and employers before any Negroes are hired.

Sat. 12-11-54

3. Negro employes should be the first to be fired in the event of any recession.

4. Negroes should not be given jobs if there are white workers available for those jobs.

Leake's blasts were echoed by newspapers of the Lord Kemsley chain which is currently "investigating" the "uncontrolled invasion" of jobless colored people into Britain.

* * *

THE KEMSLEY papers have also showed great concern over "white" girls in company with colored men in public houses and dance halls."

In Nottingham, white bus drivers transmitted their feelings into action by voting not to work with colored drivers or conductors because of the "fear" that it might lead to "incidents with the public . . . even though the colored workers might be blameless."

This vote was taken despite the fact that the bus company is short some 280 drivers and conductors.

* * *

THE "INVASION" of England is being carried out by practically penniless Immigrants from the West Indies at the rate of roughly one thousand per month.

At this writing the West Indian "colony" in England is 30,500 strong, but a reported 100,000 more are awaiting passage to England in Kingston, Jamaica.

According to reports many of the immigrants, within one hour of their landing, make tracks for the nearest National Assistance Board office to draw cash for accommodation, food or fares.

* * *

ONE CUSTOM official, voicing the belief that the "invasion" has sprung from some sort of a "racket," said, "Foreign ships are bursting at the seams with immigrants who have somehow raised eighty-two pounds per head ($393.60) to swarm Britain.

"Many of these people have raised the cash from Jamaican moneylenders, promising to pay back out of the assistance they can draw here until they get a job. Relatives back home guarantee these loans."

It is said that some purchase goods on the installment plan back in the islands, sell these goods and then "skip" the country.

* * *

THOUSANDS OF Negroes, already established in London, throng the platforms of the great London railway station to greet arrivals. Many of the newcomers find accommodations with friends or relatives.

Many of the Jamaicans arriving at Waterloo Station have accused railroad porters of bias because the latter, in some instances, have refused to handle their luggage.

Many of the "invaders" are fortunate enough to find immediate employment.

In Brixton, one of London's "Harlems," 99 per cent of the immigrants who apply for work are settled within ten days.

U. S. Bias Follows GIs To France

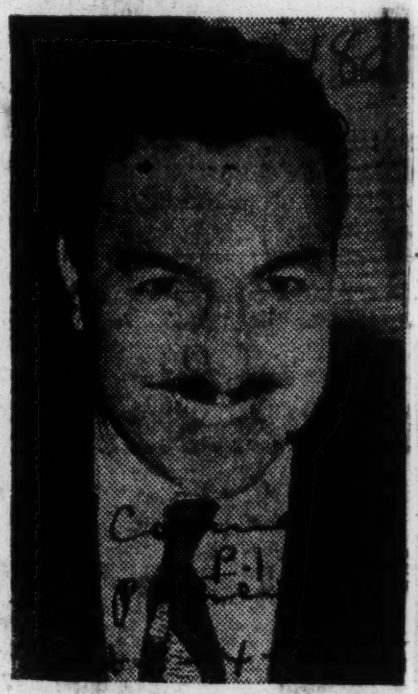
Open Letter to President Eisenhower From Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr. on Morale of Negro GIs in Europe

My Dear Mr. President:

I started in France, then Germany—from there to North Africa, to visit a few installations of United States armed forces from which, during the past year or two, I personally (and some of my colleagues) have received letters of criticism.

I am interested only in the Negro-white relationships and the Negro-white civilian relationships. My major fight in the U. S. Congress for ten years has been the integration of black and white troops in the armed services. This has just about been accomplished.

In two years I have received more complaints from Negro GIs stationed at Chateauroux than from GIs at all other installations. Last year I was unable to visit Chateauroux. I did, however, talk to some men who came to Paris on leave.



Congressman Powell

* * *

I TALKED to some more in the States this winter and in Paris this summer. When I went to Chateauroux, July 21, I went very well briefed by men who had served there.

I found on arrival a base with very low morale which has an extremely high AWOL rate, where the reenlistment of Negro NCOs is low, where the town voted 42 per cent Communist in the last elections.

Here, at this base, which we hope to make the chief operational base of the Air Force in the future—we find a very unfriendly civilian population.

In the past three weeks that Commanding General Robey has been there, he has brought about new hopes and a new attitude and atmosphere. There are about 7,000 to 8,000 troops, 1,200 are Negroes. Within the past three or four weeks there has been a complete change in the command at Chateauroux.

* * *

UNLESS YOU get below the officer level, you cannot get the true picture of Chateauroux at all.

I, therefore, talked to NCOs who said, "This is the worst base that we have ever served at anywhere in the world."

I also went out at night with two interpreters, Negro and white, picked by the general—the general also picked five NCOs to go with us. With them, I then went around to the various bars and cafes and talked to the townspeople—to the bartenders and to the girls.

I found out (and this was definitely backed up by the GIs) that at Chateauroux there is now being practiced by the French civilian population an anti-Negro policy in all of the public places. This is shocking!

This anti-Negro policy is due to the worst elements of our American way of life in that community. This attitude has been forced on the civilian population through economic pressure by these GIs.

This was particularly bad under General Hicks who is no longer there. At that time the Negroes called Chateauroux "Little Mississippi!" Captain Smith who ran the PX, fired French girls who were friendly with Negro GIs. Smith has been relieved.

* * *

I FOUND OUT that a man by the name of Hall—an American in charge of base housing—tried to segregate Negroes looking for housing. Hall has also been removed from his job.

Once a French girl was friendly with a Negro—even if she was married to him—she was relieved from her position if she worked on the base, with no reason given. No other branch of service would employ her.

The town has three main bars and night clubs. Up until just a while ago, they absolutely refused to serve Negroes.

JOCKEY CLUB: This is the only place where Negro GIs are treated decently by French civilians. White GIs are discouraged from going there by their comrades. On some occasions the Air Force police have assisted in discouraging whites from going to the Jockey Club. This was totally without approval and unofficial.

LIDO: This is a club which does allow mixed Negroes and whites to attend. The manager will not let the "business" girls dance with any Negroes. On the day that I arrived these girls were instructed to dance with the Negroes that day. The girls told me that if they were friendly with Negroes they would lose their jobs.

THE TIVOLI: This is a place where no Negroes were served in the past and now Negroes are not encouraged to come. The music is stopped when they enter—they get the "freeze treatment." The worst GIs hang out there. Some of the Air Police and Military Police have been aiding in creating this anti-Negro attitude. The captain of the Air Police, who commutes 108 miles a day told me that some of these things could be true, but were definitely without his approval.

* * *

AS SOON as the trains come from Paris, they are met by MPs and APs and the girls are interrogated. The first question is whether or not they are "business" girls. The second question ofttimes is, "Are you coming to see any Negro GIs?"

A French nurse in Paris wanted to get a job in the hospital at Chateaurux. When questioned, "Are you coming to see Negro GIs?" she answered, "No, but I do have some Negro friends." The APs advised her to turn around and go back!

The attitude of the French civilians is distinctly not anti-colored but it is anti-Negro!

There are plenty of blacks from North Africa and Morocco who are received in all cafes and bars with open arms. Only the American Negro GIs are not. It is a studied program forced on French civilians by the worst elements of the white GIs.

* * *

THE CAPTAIN of the Air Police said that some of the white GIs may have said to the bartenders, "If you serve Negroes, we will boycott you," to the girl, "If you dance with Negroes, we will boycott you." One Negro GI said, "It isn't a question that we Negroes like white women, there just aren't any women but white here!"

What was the most alarming thing—because I am so pro-French and always have been—was that the Negro noncommissioned officers said that they would much rather serve in Germany than at Chateauroux.

I talked with men who had been in the armed forces ten or twelve years. They unanimously preferred German civilians to French civilians. Those who had served at Bordeaux, at La Rochelle, at Orleans all said, "Any other place in France is better compared to Chateauroux."

* * *

I SAW Major General Gallagher—commanding officer of the Orleans area, who said, "When we integrated Negro and white troops in our Army, I was afraid that there would be incidents, but there was not one single incident after integration."

I believe that integration must now go into its second stage. Negroes must be promoted to non-commissioned officers. At Chateauroux, two have been promoted in three years. At Orleans there are 500 officers—there is only one Negro—a Wac, lieutenant colonel.

I believe that at Chateauroux the commanding officers should declare off-limits any establishment that practices racial discrimination. We call a place off-limits if it breeds venereal disease.

We should do the same to a place that breeds the disease of discrimination. French civilians would welcome such a move. They have been pressured into practicing discrimination.

The French civilians would welcome some kind of law to revoke the license of any establishment that practices racial discrimination.

* * *

ALL THIS needs to be done immediately while General Robey and the other officers are new. I have nothing but the highest praise for General Robey. He said to his men at Chateauroux, "The decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in schools will be our way of life here at Chateauroux."

I am now—until Aug. 1—studying conditions in Germany at Garmisch. This is a luxurious resort for GIs and their dependents located in the German Alps.

Here for less than three dollars a day a GI has everything. Here, where everything is on an intimate social basis, I find the exact opposite of France: Excellent integration, morale and civilian relationships.

Very truly yours,

(signed)
ADAM CLAYTON POWELL JR.
Member of Congress.

The Color Bar—A New British Problem

Time Magazine

"WHAT has gone wrong with British fair play?" cried London's big tabloid *Daily Mirror*. "For years we in this country have criticized the color bar in other countries—especially America and South Africa . . . We have also been righteous about it. For we have always believed that color prejudice had nothing to do with us . . . We had better all think again."

Few Britons ever admit to race prejudice. Until 15 years ago, there were very few colored men to be prejudiced against, and they were apt to be either wealthy or titled, or both. There were colored men all through the Oxford and Cambridge colleges, and Negro presidents of the Oxford Union; they were accepted in Mayfair's swankest hotels and clubs. During the war, U.S. Negro soldiers were welcomed with unequaled kindness, even to the extent of fathering some 750 babies.

But last week, Britons faced a new situation. Increasing numbers of Negroes have poured into postwar Britain from Jamaica and the other British West Indies, lured by reports of full employment and encouraged by cut-rate fares promoted by travel agents. Clotting in tight, unhappy ghets in Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool, Ipswich and London, they swelled Britain's Negro population to more than 50,000, and with embarrassment and dismay, Britons discovered in themselves emotions and prejudices they had never acknowledged.

THE signs of rising tension were clear and troubling. In London's seedy Camden Town, a Negro arguing with a white girl touched off a fight which developed into two days of sporadic rioting. In Birmingham, unionists rebelled when the city proposed to hire 300 Negro bus conductors, caved in only under a nationwide barrage of protests. In Brixton, slogans appeared on walls "Keep Britain White." Some pubs refused Negroes admittance.

In Edinburgh, four out of five landladies on the university's lists refuse to accept colored students. "A friend of mine took in colored, and her neighbors stopped talking to her," explained one. In other cities, West Indians often were told on the telephone that they could have a room but were refused it when they arrived and the landlady saw the color of their skin. A tenant of an expensive Park Lane apartment arranged to sublet it to the young, Cambridge-educated Kabaka of Buganda, then was refused permission by the apartment owner. The Negro players of *Anna Lucasta* and *Porgy and Bess* had no trouble obtaining rooms in the best hotels. But when they settled down to a long run and tried to get apartments, they reported refusals and excuses. A frequent one: "Of course, I don't have any prejudice myself, but we have American tenants here, and they wouldn't like it." (Blaming Americans is a familiar exculpation: when the Bermuda legislature recently decided to maintain discrimination in the island's hotels, cinemas and restaurants, and segregation in schools, it pleaded that Bermuda had to "keep our reforms in line with the generally accepted conditions in countries from which we get the majority of our visitors, i.e, the U.S.)

LANDLORD hositlity has raised prices to Negroes. Explained one: "A room is to let for 30 bob. If a white man applies, he gets it for 30 bob. If a colored man comes, there is a short argument and he gets it for 40 bob. We call it the color tax." On the other hand, some landlords have specialized in renting old and dilapidated housing to Negro tenants who, with no other choice, often end up three or four to a room, creating Harlem-type slums.

The fact is, Britons have long had a color bar, but they have simply exported it. A distinguished Indian can dine at Claridge's in London, but not in the "Europeans Only" restaurants of Nairobi. If there is segregation in Kenya's schools (which there is), if a Negro woman must shop through a hatch in the wall in Rhodesia (which she must), the decent Englishman at home hears about it in no village pub, worries over it in no angry parish meeting. It all happens several thousand miles away, and in another country.

BUT the West Indians are on every Briton's doorstep. And they are still coming in, in a tide that reached 10,000 last year and is still increasing. They carry British passports, and they cannot be barred on the ground of job scarcity; in booming Britain, there are more jobs than men to fill them. Admitted *The Economist:* "Complaints that natives of the West Indies are taking jobs and homes away from natives of Britain are really only polite hypocrisy."

The problem of controlling colored immigration is an awkward one in a commonwealth in which 460 million of its 540 million citizens are colored in one shade or another. Answering a question in Parliament recently, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs Henry Hopkinson declared: "In a world in which restrictions on personal movement and immigration have increased, we still take pride in the fact that a man can say *civis Britannicus sum* whatever his color may be, and we take pride in the fact that he wants and can come to the mother country . . . That is not something we wish to tamper with lightly." That said, Hopkinson admitted the government is indeed considering some form of limitation.

Vicar hits out at those baiting child

By STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

CLIFTON, England — "Never have I come across a place where there was so much malicious gossip directed against a non-white being. It is poisoning this village and our church life."

Thus wrote the Rev. Ernest Ashmore, 42, in his parish magazine in assailing his Yorkshire neighbors for their ill use of a racial epithet to a 4-year-old African girl whom he has taken into his care because he has no children of his own and her parents are unable to care for her, being separated.

"I had to do something about this terrible scourge of gossip," the minister said. "It was my duty as vicar to speak out. It is bound to be unpopular, but the truth often is.

Gossip No Respecter

"I could not repeat some of the things which have been said about our little brown darling and my family," he remarked, adding, "but I will definitely go on to attack all evil-meaning racists in our country with the power of my own printing press.

"A word of sympathy, a word of understanding in defense of one who is being malgined could dil the wheels of life and make the village a sweeter place," the article pointed out.

NO PROBLEM SEEN ON BASES IN SPAIN

But Agreement on Use in War Is Required, U. S. Officials Tell Congress Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — The State and Defense Departments have told Congressmen at a closed-door session that they expect "no problem" about the use of Spanish bases in an emergency. But they said an agreement with Spain would be necessary first.

Last week Harold E. Talbott, the Secretary of the Air Force, made it plain that the United States would expect to use the bases in the event of war. "Who's going to stop us?" he asked.

Later he issued a formal statement that the United States would live up to its treaties with Spain, which provide that wartime use is subject to mutual agreement.

It appeared from a hearing text published today that the same question had arisen at an executive session of a House Appropriations subcommittee on Jan. 7. Representative Elford A. Cederberg, Republican of Michigan, said:

"I would like some clarification on our ability to use these bases in time of war. I think we ought to have a clarification from somebody on that very item, because I cannot see building these bases unless we have an ironclad agreement that we can use them in case of war."

Pentagon Issues Statement

The Defense Department, with the State Department's approval, subsequently submitted the following statement to the subcommittee:

"As the base agreement states, the time and manner of any possible wartime use will be mutually agreed upon. From the discussions we have had on this point, we feel assured that there would be no problem regarding effective use in time of emergency, and that United States interests in this regard are fully protected."

In two days of testimony before the subcommittee, it was brought out that the Navy expected to spend $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 on seven installations, only one of which was called a major development, and that the Air Force said it wanted $40,000,000 to start work on the first phase of its program, four air bases.

Britain to Bear 40% Share

Other testimony disclosed that Britain will bear only 40 per cent of the cost of nineteen British bases to be used by the United States Air Force. Plans had been made earlier for the cost to be borne equally. Most of the bases are for medium bombers and fifteen are ready for use.

Brig. Gen. Stanley T. Wray, deputy director of Air Force installations, who said the two Governments had reached a new agreement on cost-sharing, testified Jan. 8 that the total cost would be $570,000,000. The United States will provide $276,000,000 in cash and $22,000,000 worth of engineer troop labor. Britain is to furnish $209,000,000 in usable facilities and $63,000,000 of cash, in addition to free land.

General Wray said the negotiations "simply confirmed our impression that the economics of the United Kingdom would not permit the 50-50 cost sharing to proceed completely through the whole program."

Bevan opens center for British League

LONDON (ANP)—The League of Colored People (British NAACP) last week officially opened a center here.

The ceremony was performed by Aneurin Bevin, M.C., who praised the league and its founder, the late Dr. Ralph Moody.

'No color bar' claims of British people face test in 'Little Harlem' sections

LONDON—The color question has gone to England.

With the influx of from 2,000 to 2,500 colored persons each year from the West Indies and Africa, the claim that England is free of any color bars has been put to the test.

It has been estimated that there are some 50,000 colored persons who are presently residents of Britain. They are mainly British citizens.

Most of these British citizens, unskilled or semi-skilled low-wage workers, have grouped themselves together in "little Harlems" in the cities and seaport towns.

The largest concentration of migrants may be found in Liverpool, Cardiff, Manchester and Birmingham, as well as the East End of London.

A sense of "not being wanted" has kept them from mixing in the social life of the areas. This tends to breed discontent and trouble in the "colored" areas.

The problem of employment has been manifested especially in the industrial city of Birmingham, after a bus company invited colored men to apply for jobs as conductors and driver.

Staff members, particularly women conductresses, opposed the hiring of colored workers other than those who work in garages as mechanics and cleaners.

Many of the women said they would leave the company if colored workers were hired. The transport union did not object to the hirings, but said it was not in the best interests of the colored applicants.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, when questioned on the issue, merely stated the government's policy regarding the color issue, but refused to be drawn into the Birmingham situation.

Colored Bus Drivers To Drive in England

BIRMINGHAM, England — (ANP) — Alderman Watton, chairman of the Birmingham Transport Committee, issued a public statement here this week over the all-important question of hiring colored bus drivers.

The statement read: "After discussion on the employment of colored labor, the committee passed a resolution that the general manager be authorized to recruit any suitable personnel for service in the department."

Trade union leaders had contended earlier that the problem was really one for the Birmingham Transport Committee and sought to duck the issue by commenting that the use of colored labor might "lead to trouble with white workers." P. 5

(The issue of the hiring of colored bus drivers became an important debate topic in the House of Commons where Prime Minister Churchill was cautioned by members of the opposition labor party that racial problems had a world-wide implication at the present time. In reply Mr. Churchill promised that he would take the matter under advisement.)

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Brown Babies to Get Fair Deal Says German Labor Leader

By Alice A. Dunhigan

WASHINGTON—(ANP) The German government has made no effort to provide special facilities for the care and training of its "brown children," according to Mrs. Irmgard Hornig, but many citizens are putting forth every possible effort to prepare these children for perhaps gradual but finally complete integration into the society of their country.

Mrs. Hornig is one of the three German women visiting this country to study the trade-union movement, under the Department of State's International Educational Exchange Program.

She is chief of the White Collar and government workers section of the Women's Division of German Federation of Trade Unions. She said she has been interested in the "brown baby" situation in Germany and has found some time to work on the problem.

In an interview at the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the German labor leader said she had no idea of the number of colored children in Germany, but she assumed that there are 25,000 or 30,000.

Many of these children are being retained in their own homes by their own mothers and being reared in a normal environment. Some are being reared along with white brothers or sisters in cases where mothers already had children by previous marriages, or had married since the birth of their "brown baby" and have children by their present husbands.

Some are reared by grandparents. These children pose no real problem. But in cases where these brown children have been abandoned for some reason, efforts had to be made to find homes for them. In such instances, she said, organizations set up by individuals or supported by private funds (perhaps similar to your Community Chest) have assumed the responsibility of trying to find places for these children to live.

They place them in homes of foster parents whenever possible because they want them to be adjusted to family life. Every effort possible is made to prevent sending them to institutions.

If these children can be brought up in homes where there are large families they learn to live together with other children and develop sort of a self assurance so necessary when they enter the public schools along with white children.

She spoke of a "pastor" who had opened a place in Biohlefeld, West Phalia, to care for some of those brown babies. He has taken in about 25 or 30 of these children who are growing up in a home-like atmosphere along with his own five children.

Many other such places are scattered throughout Germany, she thought, People are interested in this problem, she said, because it is a humane one. The spiritual need of these children is much greater than the material need, she added.

Giving this entire interview through an interpreter, Mrs. Hornig admitted that a great deal of prejudice does exist against these dark children but she felt that as they grew older they will be accepted more readily into the normal life of their country.

But she frankly stated that she felt that these darker young people would always have to excel in whatever field they entered in order to compete for jobs. There will always remain a certain prejudice against them, thought Mrs. Hornig, unless they prove to be above the average. That is why it is so necessary that they be given a good start in life and the very best of training.

She further mentioned that the civic and labor leaders have a job to do in Germany to educate parents to train their white children to accept these brown children on equal basis, and to break down any feeling of prejudice which might exist against them, or any feeling of superiority over them.

The German teachers union is very interested in this phase of the problem. They have published a booklet called "I'm a Negro Boy" for distribution to parents. The purpose of this pamphlet is to instruct adults on what they are expected to do to help this movement of complete integration which has bacome so necessary in that country.

Britons Draw 'Color Line' On Islanders

LONDON, England — Jamaicans, who proudly boast of their British citizenship, are finding that the "welcome" sign no longer holds for immigrants of color from the "homeland."

The arrival of close to 700 islanders at Southampton, Saturday, coupled with the already growing practice of discrimination against "coloreds" in employment and housing, is making things difficult for West Indian British subjects.

* * *

NEW YORK TIMES writer Peter D. Whitney pointed up the fears of many Britons when he wrote here Saturday that the arrival of the latest batch of black and brown immigrants has "made Britons growingly aware of the number of mulatoes among them, just as New York is worried about the influx of Puerto Ricans."

In England, the hostility of trade unions, coupled with jim-crow housing is creating many "little Harlems." Another social problem involved is the old black vs. white relationship. Already straightjacketed by a rigid caste system among themselves, the British find no other place for the Jamaicans to fit into the picture than at the bottom of the heap.

Children Shout Slurs

LIVERPOOL—Non-white and Negro residents of this seaport city are being subjected to insults on local streets from white children who shout racial slurs at them as they pass by. The same situation has prevailed in Birmingham.

British Island Loses First Negro Immigrant

SARK, England—(A N P)— This tiny channel island last week gained and got rid of its first Negro immigrant in the space of 24 hours.

The 536 people who live on the island said they could find no work for the law student who came to look for his "venus."

James Brown, 26, of Freetown, Sierra Leone, said he was attracted to the Island by the film, "Appointment with Venus."

In the film, Commando Maj. David Niven and a girl, Glynis Johns, rescured pedigree Guernsey cattle from the Germans occupying the isle.

"In Africa, a man's wealth is often measured by his cattle," said Brown. "When I saw the picture in Freetown, I was so impressed with the cow heroine, Venus of Milkie, that I was determined to visit Sark and to try to get work there, so that I could buy my own Venus."

Brown journeyed to Sark last week, without providing for a return ticket. He also failed to bring any cash. The wife of Constable Philip Peree, one of the island's two honorary policemen, told reporters that "Mr. Brown was awfully nice, but we couldn't do anything for him. This is the dead season for farming and catering.

"So we gave him a cup of tea and found him lodgings and then shipped him off to Guernsey.

"He was the first colored man ever to stay here. He might have got work and his Venus if it hadn't been the off-season.

"I think, anyway, he would have been lonely without company of his own kind. You see, Sark is rather special—rather a closed shop."

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Gibraltar All Braced to Guard Elizabeth As Political Tension Grows Over Fort

Queen to Visit There May 10

By EDWARD J. BYNG,
Special Writer.

PARIS, April 17.—Queen Elizabeth's visit to Gibraltar, scheduled for May 10 in defiance of threats to her safety by Spanish extremists, may set the stage for an international incident of significant gravity.

Conflict between Britain and Spain also threatens from a secret project, attributed to some of Franco's followers, to turn British-owned Gibraltar into a North Atlantic Treaty Organization base for 50 years.

Under the plan NATO troops from various countries, including the U.S., would replace the British force at the stronghold. At the same time Gibraltar nominally would be put under Spanish sovereignty.

British diplomats believe the alleged plan is intended to disrupt Anglo-American unity and induce the U.S. to support Spain in her quarrel with Britain over the fortress.

Falange Is Suspected.

An influential fraction of Spain's only political party, the Falange, insists on direct return of Gibraltar to Spain and open pressure on Britain to that end.

According to reports in West European capitals, turning Gibraltar into a NATO base is predicted on the assumption that in the event of explosive anti-French developments in Morocco, U.S. air bases now operating there might be moved to Spain.

Belief that the threats to Elizabeth come from the quarters originating the plan to station NATO forces on Gibraltar is based on the fact that the letters were signed "Falange Espanola," official title of the Spanish party.

Downing Street, however, is convinced that Franco personally opposes any attempt to interfere with Elizabeth's visit. Nevertheless, the Churchill government is taking no chances. Scotland Yard will make every effort to protect Elizabeth and Philip there.

Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh (right) pictured as they reviewed troops during their visit to Canberra, Australia, recently on their world tour of the empire.

Could Paralyze 'the Rock.'

Political observers feel that Franco also opposes any openly hostile attempt to wrest Gibraltar from Britain. But it is a significant fact that Spain could paralyze life both inside "the rock" and in the city sprawling at its base.

No less than 13,000 Spanish workers, representing practically all civilian labor employed in Gibraltar, cross over to British territory every workday morning and return to the Spanish town of La Linea in the evening.

While generally curbing labor union activities throughout Spain, Franco has not opposed them among the Gilbraltar workers. A "spontaneous" strike by the Madrid-controlled labor unions could bring life in Gibraltar to a standstill.

Secrets of the last war recently were revealed in Germany concerning Hitler's plans for the conquest of Gibraltar.

In August, 1940, the Nazi dictator approved the blue print for this exploit drawn up by Gen. William Jodl.

Under its provisions the Wehrmacht's "Brandenburg" regiment was to be stationed at La Linea. To facilitate a surprise attack they were to wear Spanish uniforms.

On "G"-Day, fixed for Jan. 10, 1941, Hitler's air force was to make an all-out attempt to sink the British fleet in the port. Simultaneously, the Reich's heavy artillery and giant mortars were to "soften up" the fort. The Fuehrer's "Greater Germany" regiment and the 98th regiment of German Alpine Chasseurs from Bavaria were to hurl themselves at the battered base.

However, Franco distrusted Hitler, fearing that if he allowed German troops to enter Spain they would get control of the country and keep Gibraltar for Germany.

In a secret meeting with Hitler at the Supanish border in the fall of 1940, Franco infuriated the Fuehrer by procrastinating and finally broke off the conversations on the pretext that the Spanish army could not support the plot for lack of training and equipment.

In the cold war between Spain and Britain over Gibraltar, Madrid keeps referring to British promises made to Franco during the last war in return for Spanish neutrality. Government circles in London insist that these promises were economic and did not relate to Gibraltar.

BLACK TROOPS WERE THERE!

Senegalese Heroic In Great Defense Of Dien Bien Phu

By OLLIE HARRINGTON
(Special to the Courier)

PARIS, France—Once again the blood of black men has flowed freely for "La belle, France."

The story of fallen Dien Bien Phu is a story of sheer heroism on the part of thousands of Senegalese, Moroccan and Algerian soldiers who were either killed or captured during the fifty-six-day siege of the bastion.

OLLIE HARRINGTON, Courier staff artist and World War II correspondent, has filed the following story from Paris, France, where he is now located. The story has been compiled from information obtained from highly reliable sources.

Under the leadership of a man described by confidants as "insanely brave," General Christian deCastries, the troops fought off the heavy assaults of crack Vietminh troops, who were led by General Vo Nguyen Giap.

Giap mounted his assaults with an estimated force of fifty thousand men. deCastries never had over twelve thousand men at his command during the terrific battle which began March 13.

SINCE THE war began in Indo-China, eight years ago, France has been on the losing side.

Military operations were prosecuted under the leadership of the late General Latre de Tassingy in 1951 with the aid of no more than 75,000 to 90,000 non-Asian effectives, the majority of whom were Senegalese, Algerians, and Moroccans, sprinkled with dissident Europeans of other countries, such as ex-German soldiers from the Wehrmacht.

All of these men were officered by French officers. In addition, the French forces included 120,000 loyal Vietnamese, or thirty-four battalions, armed with French and captured Japanese equipment.

* * *

THE DIEN BIEN PHU garrison, completely dependent upon the air for tactical support, reinforcements and supplies, was made up of African troops and a collection of Vietnamese, Frenchmen, and German troops from the Foreign Legion.

At one stage during the fierce conflict, deCastries put in a hurried call for reinforcements and hundreds of Senegalese and Moroccans leaped to the call, even though they had never jumped from a plane before.

The parachute drop was a dismal failure and most of these men are presumed to have been either killed or captured.

* * *

BLACK TROOPS have formed an integral part of French military forces since France entered Africa. Close to 60,000 Senegalese troops died during World War I, most of these casualties stemming from the great battle of Verdun.

During World War II, the Senegalese helped hold the Maginot Line until Germany's vaunted blitzkrieg humbled France.

The black troops also remained loyal to France after her fall and held French West Africa for the Allied cause under the leadership of the great Negro administrator, the late Felix Eboue.

It is known that some American Negroes are serving with the French as Air Force advisers, but the exact number is unknown.

In mute testimony to the courage and tenacity of the defenders of Dien Bien Phu, lie the corpses of thousands of dead Vietminh troops. French officials have estimated enemy casualties as being in the neighborhood of 15,000.

THE FATE of the remaining defenders of Dien Bien Phu who were alive when the fortress fell is unknown.

However, long lines of captive troops have been spotted by French pilots as they snaked their way through dense jungle over the week-end, en route, it is believed to the Vietminh camp at Chiem Hoa, 155 miles away from Dien Bien Phu.

Dien Bien Phu, is a shell-pocked wasteland, deep with mud from the spring rains.

The fortress fell under a well-timed assault of Giap's troops from both East and West. Savage hand-to-hand fighting, at which the Senegalese excel, was reported.

The fortress' death gasp took place after twenty hours of continuous fighting.

Dien Bien Phu, in a poor location from a military standpoint, is situated in an eleven-mile long valley. Surrounded by deep jungle, the fortress was the helpless target of Vietminh artillery which ringed the fortress.

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BIAS FEARED ALIVE IN GERMANY STILL

Times P. 17

American Jewish Head Notes Signs of Anti-Semitism— Danish Hero Honored

Wed. 12-1-54

Dr. Norman Salit, president of the Synagogue Council of America, questioned last night whether Germany had put a stop to the anti-Semitic policy that prevailed in the era of Adolf Hitler.

At a reception honoring Dr. Aage Bertelsen, a Danish schoolmaster who had directed the saving of Denmark's 6,000 Jews in defiance of the Nazis during World War II, Dr. Salit paid tribute to Dr. Bertelsen and his wife as "the standard-bearers of human decency."

Referring then to anti-Semitic epithets reportedly uttered at a recent West German election meeting, Dr. Salit declared there were "ominous signs that the inhumanity which so dishonored the German name under Hitler has not completely vanished from the country."

In view of this, he added, "it is time for the nations of the West, now preparing admission of Germany into their fellowship, to halt in their arrangements and ask themselves if they are ready to bless as redeemed a country that can so easily show signs of a relapse into the horrors of persecution and terrorism."

Dr. Salit toured Germany last year at the invitation of the Bonn Republic and conferred with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Scandinavians Praised

The council's tribute was extended also to the Scandinavian pepoles and governments for "their rare demonstration of human courage and decency."

The reception was held in the Chapel of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, 270 West Eighty-ninth Street. Dr. Salit presented to Dr. Bertelsen an inscribed set of the Hebrew Old Testament and Books of the Prophets, and Mrs. Bertelsen receives a candelabrum retrieved from a German concentration camp.

James J. O'Brien, deputy commissioner of the Mayor's Reception Committee, delivered greetings in behalf of Mayor Wagner. Further tribute to the Bertelsens was voiced by Eyvind Bartels, Consul General of Denmark; Baron Louis de Geer, deputy consul general of Sweden; Olav Moltke Hansen, vice consul of Norway, and Mrs. Cilli, vice consult of Israel.

Dr. Bertelsen responded: "We did not know much about the Jews, but what the Nazis were doing went against our religion and morals."

Dr. Bertelsen initiated a Danish underground movement which led to ferrying Danish Jews into Sweden.

Aged American Made Citizen By German Village

Courier

FRANKFURTH, Germany — (ANP) — J. Elmer Spyglass, 77, an American Negro receptionist to the American consultate general in Frankfurt, Germany, last week became an honorary citizen of the village of Schwalbach.

Journeying to Europe in 1906 and becoming a successful lyric baritone, Spyglass moved to Schwalbach in 1944 after Allied bombers destropey his Frankfurt home.

He has lived in Germany through both World Wars.

Unmolested in Two Wars

Courier Sat 12-18-54 P. 3 Pittsburgh, Pa

Deutschlander—J. Elmer Spyglass, who left his Springfield, Ohio, home forty-eight years ago to launch a professional singing career in Europe, last week became an honorary citizen of Schwalbach, Germany. He is shown, center, being greeted by neighbors.—INP.

Negro Is Citizen Of German Town

Courier P. 3

SCHWALBACH, Germany—J. Elmer Spyglass, 77, an American Negro receptionist to the American consulate in Frankfort, Germany, was the center of attention last week as neighbors honored him as an honorary citizen of Schwalbach.

Spyglass left his Springfield, Ohio, home forty-eight years ago to try a professional singing career in Europe and claims to be the only native-born American citizen who lived through two wars in Germany "without being bothered by anyone."

"General" Spyglass, as he has been known in his nine years at the consulate, became a successful lyric baritone and moved to Schwalbach in 1944 after allied bombers destroyed his Frankfurt home.

Author of an autobiography soon to be published, Spyglass has met and greeted hundreds of thousands of Americans, GIs, brides and people of all nationalities, in his consulate position.

REDS ARE SEGREGATED IN 'SOLIDARITY' HOTEL

Some On 'Lower Level' Live On Top Floors

POLISH OWN SHOES, TOO

By DAVID M. NICHOL

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Foreign Service. Copyright 1954

BONN, Germany, Oct. 20.—The "Classless Society" sounds like one of history's more riotous practical jokes in the tales that seep through to Western Germany of a cominform spa or resort.

The resort formerly was called Johannisbad but its name has been changed by the Czechs to Jansce Lazne. It lies high on the south slope of the Riesen or "giant" Mountains along the border between Czechoslovakia and the German territories now occupied by Poland.

The hard-pressed and often bewildered bureaucrats of three Soviet satellites — Eastern Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia —take their ailing livers and hardening arteries there for periodic rests, or so it is alleged.

Up At Early Hours

What happens when they arrive sounds anything but restful except for the chosen few, and the brotherhood of man under Soviet aegis is put to heavy strains.

The Poles, for example, are said to have a villa quarter to themselves to which they don't object. The feature they do find unpleasant is the hours they are assigned to use the healing thermal baths.

On four days a week the Poles may bathe between the hours of 5:30 and 8 a.m. From 8 to 10 it is the turn of the Germans who are taking the assorted cures. After 10 it reverts to the Czechs, except on two days a week and Sundays when it is reserved for the wheels of all three countries.

Germans from the Soviet-occupied zone have one of the leading hotels at their disposal. Formerly the Johannishof, it is now called "Solidarita," or solidarity. Officials arriving there for a rest are welcomed with a banner preclaiming:

"Bonn's army is a deadly danger for all of us."

To the East German communists this probably has less humor than most of the other occurrences in Jansce Lazne.

Polish Own Shoes

State secretaries and above are accommodated on the first floor of the hotel. Ministerial division chiefs have the second floor. Anyone below that exalted level lives on the third floor, and shines his own shoes.

To Americans this doesn't represent much discrimination, but there is scarcely a pension in Europe where a person doesn't put his shoes out at night and expect to find them well polished in the morning.

The residents of the upper floors complain in addition that their cures often are more political than medicinal. They are required to spend most of every night listening to "progressive" lectures about the state of communism and the world.

Their thanks must be expressed in many cases by accepting additional duties when they return to their homes.

When there are band concerts the area is closed to the local populace and some accounts say as many as two companies of Czech security police are on hand continually to guard the high-level visitors.

If they can break away from the political routine and if their livers permit it, there are a few so-called "night spots," including one called the House of Joy. Champagne—and what good communist functionary would be without it these days—costs the equivalent of about $25.

Negro Becomes German Citizen

FRANKFURT, Germany (ANP)—J. Elmer Spyglass, 77, an American Negro receptionist to the American consulate general in Frankfurt Germany, last week became an honorary citizen of the village of Schwalbach.

Journeying to Europe in 1906 and become a successful lyric baritone, Spyglass moved to Schwalbach in 1944 after Allied bombers destroyed his Frankfurt home.

He has lived in Germany through world wars.

"German Students Friendlier"

Girl Says Americans Show Bias in Germany

CHICAGO—A 17-year-old Chicago girl says she enjoyed her stay in Germany, but the 350 students seldom invited any of the eight American Negro students to any of their parties.

Norma Yvonne Dotson said most of her dates were with German fellows and American GIs, rather than American white students. At dances, she said, "white Americans never asked you to dance, but German fellows would always ask you."

Norma went to Heidelberg American High School for a year and to Stuttgart American High School for a year where her father, an Army warrant officer, was stationed.

Norma, who made national honor society while a student in Germany, emphasized the politeness of the Germans. She was a cheerleader at Stuttgart High and participated in an annual music festival in Frankfort, Germany.

U. S. Negro Honored by German Town

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 2 (AP).—A quiet, soft-spoken American Negro who lived in Germany during both World Wars "without being bothered by anyone" became an honorary citizen tonight of the nearby village of Schwalbach.

He is Ohio-born J. Elmer Spyglass, 77, receptionist at the American Consulate General here and longtime Schwalbach resident.

Spyglass came to Europe in 1906 to win audiences with his rich lyric baritone—and did. He sang in almost every country in Western Europe. He lived much of the time in Germany and moved to Schwalbach in 1944, when Allied bombers destroyed his Frankfurt home.

He became so well-liked in the village that his neighbors decided to make him an honorary citizen.

"It is indeed a very, very great honor," Spyglass said, "for me, a foreigner, to be so honored."

When the Americans entered Schwalbach in 1945, Spyglass, who speaks German fluently, acted as a liaison between the villages and the Army.

"I told the American officers that I could vouch for every citizen in the village," he said. "An Army lieutenant who thanked me, said he would get me a job when the civil government was set up. He did. I joined the Consulate not long afterward."

Spyglass said he wants to go back to America "one of these days."

He was born in Springfield, Ohio, was graduated from high school there and attended the old Western Pennsylvania University.

He has written his autobiography, "Where There's a Will, There's a Way," which he said will be published soon.

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GUATEMALA

Explains His Guatemala Deals

Col. Julian Says He Never Bought Arms From Reds

By Robert S. Bird

Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, soldier of fortune also known as "The Black Eagle of Harlem," said yesterday that his own recent shipments of arms to Guatemala were not bought behind the Iron Curtain. But he asserted that arms and ammunition of American origin can easily be obtained from the Comunist countries by any traders who are able to pay for them in American dollars.

The colonel said—and displayed contracts and documents seeming to support his statement—that he has shipped or contracted to ship more than $1,000,000 worth of military supplies to Guatemala during the last five years.

He denied specifically any connection with or knowledge of the arrival at a Guatemalan port last week of the Swedish freighter Alfhem, bearing a cargo suspected of being armaments from Stettin, a Polish port on the Baltic Sea.

But his assertion about the market in armaments behind the Iron Curtain gives added weight to the suspicions voiced Tuesday by the State Department that arms consignments from Communist sources may be going to Guatemala, thus creating a possible basis for action under the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro to protect continental security.

"I charge that the policy of the State Department is directly responsible for the government of Guatemala acquiring arms and ammunition for her personal needs from behind the Iron Curtain because of the constant refusal by the State Department to permit Guatemala to purchase surplus military materials from this country or from friendly countries," Col Julian said.

"The fact that American-made arms are for sale by Communist countries is known to everybody in the trade who travels around in Europe and other parts of the world. You can't check in at a European hotel without being approached by agents offering you this merchandise."

Col. Julian said he is now facing bankruptcy because of the seizure here last November of $90,100 worth of ammunition he had bought for the Guatamalan government in Italy to supply anti-aircraft guns he had already shipped to Guatamala. The guns were bought in Switzerland for $78,000 under State Department license issued to the Colonel for the transaction, according to him. The ammunition was seized on trans-shipment in New York.

Because he had to put up security with a New York bank to finance the transaction, he continued, he has now lost his Rolls-Royce car and his wife has lost $150,000 worth of jewelry accumulated over thirty years

Served Ethiopa

Col. Julian, a native of Trinidad who derives his title from a commission bestowed on him by the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia when he was in the Emperor's service during the Italian invasion in 1934, disavows any Communist sympathy whatever in connection with his armaments transactions with Guatemala. He also denies published reports that he is "purchasing agent" for the Guatemalan government.

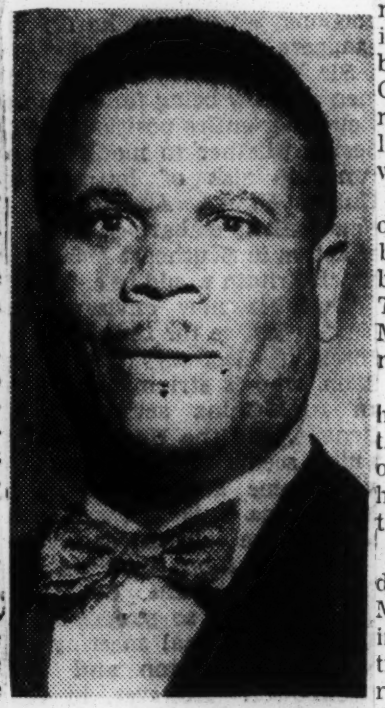
The Colonel insists that he is registered with the State Department only as agent of his corporation, Black Eagle Associates, Inc., doing business in arms, military equipment and amunition not only to Guatemala but to any country wanting to do business with it. He receives no expenses or other funds from either Guatemala or any other country, he said, but is paid only for merchandise actually delivered.

The United States Customs office, 201 Varick St., questioned the Colonel about the seized shipment yesterday. He said that he was required to make a sworn statement on all details of the transaction to Europe.

Says He Got Permission

"The State Department gave its permission for these consignments and I informed it of every detail about all of them. At no time was I asked to cease shipments to Guatemala, and up to now I have never been so informed," Col. Julian asserted.

"I am not a Communist sympathizer," the Colonel said. "I am just a small business man trying to do business in a legitimate way. I have no ties or connections of any kind with Communists."



Bob Noble

Col. Julian

GUATEMALA SETS NEW VOTING RULE

Illiterates Banned from Nation's Elections

By CARLOS ESCUDERO

GUATEMALA, July 6 (AP)—Guatemala's new military government today barred illiterates from voting in the nation's elections. Communists in this Central American nation have had wide support among the uneducated peasants.

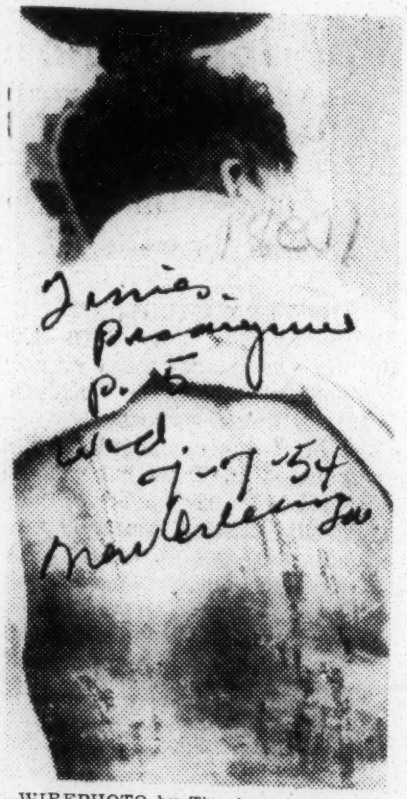
A decree published by the five-man junta that took over following the ouster of Communist-backed President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman ordered future balloting must be obligatory, secret and limited to those able to read and write.

The junta also published a list of persons prominent under the Arbenz regime whose assets have been frozen by the new regime. They included Arbenz, ex-Foreign Minister Guillermo Toriello and a number of the nation's top Reds.

Arbenz and Toriello reportedly have taken diplomatic asylum in the Mexican embassy here. Junta officials insist no safe conducts have yet been requested to enable them to leave the country.

Guatemala City was quiet today. Roman Catholic Archbishop Mariano Rossell celebrated a mass in the cathedral in memory of victims of the civil war and Red terrorism. The junta has accused the Arbenz government of torture-killing many of its opponents in the weeks before the revolt broke out.

The junta continued its roundup of suspected Communists. The jails were reported overflowing. Col. Elfego Monzon, chief of the government, said yesterday additional jail space was being sought.



—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.

DAILY FLOGGINGS by Communist secret police from March, 1953, to June of this year, were inflicted on 86 persons in Guatemala, that country's new anti-Communist government reports. Pictured is the back of one of the alleged victims. Spokesmen for the new government said the men's skin has turned "permanently purple" as a result of the beatings.

35 Negro Hondurans wait deportation from here

Plight of 35 Negroes from British Honduras being held at Terminal Island for deportation, came to light today with the arrest of an elderly woman, her two daughters and five grandchildren.

Held at Terminal Island in lieu of $2,000 bail are Mrs. Drucilla Anderson, Mrs. Margaret Anderson and Mrs. Eva Middleton, and Grace Ebanks, 23; Herbert, 16; Anthony, 13; Joy, 11, and Alice J. Middleton, 15, grandchildren of the elder Mrs. Anderson.

The family is charged with "invalid" immigration visas under the Walter-McCarran Law.

Released from Terminal Island on bail is another Honduran, Pierpont F. Condrington, a printer, who revealed the extent of deportation proceedings against his countrymen in Southern California.

Condrington, already under deportation order and waiting appeal, said he talked to no less than 35 or 40 Hondurans at the Terminal Island stockade. All had been rounded up for deportation in recent weeks. Most of them are Negroes.

There is a large colony of Negro workers from Honduras in the Los Angeles area. They came here as contract laborers in agriculture.

Charges against the Immigration Service drive were made to the Tribune by Mrs. Maria Anderson, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Drucilla Anderson, who lives with her husband, Justin, a laborer, at 828 E. Adams blvd. She said that Immigration Service agents came to her home and threatened to deport her unless she revealed the whereabouts of other Hondurans living here, and gave information about her own in-laws.

The agents, she said, broke into her house without a search warrant, rummaged through her belongings and seized a personal notebook containing addresses and telephone numbers.

Mrs. Anderson says she was threatened with immediate arrest and jailing if she refused to sign a statement that she went to Tiajuana and arranged for the family's entrance.

She signed to get the Immigration men out of her house, Mrs. Anderson said. She has now repudiated the document.

The elderly Mrs. Anderson first came to the U.S. soon after the turn of the century and remained 12 years. She returned to Honduras, was married, and started to raise a family, then came back to the U.S. with her husband and children, settling in New Orleans. There was a family separation. The father stayed. The mother and daughters returned again to Honduras. When the husband died, he left a small estate and Mrs. Anderson brought her flock back to the U.S. to settle and distribute the inheritance. The family has lived here since.

19 OF 20 AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

Guatemala Abstains at Inter-American Parley

By BEN F. MEYER

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 16 (AP)—Nineteen of the 20 American republics at the 10th Inter-American conference voted Monday for a Panama resolution condemning racial discrimination.

Guatemala, the 20th, abstained and was put in the position of refusing to condemn racial discrimination even though most of its population is Indian.

Guillermo Toriello, Guatemalan foreign minister, said his country opposed any measure criticizing communism.

The resolution set forth that measures to abolish racial discrimination would constitute means of combatting international communism. Guatemala refused to go for this implied condemnation of Moscow and its Red allies.

The Guatemala delegation, which also voted Saturday against a United States-sponsored resolution to fight Communist penetration of the American hemisphere, proposed economic measures aimed directly at the United States and US companies.

'Banana Curtain'—Toriello

Toriello said the anti-Communist declaration was "a banana curtain" for the Western Hemisphere and would pave the way for US intervention in his country's affairs.

Samuel Anderson, US assistant secretary of commerce, told an economic working group that elimination of trade barriers should be a reciprocal operation, not a one-sided act by the United States.

Some other delegates said US elimination of trade barriers was more important because most countries below the Rio Grande depend on one or two raw materials which are sold in large measure to the United States.

Guatemala was the only country to vote against the anti-Communist resolution Saturday. Seventeen countries voted for it. Argentina and Mexico abstained.

But Argentine and Mexican spokesmen explained today that they favored two paragraphs of the resolution, one reiterating faith in democratic principles and the other declaring the right of nations in this hemisphere to choose their own type of government.

Mexican Position Cited

Mexico's Foreign Minister Luis Padilla Nervo said Mexico had no Communist problem but that some parts of the resolution clash with the Mexican constitution. He did not specify.

The measure was intended to put the treaty machinery of American nations to work to meet the threat of international Communist domination of any American nation.

Guatemala's vote was attacked as leaving the gates wide open for creation of a Soviet beachhead in this hemisphere.

In what appeared to be an effort to hit back at the United States in other ways, Guatemala introduced economic resolutions which appeared unlikely to be adopted.

They would give hemisphere approval to further expropriation of idle farm lands by Guatemala without payment in cash for the lands; and they would, in effect, demand that the United States refrain from taking certain measures to protect its own economy.

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PANAMA

Force N. Y. Medic To Get Panama Passport

Veteran Officer Retires in Panama

PANAMA, RP — (ANP) — A more genuine spirit of good fellowship and appreciation could not surpass that which was demonstrated by employes of the police division for Sydney King, veteran employ of the division who was retired on Sept. 30 after a distinguished record of 43 years' service.

At a buffet party given in his honor at the Industrial Shops of the Gamboa penitentiary last week, King was guest of honor and there received the kind expressions from his superiors and colleagues.

King had served the division continuously since his arrival on the Isthmus from his native Trinidad in the early construction days of 1911 until his retirement, Sept. 30.

King was toasted and honored by his superior officers as "a man of outstanding character, capable, efficient and loyal ;and his unblemished service was a credit to the organization."

"Yet with all that qualification, that loyalty, that long unblemished service, King will not receive more than $45 a month—the maximum—as disability relief pay," said one of his colleagues in private. Another added: "And if he happenes to have been frugal and had saved a little or owned some modest home, the $45 will be cut considerably, thus placing a premium on thrift."

As gifts from the men of the division, King received a check and an Elgin gold watch.

King, who was never sick a day during his long service with the government and who still looks robust at 70, besides being an efficient clerk, was also a crack pistol shot.

PANAMA CITY, RP. — American Negroes are travelling in greater numbers annually to all points of the globe. Because of increased publicity being given to Panama's close relations with the United States, these US citizens are developing a special interest in this Republic as a center of tourist attraction, Dr. Harold L. Edgehill told the press before returning to his home in New York.

Consequently, he stated, any restrictions on their travel to Panama can only result in robbing this country of what might prove to be a considerable source of annual revenue from tourist trade.

Dr. Edgehill's comment grew out of what he reported to be an "unpleasant incident" with consular agents in New York who insisted that as non-Spanish speaking Negroes, he, his wife and daughter had to obtain passports to visit Panama, instead of the regular tourist cards required of other citizens of the United States.

The Edgehills were members of the Panama Line weekly tours. They arrived on the SS Ancon on Monday and spent what they later claimed to have been four "most pleasurable" days at the Hotel El Panama.

After their visit to Panama and a tour of historic points and an opportunity to meet with native Panamanians, the Edgehills felt that the consulate in New York was completely out of touch with the liberal sentiments prevailing in Panama.

Dr. Edgehill was highly impressed with personal talks he had with Supreme Court Justice Jose Maria Vasquez-Diaz and Sub-commander Saturnino Flores of the Panama National Guards, both of whom apologize to him on behalf of the Government of Panama.

Dr. Edgehill whose residence is in New York, came to the United States as a youngster from Barbados where he was born, the the eldest of three sons. He studied at New York City college, earned his MD at Howard, Class of '34, then interned at the Harlem hospital. He later became admitting physician and assistant attending surgeon at this hospital.

The doctor joined the US Army in 1943 and went overseas as a member of the 336 Infantry Regiment. Captain Edgehill saw action in the 1945 North African campaign of the Fifth Army which precipitated the collapse of the Axis forces in the European Theater. He holds five battle stars.

Returning from the war he helped to establish the inter-racial Mt. Morris Park hospital in New York and was named head of its laboratory.

Panama has first colored chief justice of Supreme Court

PANAMA CITY,RP (ANP)—Justice Jose Maria Vasquez Dias, believed to be the first colored man to occupy the office, base been voted Chief Justice of the Panama Supreme Court.

Magistrate Vasquez Diaz was appointed to the high court in November, 1952 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Chief Justice Estamo de la Guardia, and in two years on the bench, has risen to the position held by the man he succeeded.

Panama Again Charged With Racial Bias

PANAMA CITY, RP. — (ANP)— A letter of complain involving racial discrimination in the consular of the Republic, address to Panama newsman George W. Westerman by Dr. Harold L. Edgehill of New York, has been relayel to President Jose Antenio Ramon by the addressee.

President Ramon was expected to reply to Westerman's letter this week, in which the newsman-sociologist is seeking fullest implementation of the President's avowed non-discrimination policy in tourist travel and to eliminate from the consular service all traces of this distasteful policy.

OBTAIN PASSPORTS

In his letter to Westerman, calling attention to "an incident which I consider personally distasteful and incompatible with the democratic principles espoused by the President of your country," Dr. Edgehill emphasized that the Panamanian consul in New York, "with scant courtesy," said that if the Edgehills wanted to visit Panama, they would have to obtain passports, being Negroes. The same request was not made of other U. S. citizens.

Dr. Edgehill, head of one of three families meeting the rebuffs of consular agents in New York and Toledo, O., further stated in his letter that the same New York consul had previously informed him in a telephonic conversation that "colored people had to have passports to enter Panama, regardless of the fact that they are Americans. this being the law of the country."

NEGRO TOURISTS

To prove that President Ramon and his department of foreign affairs do not approve any such acts of bias and unprovoked insults to Negro tourists while giving up preference to Causasians, Westerman last Friday forwarded a letter to the chief magistrate, inviting his attention to the undermining of the administration's good intentions.

In his letter to the President, Westerman wrote in part:

"A year ago last July, you publicly a vowed your disapproval of certain measures somewhat tinged with racial discrimination which had been adopted b some functionaries of the ministry of foreign affairs in the application of laws governing the immigration of the Republic.

"GOD AND THE LAW"

"Furthermore, these declarations were in consonance, not only with the mode of thinking, but with the action of the administration which you preside. Your government unquestionably recognizes the equality of all peoples before the law, without regard to racial distinction or differences of class. This fact was brilliantly reaffirmed by your most distinguished wife, Dona Cecilia Pinel de Roman, when, at the Caracas conference last month, she urged the adoption of anti-discrimination measures as being indispensable before 'God and the law.'"

President Romon, in reply last year to Westerman's representation on behalf of some Negro American nurses, openly avowed this administration's stand against racial intolerance. He wrote in part:

"I am head of a government who does not harbor racial prejudices of any kind, neither in thought nor action. The dignity of the human being is always deserving of deference and respect. This fits into the democratic purposes of the administration which has called not a few of the so-called 'non-white' persons to prominent and humble positions in order to help in its program of national recovery, and they have shown, in the discharge of their official duties, talent, honesty and probity..."

The president also stated he had issued "new and definite instructions to the ministry of foreign affairs aimed at preventing" a reocurrence of such incidents.

Negro Represents Panama Assembly

PANAMA CITY, RP—Assembly Deputy Alfredo Cedgwell, the first of his group to be elected to the National Assembly, and a son of Barbadian parents, was elected to represent the august body during Memorial Day exercises last week, when he placed a wreath on the tomb of Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero, first President of the Republic.

Diaz Chief Justice in Panama City

PANAMA CITY, RP—(ANP)—Justice Jose Maria Vasquez Diaz, believed to be the first black man to occupy the office, has been voted chief justice of the Panama Supreme Court.

Magistrate Vasquez Diaz was appointed to the high court in November, 1952, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Chief Justice Etasmo de la Guardia, and in two years on the bench, has risen to the position held by the man he succeeded.

Justice Vasquez Diaz had previously served his country for eight years as District Attorney for the First Superior Court of the Republic.

Panama To Keep School Bias Regardless Of Court Ruling

PANAMA CITY, RP. — The Panama Canal Zone has already cut, and is drying its answer to the threat of integration in Canal Zone schools.

Whether or not the United States Supreme Court rules in favor of the appeal by the Na-

Zone is all set to maintain the status quo-seperate schools for white and colored.

The Canal Zone administration finds its answer to the sore question in the redesignation of schools attended by local-rate or non-US citizen workers' children as "Latin American" schools with a predominantly Spanish curriculum. English will be taught as a foreign language subject only as is done with Spanish in the United States-rate citizens' schools.

DUAL CURRICULUM

In establishing a dual cirriculum in the Canal Zone school system, Canal Zone officials, feel certain it will be operating within the law, if and when the Supreme Court outlaws Negro-white segregation in public schools as unconstitutional.

In converting the schools attended by non-US citizens to the Spanish curriculum as Latin American schools, the administration, without making any mention of the anticipated Supreme Court decision, justifies the conversion as of inestimable benefit to Panama.

The administration feels that under a concept of preparing children native to the Isthmus and residents of the Canal Zone for their eventual assumption of the obligations of Panamanian citizenship, the Latin American schools is the answer.

As of August next, training will be offered pupils in these converted schools so that they will become sufficiently proficient in the Spanish language for the conversion to proceed to the point where the kindergarten and all elementary and secondary grades are taught in Spanish.

Courses in the study of English will be retained in the program in order that students might be bi-lingual in both Spanish and English.

SEYBOLD DETENSIVE

Pan-Canal Gov. John S. Seybold, recently defended his administration plan to conversion, when he said conversion of the non-US citizens' schools was aimed to comply with the "environments of life and wage-earning in the Republic where pupils are destined to live and work."

Although is has taken nearly 50 years for any Canal administrator to admit it, Governor Seybold said that he and his staff at Balboa Heights "have been convinced that the Canal Zone government is not giving the local-rate or Panamanian student group a proper basic education for the future."

CHANGE ANNOUNCED

The governor also admitted that the "product of our present school system is ill-fitted to fine employment equal to his norm of possible attainments; or is he well-fitted to become one in this social body. These persons are unaware of the pattern of political thought or general aspirations and problems of the Republic. They enter their adult citizenship with a severe handicap."

Balboa Heights, Friday, announced that colored schools will be closed for the school year April 28, to re-open in August under its new designation of Latin American Schools.

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PANAMA CANAL ZONE

At Caracas Parley

Panama President's Wife Hits U. S. on Canal 'Bias'

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune *Copyright, 1954, New York Herald Tribune Inc.*

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 9.—The United States was sharply criticized for racial discrimination in the Panama Canal Zone in a speech today by Panama's First Lady at a committee meeting of the tenth Inter-American Conference here.

Mrs. Cecilia Panel de Remon, wife of Panamanian President Col. Jose Antonio de Remon, let go her blast during debate on a United States draft resolution against international Communism.

Associated Press

Mrs. Cecelia Panel de Remon

While emphatically affirming Panama's anti-Communist position, the spirited First Lady proposed an addition to the resolution along this line: "That measures be taken to abolish racial discrimination in America as a means of effectively combating international Communism."

Mrs. de Remon charged that in the Canal Zone Panamanians are getting much less pay than North Americans for the same work, and contended that such a situation is a fruitful field for Red propaganda. Her address was followed by a burst of applause considerably noisier than that accorded Secretary of State John Foster Dulles after his statement on the resolution yesterday.

Guatemalan Walks Out

This was not the only display of fireworks today. Later in the day, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Guillermo Toriello—who looks rather like Humphrey Bogart—walked out of a plenary session during a speech by Joaquin Balaguer, Foreign Minister of the Dominican Republic. Mr. Balaguer had deplored the campaign against the United States and had paid tribute to the nation as "a protecting shield of our respective countries."

Questioned by reporters after his walkout, Mr. Toriello said: "I have more important things to do than hear people speak stupidly in the name of democracy when it is known this man represents a government that is expert in violating human rights."

No Early Decision

It was evident from the pace of argument today that the Juridico-Political Committee is unlikely to reach a decision on the anti-Communist resolution before the week end. Many more speakers are to be heard and it is expected that the United States will argue against amendments proposed by Mexico. These would have the effect of watering down the resolution offered by the United States.

The main effect of Mexico's proposed changes would be in making a distinction between native and foreign Communists—a distinction popular in Latin America.

3 Nations Back U. S.

The strongest support for the United States' resolution today came from Cuba, whose spokesman, Nunez Portuando, talked for an hour on hte cunning operations of international Communis, with particular reference to Cuba's own experience. He pointed out that "wherever the Soviet Union sinks its claws, it stays." He said it is the duty of the American governments to prevent Communist penetration into any countries in this hemisphere.

The Venezuelan representative, Perez Perez, put his country on record, too, as favoring the resolution offered by the United States, as did Jorge Fidel Duron, speaking for Honduras. Victor Aninde, speaking for Bolivia, was less specific, but like other speakers—including Mr. Perez and Mrs. de Remon—heavily accented the importance of economic improvement as a means of forestalling Communist propaganda.

As a matter of fact, while the United States has been taking a strongly active position on the anti-Communist issue, it has been on the defensive so far in the economic field.

Costa Rican Census Shows 15,000 Negroes

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — (ANP) — The latest census taken by the Costa Rican government shows that there are approximately 15,000 Negroes in the country.

Mexican asks high court to determine his race

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The United States Supreme Court was asked last week to determine whether American-born Mexicans are considered members of the white race, or are they, like colored people, looked upon as a separate group?

The question arose in the case of Pete Hernandez, an American citizen of Mexican origin, who was convicted in the courts of Texas and sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

Hernandez claims that he was conviced with malice because no persons of Mexican descent were permitted to serve on either the grand jury or the petit jury, thus denying him equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

A move to quash the indictment made against Hernandez by the grand jury of Jackson county, Texas, in 1952 was overruled. The conviction in this case was affirmed by the Texas court of appeals in June of that same year and a motion for rehearing was denied the following October.

"Mexicans Are White"

The state contended that "Mexicans are white people, and are entitled at the hands of the state to all the rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed under the 14th Amendment. So long as they are so treated, the guarantee of equal protection has been accorded them."

Attorneys for the state argued that the good which might be expected from their jury system will be utterly ruined and nullified if they begin to "divide the white race into small segments such as blondes and brunettes, or redheads and others, or left-handers and right - handers, or Protestant and Catholic and Jew, or by economic classification.

The state contends that the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment contemplates and recognizes only two classes as coming within its guarantee, the white race comprising one class and the colored race the other.

Mexican's Story Is Familiar One

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The United States Supreme court was asked last week to determine whether American born Mexicans are members of the white race, or are they, like Negroes, looked upon as a separate group?

The question arose in the case of Pete Hernandez, an American citizen of Mexican origin, who was convicted in the courts of Texas and sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

Hernandez claims that he was convicted with malice because no persons of Mexican descent were permitted to serve on either the grand jury of the petit jury.

Mexicans File Civil Rights Case From Texas

WASHINGTON —(INS)— The Supreme Court heard final arguments in the first case to reach the high tribunal involving the civil rights of three million Mexican-Americans in border states.

The Court was asked to reverse a murder conviction against Pete Hernandez in Jackson County, Texas, because no Mexican-Americans have been on the county's jury lists in the ast 25 years.

Gus Garcia, attorney for Hernandez, said citizens of Mexican extraction are "systematically excluded" from juries in 50 Texas countiesand in parts of New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Garcia is seeking to apply a rule laid down for the protection of Negroes in 1935, when the court held there was evidence of discrimination in the Scottboro, Ala., cases. The Court declared that although a substantial number of Negroes were qualified, none was called for jury duty.

Texas Assistant Attorney General Horace Wimberly argued that the Scottsboro and the Jackson County situation are not similar. He claimed there has been no showing of "systematic" exclusions or of "evil" feeling toward Mexicans who make up 14 per cent of the county's populations.

Wimberly said the choice of jurors was a matter of individual rather than systematic judgment on the part of the county's five jury commissioners.

Hernandez is under life sentence for killing Joe Espinosa. The merits of the evidence against him are not at issue.

World Bank Recommends $40,000,000 Program For British Guiana

By WILBERT E. HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica. — (ANP) — Britain's South American colony, British Guiana, which writhed for so long in fieth and poverty for so many of its Negro and East Indian underprivileged people, may shortly remove the smog for a new facelifting.

A $40,000,000 development plan for the colony has been recommended by the World Bank Mission which toured that colony last year.

The view in the West Indies is that such a recommendation was long overdue and if Britain's colonial policy had had no room for squalor and illiteracy, the new British Guiana government (elected on Universal suffrage) would not have been suspended in its year-old infancy for communist coddling.

The bank mission said there was ample room for improvement and prosperity. It was hard to find anywhere else in this region more vast resources which could bring contentment, not alone to the people of B. G. but to the entire Caribbean area, the mission said. It recommended that investments should be concentrated on hons- rice farming, road-making and mining.

Meantime, deposed Prime Minister Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan in India filed to secure any worthwhile assistance from Pandit Nehru and now turned attention to Pakistan for help. His gripe is against British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton who threw him and his government out of power. Jagan's People's Progressive party had won 18 of 22 seats in the colony's first universal general election.

Finds 'Political Ferment' In Caribbean Deserves the Attention of All Americans

New York — Back from a two-week tour of two American territories and six British colonies in the Caribbean, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week expressed the opinion that "the political ferment in that region deserves the throughtful attention of both races in America."

Accompanied by Mrs. White, the NAACP executive went first to Trinidad to which he had been invited by Mrs. Leonara McShine, of the League of Women Voters, and Cyril Duprey, president of the Colonial Life Insurance Company in that island. He spoke at a mass meeting arranged for him in Port-of-Spain, and conferred with leaders and rank and file citizens in that city and elsewhere.

In British Guiana he found "the tension greater than at the time of the revocation of the Constitution by action of Great Britain.' There is little doubt, Mr. White asserted, that "the Communists exert considerable influence within the ranks of the Peoples Progressive Party which won a majority in the colonial legislature elected prior to the suspension of the Constitution. However, the maximum number of persons in the colony faithfully following the Communist party line is estimated by the most conservative at no more than 20."

Communist propaganda in these countries has been facilitated, Mr. White stated, by the failure of the free world to make any substantial

Tension Greater

contributions to the improvement of conditions.

Vast Sums

"Vast sums have been made available to the mother countries," he said, "but, except for a few FOA and WHO projects, there is little evidence that the great powers are sharing international funds with the colonies."

Racial discrimination, Mr. White reported, while not as prevalent as in the United States, is widespread throughout the region. In Puerto Rico, he found a sharp wage differential maintained by the United States government. He cited the announcement of a vacancy at a U.S. Naval Station paying $6,032 for a citizen from the States and only $3,224 for a native Puerto Rican although the qualifications and responsibilities are identical.

Traveling at their own expense, the Whites visited the Virgin Islands, Grenada, Tobago, Barbados and Antigua in addition to Trinidad, British Guiana and Puerto Rico.

Dr. Jagan jailed for six months

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (ANP)—Six months in prison was the sentence given ousted Premier Cheddi Jagan because he violated an order not to go out of Georgetown.

Dr. Jagan, Lincoln University educated premier who was ousted as head of the government last October because of what the British termed the leftist trend of his People Progressive party government, left Georgetown to go to a village some 40 miles away.

Dr. Jagan told the magistrate before whom he appeared that he (Jagan) went to the village to operate a clinic. The magistrate, however, said he believed Dr. Jagan had no intention of observing the restriction order.

After his ouster as head of the Guiana government, Jagan went to London and ndia to plead his cause. He returned here a few weeks ago. Two weeks ago supporters of Jagan staged demonstrations against his arrest. Extra police were called out to prevent an uprising. And Jagan was rearrested.

Associated Press

Mrs. Janet Jagan

Guiana Seizes Mrs. Jagan

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, April 4 (AP).—Mrs. Janet Jagan, American-born wife of the deposed Prime Minister of British Guiana, was arrested today. Her husband, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, has been under arrest since yesterday.

Eight others were arrested with Mrs. Jagan today and charged with holding an illegal procession. All will appear before a magistrate tomorrow. They are not being allowed bail.

Dr. Jagan is to appear in court tomorrow accused of violating an order forbidding him to leave Georgetown. Police and troops seized him yesterday at Mahaocony, a coastal village about thirty miles from Georgetown.

The British government ousted thi Progressive People's party (P. P. P.) government in October on the ground that was plotting to set up a [illegible] nist regime.

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SOUTH AMERICA

Jagan returns to B. Guiana

Ex-premier vows to continue fight

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (ANP) — Dr. Cheddi Jagan, ousted prime minister, and L. F. S. Burnham, ousted education minister, returned to British Guiana last week, prepared to carry on the policies that caused their loss of power.

Greeted by large crowds, Dr. Jagan declared:

"Okay, comrades, we're back to start the fight all over again

Headed Government

... The Savages (Gov. Sir Alfred Savage had him kicked out) may come on the Savages may go, but our party goes on forever."

Dr. Jagan had been elected head of the British Guiana Government as a result of his work with the Peoples Progressive party. The PPP administration was forced to resign from government last October on charges that it was influenced by communists.

FORCES ALERTED IN BRITISH GUIANA

Leftist Leader Is Rearrested With 33 Followers in Wake of New Disturbances

By SAM POPE BREWER

Special to The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, April 5—Reserve policemen and British troops were alerted tonight after minor disturbances that led to the re-arrest of Cheddi B. Jagan, former Prime Minister, and thiryt-three of his followers.

It seemed clear tonight that Mr. Jagan and his leftist People's Progressive party were seeking to force the British Guiana Government to act against them, although their next step was not apparent. The Government is understood to be considering to outlaw Mr. Jagan's party, a move that it always has been reluctant to make.

Truckloads of police were standing by in the courtyard of the wooden police headquarters building. No troops were in evidence on the streets, but they were understood to be on call at their quarters.

There was no particular threat, but precautions were being taken against a possible outbreak of trouble. In the Berbice area, where Mr. Jagan is particularly strong, workers on four plantations were said to have begun a sympathy strike. But this could not be confirmed yet.

The only other prominent party members arrested were Martin Carter and Roray Westmaas. They are among the few members generally believed to be Communists. They had been released this morning to await a further hearing on the charge of having held an illegal assembly yesterday to protest Mr. Jagan's arrest last Saturday.

Mr. Jagan had been released on bail only this morning after being arraigned on the charge of having violated emergency regulations. His later arrest came about through demonstrations staged by supporters of his party after bail had been granted him.

Policeman Is Injured

Charges range from illegal procession to assault on a policeman. The only casualty was a reserve policeman who was hit on the head with a stone.

The present crisis arose last week. Under emergency powers invoked last October, when the Cabinet was dismissed, Governor Sir Alfred Savage has almost unlimited authority. As a matter of policy, he has avoided using most of it.

Mr. Jagan was suspected of subversive agitation among the canefield workers and had been told Thursday that he must not leave Georgetown.

He asserted that he had dental patients to treat in outlying villages and defied the authorities to enforce the Governor's order. The police say he has practiced little dentistry for many months and that he used this pretext only to keep up political contacts in the country. On Saturday, he was arrested in a village about forty miles from here.

His wife, the former Janet Rosenberg of Chicago, and eight other followers were seized yesterday for illegal assembly after having held a demonstration in front of the Georgetown police headquarters. They also appeared in court this morning and were released on bail.

Cases Are Adjourned

Their cases were adjourned for two weeks and Mr. Jagan's was postponed until next Monday. All were defended by Linden F. S. Burnham, young London-educated Negro lawyer, who is next to Mr. Jagan in ostensible importance in the party. Mrs. Jagan is believed by many to be the strongest single influence in it.

A crowd of 200 to 300 persons that packed around the little courtroom cheered when the Jagans were brought in. Some trouble began then, but most of the arrests took place later during efforts to stage demonstrations in front of the party headquarters.

Under the emergency regulations not more than five persons may assemble without a police permit. Some of the charges were brought under that provision—for holding an illegal parade—but most were for disorderly conduct.

Opinions vary on whether Mr. Jagan will try to precipitate real trouble and whether he can do so. There seems general agreement that he has been planning something on a large scale, although it is not clear what this may be.

One belief is that it may be a series of strikes to harass the authorities without bringing matters to actual violence. The Guianese public is not suited to organized revolt, but there is danger that any disorderly movement once started may gain momentum and turn into something that could not be controlled by its own leaders.

British Guiana Sentences Leftist Chief to 6 Months

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, April 12 (AP)—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, British Guiana's ousted leftist Prime Minister, was sentenced today to six months in jail on the charge that h had violated an order forbidding him to leave Georgetown.

He was arrested April 3 at a village forty miles from here, two days after having been served with an order from Governor Sir Alfred Savage not to leave this capital. Dr. Jagan, a dentist, said he had gone to the village to operate a clinic.

He and his People's Progressive Party Cabinet were thrown out of office by the British last October purportedly for having tried to forge a link with Moscow.

Debate Over Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—Interesting battle of words between W. J. Ratgeever, Deputy President of the Legislative Council, and W. A. Bustamante on whether British Guiana is anti-British or not, is in full swing. Two weeks ago, Bustamante, Jamaica Government leader, told the British press that B.G. is Communist and anti-British. Mr. Ratgeever demanded that the Colonial Office should call on him to withdraw the statement.

Brazil Denies It's Tough On Nearo Immigrants

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The new Institute of Immigration and Colonization which was recently formed in Rio de Janerio will lower the requirements for immigrants desiring to go to Brazil.

The rumor that Brazil makes it almost impossible for American Negroes to enter that country and quite difficult for them to stay here, was virogously denied here by the Brazilian Embassy.

Luiz Cavadas, second secretary of the Embassy of Brazil, said there was no discrimination against Negroes in his country. Negroes are permitted to immigrate in his country just the same as whites or yellows, he said, and requirements for immigration for Negroes are the same as for all other races.

These requirements only ask that the prospective immigrants produce a statement of their profession and a certificate by employer that they have served in his occupation.

They must have no penal record, must be able to produce a certificate of birth, and have proof that they have never been submitted to an institution.

The Brazilian spokesman admitted, however, that his country acts on a quota system, allowing only a certain number of immigrants from each country, but it does not base its quota on race.

The greatest number of immigrants, he said, have come from Portugal, Italy, Germany and Spain.

H. Palamo, press attache of the Guatemalan Embassy also has denied that his country has consistently refused visas for American Negroes.

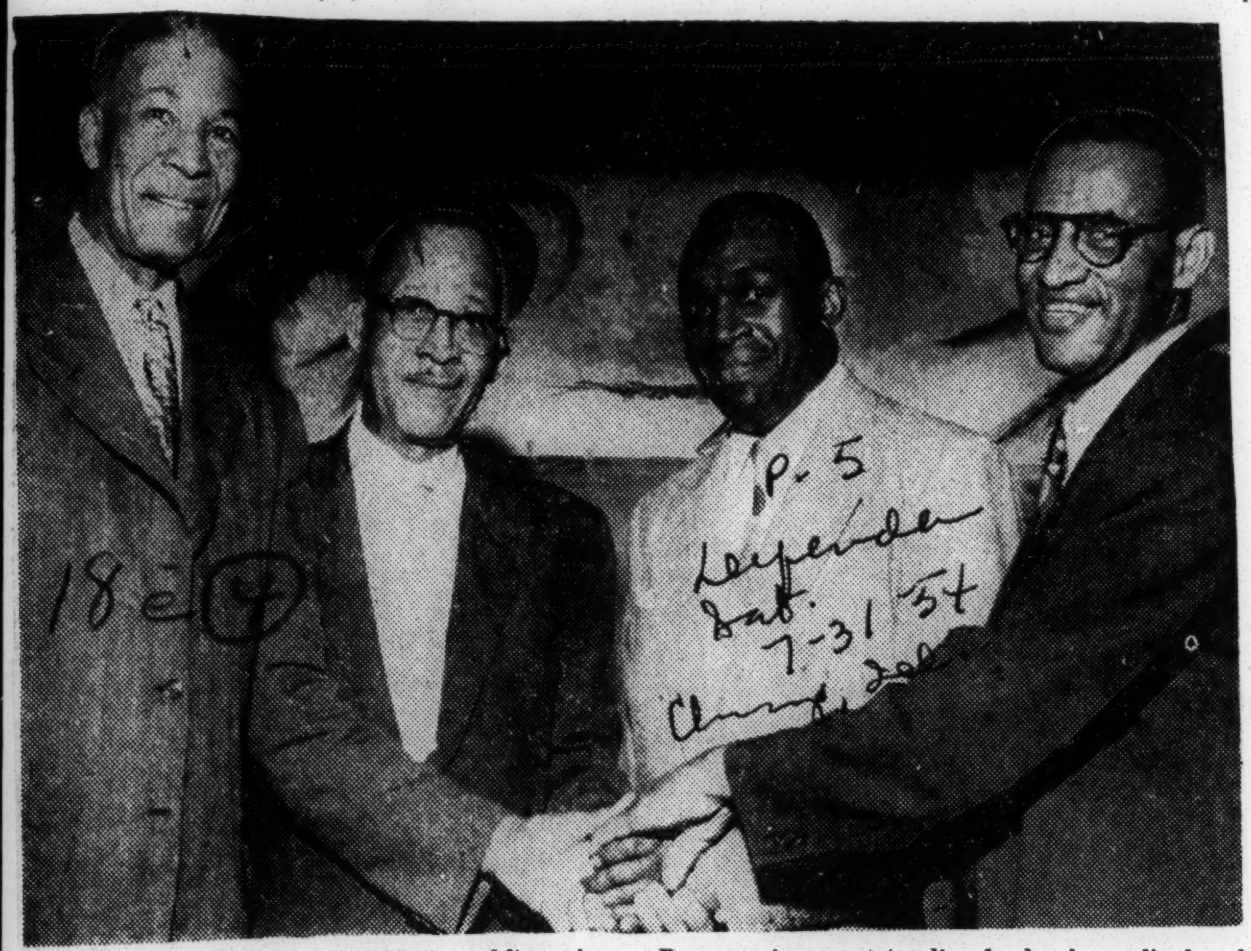
This, he said, is absolutely untrue. The consuls of Washington and New York have granted several visas to American Negroes, he said.

He admitted, howeyer, that immigrants to his country must have the authorization of the Guatemalan State Department.

To prohibit one from entering his country because of race would be a violation of the Constitution of Guatemala, he declared. They might be barred for other reasons, he said, but never because of race.

Brazil needs immigrants, especially skilled farmers to help boost the agricultural output and technicians to man the country's growing number of industrial machines.

Brazilians who are aware of these needs are hoping that the establishment of the Institute of Immigration and Colonization will now permit the immigration problem to be handled on a smoother basis.



LEAD WEST INDIAN AFFAIRS — After nine years of service, the founder and first president of the American-West Indian Association, Atty. Bindley C Cyrus, a Barbarian, turns over leadership to newly elected president, Dr. E. C. L. Broomes, British Guianan, of East Chicago. Dr. Broomes is an outstanding leader in medical and civic affairs in Indiana; has wide experience in executive affairs and many international contacts. Left to right, Isaac Morgan, treasurer; Atty. Cyrus, now honorary president; Dr. Broomes and Lester C. Fox, retiring secretary.

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BARBADOS
BRITISH WEST INDIES

Educator Sails For England After U. S. Visit

PHILADELPHIA, (ANP) — Lawrence Gay, educator, Barbados, British West Indies and brother of editor Eustace Gay, Philadelphia Tribune, departed via Dutch airlines for his work with the district schools in his capacity as senior district school inspector in the British West Indies at his home in Barbados.

Prof. Gay is a graduate of the Rawle Training institute and Codrington college. An assistant master of secondary schools in Barbados, he is also head teacher of Welches Combined school, St. Thomas, Barbados. In addition, he is organist of Episcopal Holy Innocents church.

He was accompanied by his wife, Viola, who is sister-in-law of Atty. Eunice Hunton Carter, wife of Dr. Kyle Carter, prominent physician in New York.

The Gays will also be accompanied by Maurice Gay, one of their three sons who is in government service and who paid them a surprise visit in America.

Canada Apologizes For Insult Handed Barbados Premier

By WILBERT E. HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP) — Indignation is raging in the British Caribbean over another color discrimination case involving Canada and a West Indian. This time the insult was meted out to diplomat Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados who was refused lodging in Montreal's Windsor Hotel.

* * *

GRANTLEY ADAMS
for Ottawa a red faced apology

Last month the Canadian Teachers Association apologized to the Government of Jamaica for an insult meted out to West Indian beauty Dorothy Holtz-Hewitt, who was turned out of Shawingan Lake Boys' School compound where she went to marry John Michael Hewitt, a teacher in physical training.

* * *

ADAMS, WHO was on his way back from a Government mission to the United Kingdom, was the West Indian who startled the Russians at the Paris conference of the International Conference of Free Trades Union.

He was the UK delegate to the conference several years ago and gave a rousing speech in favor of the democracies.

This goes to show that Adams has been a staunch supporter of the free world, and was gravely surprised when, because of his color, he was snubbed at Windsor Hotel.

He was given lodging at the La Scala Hotel.

* * *

COMMENTING ON the issue, the Barbados Advocate said:

"The insult to the premier of Barbados, traveling on business, is not only a personal insult to him but to his country. It is mentioned that misunderstandings are responsible for the insult. But such misunderstandings are too frequent."

The Canadian Government has now formally apologized.

Herald Tribune

At Anti-Red Rally in Venezuela

President Marcos Perez Jiminez of Venezuela (second from right) in Caracas as he attended a demonstration of his nation's military power, which, he said, was a warning to Communism. Others, left to right, are Mrs. Jiminez and President Paul Magloire of Haiti and Mrs. Magloire. The demonstration was part of Venezuela's week-long celebration of "Fatherland Week."

Haiti's head to visit U.S.

To be guest of the Eisenhowers

WASHINGTON

The forthcoming visit of Haiti's popular and energetic President Paul Magloire to the United States on Jan. 26 is according to the White House announcement, "further demonstration of the cordial relations and historic friendship between the United States and the Republic of Haiti."

The President and Madame Magloire will be official guests of the Eisenhowers at Blair House. They will spend three days in Washington and will visit New York and a number of other American cities. Plans for the visit have not yet been completed.

It is expected, however, that the president will take this opportunity to visit a number of agricultural and industrial centers in order to obtain a better understanding of American techniques, particularly those which might be helpful in furthering Haiti's Five-Year Plan of Economic Development instituted by President Magloire after his election in 1950.

—o O o—

THIS IS NOT President Magloire's first visit to the United States. He made a brief business trip to some of our Eastern cities in 1947. Madam Magloire was in the United States for a few weeks last winter when she underwent a medical checkup at Johns Hopkins.

As ambassadors of good will, President and Madame Magloire received enthusiastic welcomes last June when they made a tour of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia.

Bonds of friendship between the Unied States and Haiti, second oldest Republic in the Western Hemisphere, date back over the centuries.

HISTORIANS POINT out that the United States owes a great debt to the valiant Haitians. Their soldiers, including a man who was destined to become the Emperor Henri Christophe, helped fight in the American battle for independence.

Later it was Haiti's victory over the Napoleon forces that blasted his dream of a Western Empire and made it possible for the United States to acquire the rich and strategic lands known as the Louisiana Purchase.

Haiti President To Visit U. S. In January

WASHINGTON, D. C—(NNPA)—President Paul Magloire of Haiti will visit the United States in January. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Magloire.

In announcing the visit the White House said it was a "further demonstration of the cordial relations and historic friendship between the United States and the Republic of Haiti."

OFFICIAL GUESTS

President and Mrs. Magloire will be official guests of President and Mrs. Eisenhower overnight at the White House and then will move to Blair House. They will spend three days in Washington and then visit New York and other American cities.

Plans for the state visit have not yet been completed but it is expected that President Magloire will include in his itinerary a number of agricultural and industrial centers to get better acquainted with American techniques, particularly those which might be helpful in furthering Haiti 5-year plan of economic development instituted by Mr. Magloire after his election in 1950.

This will not be Mr. Magloire's first visit to the United States. He made a brief business trip to eastern cities here in 1957. Madame Magloire was in the United States for a few weeks last winter when she underwent a medical checkup at John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

As Ambassadors of goodwill, President and Madame Magloire received enthusiastic welcomes last June when they toured Cuba, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Panama, and Columbia.

OVER THE CENTURIES

Bonds of friendship between the United States and Haiti, second oldest republic in the western hemisphere, date back over the centuries. Historians point out that the United States owes a great debt to Haitians. Haitian soldiers, including a man destined to become Emperor Henri Christophe, fought on the American side in the Revolutionary War

Later it was Haiti's victory over the forces of Napoleon that blasted his dream of a western empire and made it possible for the United States to acquire from France the rich and strategic lands known as the Louisiana Purchase.

Haiti Seeks Stability Through Five-Year Plan

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Staff Writer

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—This little island nation, the only Negro republic in the Western Hemisphere, is making a big pitch toward economic stability through a five-year plan designed to develop industry and agriculture and attract tourists.

President Paul Magloire frankly admitted in an interview here at his egg-white government palace that success of the $40,000,000 basic development program hinges on 'Haiti's TVA" project in the ich Artibonite river valley.

"If it works as we think it will, Haiti will follow the track of industrialization . . . results of which will mean higher living standards," he said.

Bringing industry to this Caribbean island of mystery and charm will mean less imports, more employment and additional thousands of dollars in circulation.

Small industries already are opening with expansion plans ready once the "TVA" project is completed and there is adequate electric power.

creasing annually as the government goes out of its way to make their stay here pleasant. Pan American World Airways has daily flights from Miami, New York and San Juan, and KLM and Resort airlines also stop here frequently.

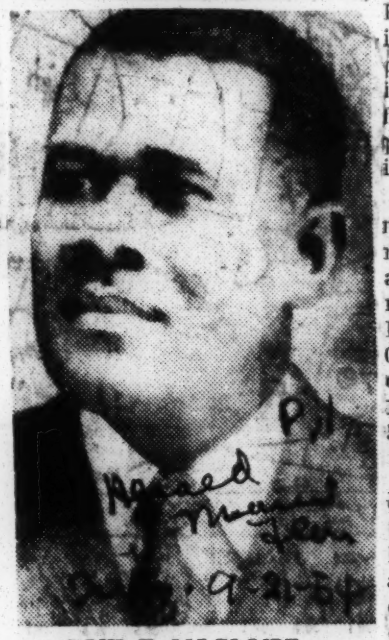
Results of the five-year plan thus far have been very good, President Magloire declared. Agricultural production has shown appreciable increases with coffee and sugar cane especially promising.

The plan itself is divided into five categories: public health, public works — especially new and decent highways — education, agriculture and miscellaneous. Tourism falls into the latter category.

Education is an important phase of the program for until the people can be made to understand the need for improving themselves, as well as their nation, Haiti's progress will be impeded.

The president said that communism is no problem here. The Reds apparently have given little thought to Haiti, assuming that it would fall into their orbit by default if they conquer the larger and more prosperous parts of the Western world.

"Very few people here have any liking or interest in the Karl Marx doctrines," President Magloire commented.



PAUL E. MAGLOIRE
. . . seeks stability

Haiti Seeks Economic Stability

Continued from Page 1

powerfully-built Negro proud of his African ancestry, said his nation would welcome additional Point 4 aid in the form of technicians.

"But this aid alone is not sufficient," he said. "We need more than to be told what is wrong. We know our problems. What we need is a solution to them.

"A problem continues as a problem if you can't remedy it," he added.

The Artibonite valley project will mean reclaiming some 40,000 acres of land for cultivation which today are wastelands. A ride out in the country brings into focus this deficit in the economy.

On one side of a road, for example, sugar cane grows in abundance. On the other, there is nothing but weeds in the alkaline lands too salty for agriculture production.

★ ★ ★

A BUMPER coffee crop in 1953 proved a windfall to Haiti as world coffee prices soared. Heavy accent is being laid on increasing all forms of exports. Quality as well as quantity and variety are coming in for equal study as the five-year plan moves toward a climax in 1956.

Tourism, with the government leaning over backward to make things easy and comfortable for the visitor, has skyrocketed since World War II. In 1949-50, approximately 12,000 visitors came to this island of voodoo and mysticism. The 1953-54 year will show close to 50,000.

Special concessions in tax exemptions are being offered businesses which establish here. Foreign capital is encouraged and companies are not restricted in moving their profits out of the island.

On the whole, the economic future looks brghter for Haiti barring a depression in the United States, principal market for the little republic's steadily increasing export trade.

Haiti Appoints New Travel Executive

New York (ANP). — Haiti, whose tourist business among colored Americans is growing by leaps and bounds, announced last week that Herman L. Desir has been appointed acting director of the country's tourist bureau in Radio City, New York.

Desir, who is exceedingly popular among Americans who travel to Haiti is a native born Haitian who was educated at the Lycee Potion in Port-au-Prince. An agronomist, he became director of the experimental farm in his country before he was appointed first vice-consul in New York in charge of tourist promotions. He has lived in the United States since 1938 becoming assistant director of the enlarged tourist bureau when it moved to Radio City in 1951.

Most of the American tourists who go to Haiti are white but Desir from the beginning has been busy developing an interest among colored travellers in visiting the Caribbean Republic. The number of colored visitors has risen steadily until they now form a considerable portion of the total tourist trade.

"We welcome all of our friends from the U. S. and abroad to come to Haiti and enjoy the charms which make our country the most colorful and picturesque in the West Indies," Desir said.

Desir's family is interwoven with the history of his nation. He is a great great grand nephew of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the great emancipator of Haiti.

18e(4) 1954 HAITI

Western World's First Ladies to Meet

HAITI'S FIRST FAMILY AT HOME — President Paul Magloire of Haiti poses with his First Lady and their children in the presidential palace at Port-au-Prince. The Haitian Chief Executive and his First Lady are scheduled to visit President and Mrs. Eisenhower in Washington next January. The children are, from left to right: Paula, 10; Elsie, 16; Raymond, 17, and Myrtha, 14. In front is Yola, 7.—International News Photo by Charles Georges.

Mme. Magloire to Visit Mrs. Eisenhower in January

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—(INS)—When Madame Yolette Leconte Magloire visits Mrs. Mamie Doud Eisenhower in the White House next January, their feminine "hellos" should set journalistic records.

The world-famous First Lady of the oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere will be greeting the publicity-shy First Lady of the second oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere.

Sat. 11-6-54

But the First Lady of the United States and the First Lady of the tiny Caribbean country of Haiti should have no difficulty getting along, when President Paul Eugene Magloire of Haiti and his wife visit President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his Mrs.

P. 8

The two First Ladies speak the same language, although Mrs. Eisenhower says it in English and Madame Magloire says it in French.

FAMILY FIRST

Just as Mrs. Eisenhower has made clear that her family comes first and First Lady-ing comes second, Madame Magloire says:

"First of all I am a mother and wife. I have a husband, children and a house, and I have to take care of all of them."

In the first interview she has ever granted an American news service reporter, the wife of Haiti's President revealed some other similarities between her life and Mrs. Eisenhower's.

Both married young. Both married Army lieutenants who got to be Generals, and then were elected Presidents of their countries.

Both are fastidous and fashion-conscious. Both live in national "White Houses" during the winter and head for the mountains during the summer.

But the pretty, 36-year-old First Lady of the Negro Republic which won its independence 150 years ago by beating Napoleon's Army is not used to the "life in the public eye" which Mrs. Eisenhower handles so well.

"Why should anyone want to know who makes my clothes?" Madame Magloire asked the interpreter when interviewed in the Majestic white Haiti National Palace in Port au Prince.

But she smiled and confided that her clothes come from Paris after making it clear that she prefers to be known for her charity work and the "work I do for my people."

FIVE CHILDREN

The young-looking Haitian First Lady, mother of five children, has always shunned the limelight. President Magloire gets the center of the stage whenever they appear together on formal occasions or make state visits to other Latin-American countries.

But Madame Magloire allowed a half-hour interview to this reporter in the hope that it would bring some further economic assistance to Haiti, hurt by Hurricane Hazel's wreckage of Haiti's remote southwest farm area.

Not a single Secret Service man was present when the interpreter and I walked into the Presidential palace. An Army guard asked us to wait in the second-floor state apartments of the thirty-room palace, built in 1921 and decorated formally with the famous Haitian mahogany furniture.

DRESSES SIMPLY

In a few minutes Madame Magloire walked in to meet us. She wore a turquoise dress trimmed in black which set off her slightly plump, five-foot-two figure, straw sandals and very little jewelry. Only diamond earbobs from her pierced ears and a gold bracelet accented her plain gold wedding band and diamond engagement ring.

Madame Magloire wore light makeup and her long hair was pulled back into a bun at the nape of her neck.

She settled herself onto a sofa, smiled, and the interview was under way without fuss. Army Lieut. Maurice Prophete, who acts as aide-de-camp and secretary to both President and Madame Magloire, walked in towards the end of the interview to remind the First Lady of her next appointment.

Otherwise, the Presidential palace interview with Haiti's First Lady had as much pomp as a tea-room chat.

PLANNING U. S. VISIT — President Paul Magloire of Haiti and his family, who will be the guests of President Eisenhower in Washington next January, pose in the Presidential palace at Port-Au-Prince shortly after the island had been battered by Hurricane Edna. The chief executive journeyed throughout the country giving aid and comfort to the thousands of his homeless countrymen. Shown with President and Mrs. Magloire are their children, Paula, Elsie, Raymond, Myrtha and Yola. (Newspress Photo)

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL:

Did U.S. State Dept. tell fib about Haiti?

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

Somebody is lying (to use an undiplomatic word) about the reason for the failure of the Eisenhower administration to appoint a colored person as ambassador to Haiti.

Very early after the Eisenhower administration took office, no less a person that Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, said the administration would appoint Mrs. Robert L. Vann, a newspaper publisher, to a high office in recognition of the services she had rendered the Republican party during the presidential campaign.

From usually reliable sources later there came reports that Mrs. Vann had been tagged to head the United States mission at Port-au-Prince.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made the usual check of her that is made of persons slated for high government offices.

Davis Named Instead

Then, last summer, the White House unexpectedly announced the appointment of Roy T. Davis of Chevy Chase, Md. as ambassador to Haiti. Mr. Davis, a native of Missouri, had served during previous Republican administrations as minister to Costa Rica and minister of Panama.

The Republican National Committee, in an official release, said Mrs. Vann had not been appointed because she was not acceptable to the Haitian government because she is colored. Then, in a second release, dated Sept. 12, the committee said:

"After the Republic of Haiti indicated to our U. S. State Department that it preferred not to have a colored representative, the New Republican administration looked around to find the best qualified white ambassador."

Haiti Denies Charge

Now, Jacques Leger, the ambassador of Haiti, unequivocally denies that the Haitian government was ever queried by the Dulles State Department about the acceptability of any colored person as United States ambassador at Port-au-Prince and says he has a letter to that effect from the State Department, which he cannot make public for diplomatic reasons.

Mr. Leger invited Carl Murphy, publisher of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers and president of the National Newspaper Publishers association, and William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post and NNPA secretary, to interview State Department officials to find out whether or not he is telling the truth.

Up to now the State Department has refused to disclose whether or not it ever asked the Haitian government if Mrs. Vann or any other colored person was acceptable. Its information officers say the State Department never discloses any information received in confidence.

56-Year Policy Broken

The strange thing about the matter is the fact that colored persons have represented the United States at Port-au-Prince under previous Republican administrations for 56 years.

The first colored man to represent the United States at Port-au-Prince was John M. Langston of the District of Columbia. He was appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes on Sept. 28, 1877, as minister resident and consul general.

John E. W. Thompson of New York succeeded Mr. Langston. A white man, he was appointed by President Grover Cleveland on May 7, 1885.

The second colored man to represent the United States as minister resident and consul general at Port-au-Prince was Frederick Douglass, anti-slavery orator and journalist, who was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison on June 26, 1889

Served Dominican Republic

Langston and Douglass also were accredited as the United States minister to the Dominican Republic.

The other colored man to serve as minister resident and consul general at Port au Prince was John S. Durham of Pennsylvania, who was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison on Sept. 3 1891.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary were William F. Powell of New Jersey, appointed by President William McKinley on June 17, 1897, and Henry W. Furniss of Indiana, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt on Nov. 23, 1905.

Mr. Furniss served as minister to Haiti until President Woodrow Wilson appointed a white man, Madison R. Smith of Missouri, Aug. 15, 1913. Arthur Bailly-Blanchard of Louisiana, another white man, appointed by Wilson on May 22, 1914. succeeded Smith.

U. S. Troops Occupy Haiti

United States Marines landed at Port-au-Prince in 1915 after 167 political prisoners had been massacred in jail and Gen. Sam, president of Haiti, was dragged from the French legation, where he had taken refuge, and killed.

While the American occupation was not ended until Aug. 14, 1934, diplomatic relations were resumed when President Hoover appointed Dana G. Munro of New Jersey, a white man, as minister of Haiti. During the occupation, a high commissioner had represented the United States at Port-au-Prince.

There has followed a succession of white ministers to Haiti —Norman Armour of New Jersey, appointed July 25, 1932; George A. Gordon of New York appointed June 5, 1935; Ferdinand L. Mayer of Indiana appointed July 13, 1937; John C. White of New York, appointed Nov. 29, 1940.

Other White Ambassadors

The post was elevated to the rank of an ambassadorship and Mr. White became the first ambassador to Haiti.

Other Ambassadors, all white, were Orme Wilson of New York, appointed March 21, 1944; Harold H. Tittman Jr. of Missouri, appointed July 16, 1946; William E. DeCourcy of Texas, appointed July 18, 1948, and Howard Travers, appointed in October 1951.

Haiti, which has just celebrated the 150th anniversary of its independence, has enjoyed the affectionate regard of colored people in the United States. That affection should not be caused to deteriorate because of a lie for the sake of political expediency, no matter by whom it was told.

If Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee that the Haitian government indicated that a colored person was persona non grata as the United States ambassador, he should forthrightly say so, give the date the Haitian government was queried and state who sent its reply.

The truth ought to be made known.

Plan Study At Centers Of Industry

3-Month Visit To Take In Eastern, Midwestern Cities

A group of Haitian labor leaders, in the United States for a 90-day study of labor and working conditions in this country, visited Norfolk Tuesday and Wednesday as part of a tour which will take them to nearly a dozen cities in the East and Midwest.

While in the Tidewater area, the group was accompanied by Robert D. Robertson, international representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union, AFL, on a tour which took in phases of the section's maritime, meat and food processing and tobacco industries.

ON A VISIT TO the offices and plant of the Journal and Guide, spokesmen for the delegation listed the objectives of their trip which include:

--Study of methods of union administration of trade union organizations.

Study of parliamentary techniques and member participation in Union meetings.

Observation and study of the give and take of collective bargaining.

study of methods of union organization.

Study of programs of worker education from the standpoint of arousing interest and combatting illiteracy.

Study of union participation in community life.

Visits to smaller industries and establishments with special attention to handicraft processes.

Study of the co-op movement.

• • •

MEMBERS OF the delegation included: Gerard Bastien, general secretary Maritime Workers Federation; Dorleans Thomas, secretary general of the National Union of Haitian Laborers and president of the Port-au-Prince Customs Laborers Union; Andre LaMarre, employee of Port-au-Prince Department of Labor, and Nathaneal Michel, secretary general of the National Union of Haitian Workers.

Cities visited by the group include: Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Cleveland, New Orleans, Norfolk, Richmond, Madison, Wisc.; New York and Philadelphia.

Haiti marks independence

Marian Anderson, Dr. Bunche guests

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — Marian Anderson and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship division, were among the prominent Americans in Haiti for the 150th anniversary of its independence.

The two - day celebration of Haiti's victory over Napoleon's troops in 1804 began last Friday and featured a mock battle on the scene of the struggle at Cap Haitien which decided the revolution in favor of Haitian forces.

Second In Americas

Haiti, the second country after the United States to win its independence and the second smallest Latin American republic, spent $175,000 in celebrating the anniversary. The affair closed with a formal dinner given by the government of President Paul Maglioire for 700 guests.

A 40 - foot equestrian statue by American sculptor Richmond Bearthe of Jean Jacques Dessalines, leader of the slaves who rose against the French on the island, was unveiled during the ceremonies on the Champs De Mars.

Haitian Labor Leaders Visit U.S.

Haitian labor leaders and a member of the Haitian Ministry of Labor, in the U. S. to receive training in techniques of trade union operations, talked with Serafino Romualdi, AFL Latin American representative (left) and William Schnitzler, AFL secretary-treasurer (center). The Haitians are (from left to right) Andre Lamarre, former member of the sugar workers, and professor of labor education, now with the Labor Ministry; Nathaneal Michel, secretary-general of the National Union, and Dorleans Thomas, president of the Port-au-Prince Customs Laborers Union

FIRST LADY AND THE AMBASSADOR—Mrs. Paul Magloire, wife of the president of Haiti, is shown with Ambassador Jacques Leger at the embassy before leaving for NYC and home.Mme. Magloire, who had been a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, was honored by Mrs. Eisenhower at a White House tea.

'Time' Magazine Sights Island Republic Of Haiti

In an article, titled "Haiti...Bon Papa," the February 22 issue of Time magazine describes the predominatly Negro republic of Haiti, as a nation of strict social standards with the upper class following the lines of dead French aristocracy, the middle class, "the U. S. style businessman," and the vastly poor peasants who manage to rise above the "deadening poverty of the Andean or the Moscow streetsweeper."

It is a story of the wealthy elegance of President Paul Eugene Magloire, and his expensive parties. It is a story of a contrast in religion in the hearts of the natives, who are devout Catholics, but still absorb a hangover of African Voodooism.

Magloire is described as a huge, six-foot giant, whose uniforms cost from $300 to $1,000 each, smoking seven-inch cigars but called "Bon Papa" by the natives who love him despite the fact they are held down by a caste system.

STATE OF WELL-BEING

Here the Negro is satisfied to have good fields to till, good food to eat and freedom from complete domination by any foreign. The story relates the history of the nation located on Hispaniola, describing the cruelty of the white Frenchman of the past and the venture into freedom.

"Such cruelty," the author writes, 'taught the Negroes, as they say now, that 'The stick that beats the white dog will beat the black dog too.' "

The place is still infiltrated by tiny French cars and customs among the wealthy, but in the middle class section of the "Black Republic," lines of American enterprise are finding great success and contrast.

The nation, 90 per cent Negro, has many doctors, lawyers, poets, etc., and cannot be classed as a backward nation.

CHRISTIANTY-VOODOOISM

It is mainly in religion that a hangover from past lines of non-civilization is found. Most of the peasants, the writer says, are God-fearing Catholics, who go to Mass early every Sunday, just as soon as the Saturday night Voodoo dance is over. There is feeling that God is good in supreme matters of the soul, but Voodoo lore is still very serviceable in workable matters.

And the class distinction, which is far less rigid than in the past, has been a source of conflict for over 150 years. But even with these contrasting features the nation emerges a successful one with the leader loved because; as the peasants sing:

"He gives us jobs and money—oh! oh! oh! He can stay in the palace as long as he wants"

They are satisfied.

New Attractions For Tourists Bring Business Boom To Haiti

Editor's note—Haiti, the tiny West Indies nation bordering the Dominican Republic, has a violent and bloody past. But its future looks brighter as a forward-looking government celebrates the 150th anniversary of independence from France. Here's the story of the economic revolution sweeping this little Negro republic in the Caribbean.

By BEN F. MEYER

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 2 (AP)—For years Haiti was regarded as a country with an astonishing past and a dismal future.

But today somehting close to a boom is under way in this Negro republic of 3,100,000 inhabitants.

The upturn started in 1949 and has gained momentum steadily, particularly in the last year. A great festival of the national rejoicing now is in full swing. It celebrates both the 150th anniversary of the country's independence from the French and the success of the government's new economic program.

The turn in the long road started when a few hotels were built to house foreign visitors for an international exposition which opened in December 1949. With the natural attractions of Haiti, the hotels were sufficient to start a travel boom for the country in the United States.

Tourists Increase

In the fiscal year ended last Oct. 1, 34,439 tourists came here, up 70 per cent from the preceding year. The government estimates they spent $56 each, or $1,907,000. That's important money in a country with a national budget of only 30 million dollars. Not included in these figures are 56,145 U.S. sailors who visited Haiti on Navy ships, mostly from the nearby base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The tourists came by air via Miami and New Orleans and by regular and special cruise ships, mostly from New York. Americans need no visa or passport, only a vaccination certificate.

Haitians first regarded the 1949 exposition as a failure for lack of gate receipts. But in addition to starting the tourist boom it made a beauty spot of a waterfront area once known chiefly as a smelly mud flat, mosquito hatchery and site of ugly tin and cardboard shanties.

The boom in hotel building kept up. The hotels in Haiti are small (the largest has 50 rooms) but provide good food, clean, luxurious furnishings, a good view, and an abundance of sensational tropical flowers.

Rates Low

By resort standards, the rates are low. Tourists find bargains in such things as French perfumes; handbags, shoes, mats and other articles made of sisal, a major crop of the country; magnificent mahogany sandwich trays as low as $2 each; sport shirts made of imported English cloth; and dresses of rich French fabrics turned out at a fourth of their cost in Paris or New York. Hotel rooms with meals range from $10 to $30 daily single, and $15 to $50 daily for two persons.

Six new hotels have been built in Petion Ville, in the mountains six miles from here; two in Kenscoff, farther up the mountains; two in Port au Prince and two in Cap Haitien. Others are under construction. The government helps finance the costs, and a United Nations agency has opened a school for training hotel personnel.

With Haiti's economic progress, admittedly limited up to now, has come a new spirit of hope.

Just before 1949, Haiti had a sudden awakening of interest in art. Now one sees magnificent murals, landscapes, portraits and wood carvings done by primitive artists.

Progress Made

Slow but steady progress in education, public health and in raising living standards has been noted in recent years. And there is greater political stability.

Haitians say one result of all this has been a disappearance of the old problem of racial discrimination and violent clashes between races. Jean Jacques Dessalines, one of Haiti's independence heroes, practically exterminated whites. For years whites were banned by the constitution from owning property.

There are no statistics on white population today, but it is estimated at less than 10,000.

"The problem today," said one Haitian, "is not one of race, but of class. I shouldn't want my daughter, for example, to marry the son of a street sweeper, even though they might have a common interest in painting at the art center.

Might Work If—

"This is not a matter of race, for we will assume they both have Negro blood. It is that the young man has no education, doesn't know how to eat with educated people, or to sit or talk or behave with them. Besides, he couldn't support my daughter on his wage as a laborer. Maybe when his son comes along and is educated, such a marriage would work."

Ninety per cent of the population are peasants. Most of them live on less than six acres of farm land. Nearly all of them are illiterate.

Yet there is a dignity among them handed down from the French. A farmer visiting a neighbor will enter saying "Honor" (it is an honor to be here). The host will "Respects" (my greatest respects to you).

Coffee, now selling at good prices, sisal, in a market slump, bananas, cotton, sugar, cashew nuts, cattle and lumber are among leading crops.

Business Shunned

In the cities, job opportunities are poor. For generations Haitians shunned business, either as proprietors or executives, because of a widespread belief that work was degrading, or at least something for the lower class only.

Syrians and other foreigners control much of Haiti's business. Sons of the elite, or the not so wealthy elite, say medicine, dentistry, law, architecture, art, journalism, college teaching or the higher brackets of government service are acceptable professions.

Because of this, and a prevailing economic backwardness, most Haitians are poor. In 1949 sales of textile goods were calculated at $3 a person. That means many people were only partially clothed.

The minimum wage is 70 cents a day. Servants earn $5 to $40 a month.

In many backwoods villages, voodoo is practiced. Imported from Africa, it is a belief that charms made of a tooth, a claw, or an eye of an animal, or from certain herbs, birds, sticks or stones, hold power to curse or to bless.

Read Messages

Drums still can be heard, even on the outskirts of Port au Prince at the residence of U. S. Ambassador and Mrs. Roy Tasco Davis. Many educated Haitians can read the simple drum messages which announce a birth, a death, planting of crops, a good harvest or a marriage.

Practical public works projects, such as roads, bridges, clinics and school buildings, were emphasized by the government of President Paul Eugene Magloire in preparing for the current celebration of Haiti's independence.

Port au Prince is dressing up public buildings and constructing new ones. Haiti's "White House" has a new coat of white paint and glistens so it can be seen for miles from the sea or the mountains.

In his offices there, President Magloire, a 46-year-old Negro of erect military bearing, says: "We are trying to do all we can to build up our little country."

He laughs when asked about the fall of two Presidents of Haiti while he was military commander of the presidential palace.

Just Coincidence

"A pure coincidence," he says.

Elie Lescot was ousted in January 1946 after pushing through a constitutional change to allow him to prolong his term. A general strike followed, then his Cabinet resigned. A government booklet says disorders occurred and the military, Magloire among them, "convinced President Lescot to resign."

The Congress elected Dumarsais Estime president the next August, for a six-year term. A three-man military junta, headed by Magloire, governed in the interim. Estime likewise tried to extend his term of office. Some members of Congress, students, newspapers and political groups protested. Several newspaper printing departments were wrecked. "Once more," the booklet says, "The Haitian army on the personal intervention of Gen. Magloire, asked President Estime to resign."

For the first time in history, the people by direct vote elected Magloire president for a six-year term Oct. 8, 1950.

Right now he has a major project under way—rebuilding much of the 175 miles of road to Cap Haitien. The road runs through tropical valleys, mountains of great beauty, and then across a desert. Irrigation already has reached part of the desert and turned it into a rice-growing area.

In a few years the government expects Haiti will produce all the rice it needs.

HAITI'S SESQUICENTENNIAL

The oldest republic in Latin America celebrates its sesquicentennial today. The annals of freedom have few more thrilling or romantic pages than the successful revolt of a Negro slave people against the strongest power of Europe—the France of Napoleon I. Only our own country in the Western Hemisphere won its independence sooner than Haiti.

It has been a generally harsh and bitter road that Haitians traveled these 150 years. Theirs is such a lovely country and the people are so attractive that it is hard to realize how much blood has been spilled, how much misgovernment there has been, how much grinding poverty has had to be borne through all these years.

At the midpoint of the second century and the turn of a new year, the situation and the prospects are happily better. The Government of President Magloire is a good one which has brought political stability and sensible finances. Economic progress is being made and lucky tourists are flocking to Haiti in ever-growing numbers. Haitians can truly boast that a visitor once lured to their shores will always return. Indeed, like the "Lotos Eaters" they are tempted to say: "We will no longer roam."

For Haitians life will continue to be hard. There is much to be done before the standard of living can reach an adequate level, before there is high literacy and a people trained in the individual practices of democracy. Nevertheless, one has only to compare life in Haiti with its neighbor, the Dominican Republic, to realize that in some peculiar but basic way the Haitians are a free people, working out their own destiny with the same patient courage and tenacity that they showed 150 years ago when they fought their way to independence.

Haiti Marks 150th Anniversary Of Freedom Won From France

Magloire Leads Cavalcade to Sites of Historic Slaves' War for Independence

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 1—Gala celebrations took place throughout Haiti today as her citizens, close to 4,000,000, observed the country's 150th anniversary of independence.

The small Caribbean republic, which occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, became the second land in the New World to win its freedom from colonial rule.

For ten years the army of ex-slaves won victories over their French colonial rulers, the British, the Spanish and the island's own mulatto elite. Then Negroes and mulattos banded together to defeat Napoleon's expeditionary force of ninety ships and 40,000 men, launched to make the island the stepping stone to Louisiana and Napoleon's hopes for a New World empire.

The main sesquicentennial celebrations opened this morning in the restored town of Gonaives, where Gen. Jean Jacques Dessalines read Haiti's Proclamation of Independence on Jan. 1, 1804.

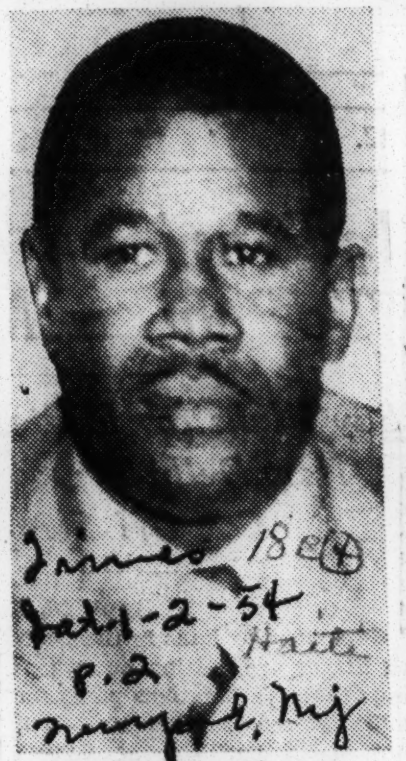
This morning, President Paul Eugene Magloire, Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps, attended a Te-Deum and Thanksgiving Mass in the modernistic cathedral built as a memorial to the heroes of independence.

Later, to the accompaniment of a 21-gun salute, the President unveiled an obelisk to the fathers of Haitian freedom with bronze bas reliefs of battle scenes by Cuba's prize-winning sculptor, Ramos Blanco. Then Brig. Gen. Antoine Levelt read the 150-year-old Declaration of Independence whose author, Boisrond Tonnerre, had once said: "To write this Act, we need the skin of a white man for parchment, his skull for an inkwell, his blood for ink and a bayonet for a pen!"

After speeches, a parade of Haiti's military cadets and a reception by the prefect of Gonaives, Mme. Magloire lead a visit to the grave of Empress Marie Claire Heureuse, the wife of Haiti's first Emperor, Dessalines, who would hide white colonists in her own mansion to save them from massacre by her French-hating husband.

The evening's program included historical sketches by Haitian playwrights Pierre Blain and Stephen Alexis on the Place d'Armes in Gonaive, which was followed by a gala fete.

Tomorrow the Presidential cavalcade will go to the colonial capital, Cap Haitien, stopping along the way at Breda, where the man responsible for freeing 500,000 of their slave ancestors, Gen. Toussaint L'Ouverture, was born a slave more than 200 years ago.



Paul Eugene Magloire

At Cap Haitien the President will attend a Te Deum in the cathedral, review a military parade and then go to Vertieres, the scene of the slaves' final victorious battle with Napoleon's forces. The old ramparts have been reconstructed and members of the Haitian Military Academy and the Haitian Army will reenact the heroic fight in costume.

Later leading Haitian dignitaries and foreign guests will attend a formal dinner and ball on the terrace of King Henri Christophe's palace, Sans Souci.

On Sunday, the cavalcade will return to Port au Prince where the President will dedicate the new Independence Park which faces the National Palace.

Monday the celebration will be marked by a ball in the palace.

Eisenhower Recalls Haitian Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—President Eisenhower sent "greetings and besh wishes" to Haiti today on the 150th anniversary of that country's independence. The message, addressed to President Magliore of Haiti, said:

"I take pleasure in extending to the Government and people of Haiti the greetings and best wishes of the Government and people of the United States.

"That devotion to freedom which impelled Haiti to achieve independence in 1804 had been demonstrated a few years earlier in our own Revolutionary War by generous Haitian support at Savannah and Yorktown.

"The spirit then exemplified, continuing through the generations, is an example of the friendship which is an enduring bond between our peoples."

Haiti Has 1st Trade School

PORT—AU—PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP)—President Paul Magloire of Haiti last week opened the newly renovated J.B. Damier Trade school, which provides Haiti's first student workshops to train mechanics and electricians.

The International Labor Organization, a United Nations agency, aided the government's efforts in the school by installing $35,000 worth of machinery and spending an equal sum to provide three French speaking experts for the training program.

Next year, the ILO plans to give another $50,000 to expand classes to includes cuch trades as masonry, plumbing and locksmithing.

Display Honors Haiti's Birthday

WASHINGTON ,D. C.—(NNPA) An American exhibit commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Republic of Haiti will be on display in Port-au-Prince during this year's sesqui-centennial celebration ceremonies, Theodore Streibert, director of the U. S. Information Agency, announced Saturday.

The exhibit, prepared by the Library of Congress in cooperation with the Haitian Embassy and the U. S. Information Agency, will be sent to Haiti shortly, Mr. Streibert said.

Haitian Anniversary

Recent celebration by Haiti of the 150th anniversary of its independence calls attention to a little-known phase of New World history. It also underlines changes in relative importance as between different countries of this hemisphere.

In the 18th Century, Haiti was the most highly prized of all the colonies of France. It was intensively cultivated, and produced huge quantities of sugar. Europe of that day was more dependent on sugar imports than today, the beet sugar industry not having been developed. When France was licked by England in a war ending in 1763, the French thought they had played it smart by giving up Canada and keeping Haiti instead of the other way around.

Ideas of liberty engendered by the French Revolution spread to Haiti, where the bulk of the inhabitants were Negro slaves. The French bungled badly in their dealings with the Haitians. They indeed abolished slavery for a while, but later restored it. Plantation slaves revolted as early as 1791. They found a brilliant leader in a member of their race, Toussaint L'Ouverture, who played a prominent part in the war for freedom.

When Napoleon rose to power in France, he sent an army under his brother-in-law, Gen. Leclerc, to reconquer Haiti. The important attached to Haiti in those days is indicated by the fact that the French expeditionary force numbered more than 25,000 troops. It was one of the biggest armies ever assembled in the New World up to that time. In our revolutionary war and War of 1812, 10,000 men made a big army. The British army which Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown numbered only 7,000.

The French seized Toussaint by an act of rank treachery, and sent him to France, where he died in a dungeon. This infuriated the ex-slaves and inspired them to fiercer resistance. The war was waged on both sides with a savagery such as has frequently characterized French colonial warfare.

Yellow fever depleted the French ranks. Finally some 8,000 men, the survivors of one of the proudest expeditions ever sent to the New World, surrendered to a British squadron. Gen. Leclerc had died of fever, and his successor was afraid to surrender to the Haitians, fearing a general massacre. The surrender came late in 1803, and Haitian independence was proclaimed early in 1804.

This war is credited by some historians with having an important indirect effect upon our history. They hold that if Leclerc had subdued Haiti, Napoleon would have used the island as a stepping stone to Louisiana, still in French possession when Leclerc came over. It was only after Leclerc had bogged down in Haiti, and when his army was being wrecked in a war of attrition, that Napoleon sold us Louisiana.

Jamaican Women Learn New Skill

Looms of Weavers Busy, With Aid of U. S. Concern

By ELIZABETH HALSTED

Special to The New York Times.

OCHO RIOS, Jamaica, Nov. 17 —The looms of the St. Ann Weavers are busy these days, weaving beautiful cottons and silks. They are preparing for the flood of winter visitors who will come to sun on the island's shores and, the weavers hope, buy their wares.

The weavers are a group of about thirty Jamaican women who work on the most modern hand looms. Some weave in their homes, some at a center in the town of Claremont, a few at a salesroom in this lovely resort town.

Weaving is not a native Jamaican skill. The women have learned it under the auspices of an American concern, the Reynolds Metals Company, which gives them a six-week training course, lends them aluminum looms, provides the yarn and contracts to buy their output. Most fabric styling is done by an Englishwoman, and soon some materials designed by an American consultant will be made up.

One of Company's Efforts

Reynolds is mining bauxite, the chief source of aluminum, in Jamaica. The textile project is but one of the company's efforts to be a "good neighbor" on this little island, where poverty and unemployment long have been problems. Company officials stress that their policy is simply good public relations.

The weaving is now being done on something of an experimental basis, but it is hoped that one day as many as 200 looms will be at work.

The weavers take their name from St. Ann Parish, where Reynolds has its mines. As a group, they are about a year and a half old. Individually, their ages average 23 or 24 years.

All three young women at the Ocho Rios shop—Hyacinth Morrison, Hope Mason and Hattie Smith—have had dressmaking or embroidery experience. It has been found that these hand skills are an aid in learning to weave, a skill so intricate that only one out of three or four applicants becomes adept. Since the project was begun, three or four hundred applications have been received.

The Silks Are Slubbed

At the shops that market the fabrics here, at Montego Bay and at the Myrtle Bank Hotel in Kingston, ready-made items for sale include cotton shirts for men and skirts for women with peasant-type border designs or a big hibiscus on each pocket.

The yard goods are particularly appealing. The silks, which are washable, are interestingly slubbed; a silk and worsted fabric is rich and very handsome. To judge by the clothing of a Reynolds official, who was wearing a silk shirt and silk-and-worsted trousers, both these fabrics tailor satisfactorily.

A made-to-order dress in black handwoven cotton seen in the shop here was attractive and very moderately priced.

At present the weavers' wares are being sold only in the resort shops mentioned. Reynolds hopes one day to be able to market them in the United States.

A New Chief Justice

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Grenada-born Justice Carberry puisne judge, has been appointed Chief Justice of Jamaica. The appointment was approved by the Queen.

At Claremont, Jamaica, Esther Gordon, left, instructs Inez Williams and Gwen Paisley in the intricacies of the loom. They are members of the craft group called St. Ann Weavers, organized by Reynolds Metals Co., American concern mining bauxite on this West Indian isle.

Some of the weavers, like Minnie Jobson of Walkerswood, work at home. Finished goods are sold in resort centers.

BANK RECOMMENDS $4,000,000 PROGRAM FOR BRTISH GUIANA

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) Britain's South American colony, British Guiana, which writhed for so long in filth and poverty for many of its Negro and East Indian underprivileged people may shortly remove the smog for a new face-lifting.

A $40,000,000 development plan for the colony has been recommended by the World Bank Mission which toured that colony last year.

Bustamante loses again

Loss of rule seen; matter of months

By WILBERT E. HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP) —Dissolution of the Bustmante Government of Jamaica, is now just a matter of months away.

This striking evidence startled the Caribbean starkly this week when Norman Manley's People's National Party captured another seat in a by-election held at eastern Hanover, the most westerly parish of the island.

The by-election was held as a result of a supreme court ruling which deposed Joseph Z. Malcolm from the house of representatives on charges in connection with the sale of United States farm workers tickets.

Jamaicans Apologize For Bias

KINGSTON, JAMAICA— (ANP) — Three American Negro visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Shippey and Mrs. Prudence Burton, who were insulted at Jamaica Inn recently, have accepted "a bended knee apology" offered them by the management of the hotel.

The management also apologized to members of the Jamaica government, including William Alexander Bustamante.

The Shippeys who are Jamaican residents in New York for a considerable time, were accompanied on their winter vacation trip to their homeland by their landlady Mrs. Burton. In Jamaica, they were touring the country-side and stopped around Ocho Rios to refresh themselves. They called in at Jamaica Inn and were told by the waiter that they would have to remain outside the gate in their car and have the drinks they ordered there, because the manager did not allow Negro visitors into the hotel.

The visitors took the matter calmly and upon their return to Kingston, a report was made. The government minister of trade and industry, immediately fired orders for investigations to be made into the issue with a view to taking drastic steps against the hotel.

But the management of the hotel sent a bearer on a 60-mile journey to contact members of the Government as well as the insulted visitors, and apologize. The hotel executive said that the waiter was wrong and had made up his own story that hurt the visitors.

British Anti-Red Drive Is Launched in Jamaica

Associated Press

Ferdinand C. Smith

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 23 (AP)—Britain was embarked on an anti-Communist drive in a third Caribbean colony today after seizing documents in raids on two left-wing centers in this West Indies island capital.

Following crackdowns on alleged pro-Communists in British Guiana and British Honduras, authorities yesterday raided the home of a Jamaican labor leader, Ferdinand Christopher Smith, assistant secretary of the Communist dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, and the offices of the left-wing People's Educational Organization.

Ferdinand Christopher Smith, former vice president and national secretary of the National Maritime Union, C. I. O., voluntarily left the United States in 1951 after having been ordered deported as a subversive alien.

A native of Jamaica, Smith, now 60 years old, came to the United States in 1919 as a seaman. He was a founder of the National Maritime Union, and held high office in that organization until he was "purged" in 1948 because of his left-wing activities.

Jamaica asks U.S. apology

Sailor assaults harbor policeman

KINGSTON, JAMAICA (ANP) — The Jamaican Government has decided to ask the United States Government for an apology, because of an atrocity which was commited in Kingston Harbor recently by a U.S. sailor.

The sailor insulted the law and authority of Jamaica, when he banged a rifle over the head of a colored Jamaican policeman who was posted on duty on the wharf front.

The enraged sailor who fired the gun from aboard the American vessel, also bawled out two other policemen saying, "You n----- get clear away from there."

Bullet Misses Head

If the policeman had not ducked, the shot would have struck him in the head.

It is believed the incident occurred as a result of a ruling made by the local port authorities, that sailors should not be allowed to bring American cigarettes ashore.

The policeman involved was therefore on duty to prevent violation of the rule. Following the incident, the ship steamed out of port with the seaman, depriving Jamaica Government Courts the chance to indict him.

BUSTAMENTE GOES HOME—William Bustamente, 70-year-old Chief Minister of Jamaica, waves as he leaves Waterloo Station, London to broad Queen Mary on his way home after having talks in the British capital with a view towards improving Jamaica's trade.

Ferdinand Smith bucks Bustamante and police

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP) —Ferdinand Smith nearly threw the City of Kingston into a turmoil when his Unemployed Workers' Council defied police no-marching orders and started to demonstrate through various points of the metropolis.

Shortly afterwards, armed police failed the march and arrested four of Smith's henchmen. Jamaica's Chief Minister Alexander Bustamante cried out that his car was stopped on North Street highway by a group of communist syympathizers who threatened to get rid of him.

Tall Busta stops taller British Colonial Secretary

LONDON — The Honorable Alexander Bustamante, 6 feet, 3 inches, Chief Minister of Jamaica, stopped Secretary of State for the Colonies Oliver Lyttleton, 6 feet, 5 inches, at the opening session of the United Kingdom West Indies trade talks.

There was a hush in the solemn rooms at Church House as Mr. Bustamante refused to present the case for the West Indies in general terms, after Mr. Lyttleton had spoken.

Reads Long Statement

At the opening of the conference, the tall Mr. Lyttleton spoke his words of welcome.

Then for the next 35 minutes he read his statement which, in effect, said that the Jamaican delegation had come with almost impossible demands, but that the British government was willing to consider the issues and that the West Indian fellows must try to make themselves satisfied whatever the outcome.

When he finished he announced he had to leave within 20 minutes as he was wanted in the House of Commons and he asked Mr. Bustamante to present his case within that time.

Busta Won't Be Hurried

Then Mr. Bustamante took the floor. He said he did not come 4,000 miles to England to present Jamaica's case in 20 minutes after someone else had spoken for 35 minutes.

He turned down the suggestion that he should begin his case and finish it at some other time.

He agreed, however, to return the next day when he would be given adequate opportunity to discuss terms of British trade agreements with Jamaica.

Bustamante n London

To discuss trade situation in BWI

LONDON (ANP) — W. A. Bustamante, chief minister of Jamaica, arriving here last week end, said: "Either we can together plan and work positively for posterity in partnership or the disintegration of the British Commonwealth must gather pace."

Mr. Bustamante will take part in Commonwealth talks in preparation for the meeting at Geneva at the end of October of the contracting parties to the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

"The growing population of the Britist W. Indies, Mr. Bustamante said, "cannot maintain, let alone improve, the low standard of living of their peoples without profitable markets for the crops they can produce."

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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION in West London, meanwhile, was discussed by Mr. Bustamente in a three-hour talk with Millard Johnson, London secretary, Afro-West Indian Social club. He was told that West Indians have been insulted and threatened with violence.

"Keep Britain White" notices have been stuck on colored people's doors in the Paddington and Ladbrooke areas Mr. Johnson, a Jamaican estate agent, thinks such action is fascist - inspired.

Recommendations for a social centre and the appointment of colored welfare officers will be taken by Mr. Bustamente to the governor of Jamaica who, it is hoped will contact the Colonial secretary

Bustamante Says School Incident Not First Time

KINGSTON Jamaica —(ANP —After sending a stern petition the Canadian government protesting recent incident at a Canadi in which a Jamaican woman w asked to leave because she was

17 PUERTO RICANS INDICTED BY U. S.

11 Nationalist Leaders Seized by the F.B.I. on Charges of Plotting Against Nation

By EDWARD RANZAL

Seventeen leaders o fthe terrorist Nationalist party of Puerto Rico were indicted here yesterday on charges of seditious conspiracy.

The indictment returned by a Federal grand jury stemmed from the shooting in Washington last March 1 of five Representatives in the chamber of the House. It also followed twenty-two years of violence by party members, who seek total independence for Puerto Rico.

In early morning raids Federal Bureau of Investigation agents arrested eleven of the defendants —four here, six in Chicago and one in Ponce, P. R. The remaining six are in prison, four in Washington in connection with the March 1 shooting, and two in Danbury, Conn., for contempt.

On the recommendation of United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, the four arrested here were held in $25,000 bail each by Federal Judge Sidney Sugarman.

Assassin's Wife Named

They were:

Mrs. Rosa Collazo, 43 years old, of 173 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, wife of Oscar Collazo, now serving a life term for attempting to assassinate former President Truman on Nov. 1, 1950, at the Blair House.

Juan Bernardo Lebron, 31, of 218 West 113th Street, president of the New York City branch of the party from 1947 to 1949.

Carmelo Alvarez Roman, 45, of 445 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, member of the party's New York City municipal board.

Jose Antonio Otero Otero, 34, of 311 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, also a member of the municipal board and director of the party's paper here, Puerto Rico en Marcha.

The four awaiting trial in Washington on charges of assault with intent to kill are Dolores Lebron, 34, of 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, no relation to Juan Lebron; Rafael Cancel Miranda, 23, of 214 South Third Street, Brooklyn; Irvin Flores Rodriquez, 29, of 135 West Sixtieth Street, and Andreas Figueroa Cordero, 29, of 108 East 103d Street.

The two cited for contempt for refusing to answer questions before the grand jury are Julio Pinto Gandia, 45, of 604 Riverside Drive, serving a six-month sentence, and Juan Francisco Ortiz Medina, 39, of 1861 Lexington Avenue, serving an indeterminate term. Both have held high office in the party movement.

Arrested in Puerto Rico was Francisco Cortes Ruiz, 31, who dirceted the party's firearms training program in Chicago in 1953.

Those arrested in Chicago were Gonzalo Lebron Sotomayor, 33, brother of Dolores Lebron; Jorge Luis Jiminez, 34; Carlos Aulet, 28; Angel Luis Medina, 26; Armando Diaz Matos, 29, and Manuel Rabago Torres, 32. All have been officials of the Chicago branch.

The Nationalist party was founded in 1922. Its membership is believed to be about 500, 100 of whom live in the United States. Since 1936, the F.B.I. has been investigating the terrorist movement, which is on the Attorney General's subversive list.

Hoover Cites Violence

J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. director, said the party's history had been written in blood and violence.

Besides the attempt on President Truman's life in which a Blair House guard and one of the assassins were killed, and the shooting of five Representatives, Mr. Hoover charged that the party perpetrated the bloody revolution attempt in Puerto Rico in October and November, 1950.

The indictment charged the seventeen with conspiracy to "put down and destroy by force the Government of the United States, and to oppose the authority of the Government of the United States in violation of the Seditionist Conspiracy Act."

The Seditious Conspiracy Law is one of the oldest statutes in the United States Code. The law has been amended many times since it was enacted in the early Eighteen Hundreds. The present United States Code does not give the date of enactment.

It was designed to protect the country or any of its territories from a conspiracy to overthrow or destroy the Government or oppose its laws by force.

Mr. Lumbard said the indictment listed ten ways by which the defendants planned to achieve their goal. It included the attempted assassination of officers of the Government of the United States and Puerto Rico, including the President of the United States and members of Congress.

Additional Charges Outlined

Also the purchase and transportation to New York and Puerto Rico of firearms and ammunition; firearms practice; the publication and circulation of printed matter urging the use of force and violence; the urging and inciting by the defendants and coconspirators to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico from the United States by force and violence and armed revolution.

Mr. Lumbard said that the grand jury's investigation began on March 8.

Arnold Bauman, Assistant Unitel States Attorney in charge of the Criminal Division, headed the investigation. He was assisted by Assistant United States Attorneys Julio E. Nunez, George M. Vetter, Thomas A. Bolan, Eliot H. Lumbard, Arthur S. Ecker and Robert Ruskin and two special assistants to the Attorney General, James J. Canavan and William G. Hundley.

At the arraignment of the four here, Mr. Lumbard characterized the party members as "dangerous people" and as fanatics who would stop at nothing.

He cited additional acts of violence, charging that party members were responsible in 1937 in Puerto Rico for an uprising in which nineteen persons were killed and 100 wounded; the slaying of the Governor of Puerto Rico in 1938 and a jail break in 1950 in which two prison guards were killed.

If convicted, the defendants face a maximum prison sentence of six years and a $5,000 fine each.

Hearing Friday in Chicago

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 26—The six arrested in Chicago were ordered held today on $25,000 bonds by United States Commissioner C. S. Bentley Pike, pending a hearing Friday.

Another Puerto Rican was arrested today on charges of draft dodging. He is Miguel Vargas Nieves, 24. The F. B. I. said he became treasurer of the local Nationalist party chapter on April 16. He was ordered held on $5,000 bond. A warrant sought his removal to San Juan for failure to report March 1 for induction into the armed services.

Associated Press

DRAW MAXIMUM SENTENCES: Four Puerto Rican terrorists received prison terms yesterday for shooting incident in House of Representatives. The three men involved, Rafael Cancel Miranda, left; Andres Figueroa Cordero, center, and Irving Flores Rodrigues, were sentenced to twenty-five to seventy-five years each. Lolita Lebron drew 16-50 years.

PUERTO RICANS GET MAXIMUM TERMS

16 to 50 Years Given Woman 3 Men Receive 25 to 75 in House Shooting

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8—Four Puerto Rican terrorists were sentenced to maximum prison terms today for the shooting March 1 in the House of Representatives, in which five members of the House were wounded.

Mrs. Lolita Lebron, the woman who had been described as the ringleader, was sentenced to serve from sixteen years and eight months to fifty years. She had been convicted on five counts of assault with a dangerous weapon.

Her male companions, Rafael Cancel Miranda, who testified in court that he was the ringleader, Andres Figueroa Cordero and Irving Flores Rodriquez received sentences ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five years each. They had been convicted on five counts charging assault with intent to kill and five counts charging assault with a dangerous weapon.

Top Penalty Demanded

The sentences were imposed by Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Federal District Court. He said that the four deserved the maximum penalty for a "crime so heinous, so infamous, so daring and atrocious as to have shocked the conscience of the nation."

The maximum penalty had been asked by Leo A. Rover, Federal Attorney, who told the court that "in the history of the country there was never a crime so heinous as this one."

"These four people came here armed to perpetrate an assault on Congress," Mr. Rover said. "They would repeat the crime if they had another opportunity."

Judge Holtzoff remarked that the defendants had shown no remorse for their "wicked and ruthless act that might have caused death" of many of the 240 members of the House who were on the floor when the shooting began.

F. Joseph Donohue, principal defense attorney, asked Judge Holtzoff to take into consideration the motive of the Puerto Ricans. They had testified that their purpose was to stage a demonstration for the independence of Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Lebron made a brief address when asked by Judge Holtzoff if she had anything to say before sentence was imposed. Her voice rose as she proclaimed that she "did it for a great ideal." She said to the judge, "I ask God to forgive you and I forgive you, too." She became hysterical and incoherent and had to be supported by a deputy marshal.

Miranda told the court, through an interpreter, that "in our consciences we believe we are not guilty" and that their sentences were "part of our sacrifices and we are ready for what may come to us."

Cordero said that Miranda spoke for him. Rodriguez said he wanted to emphasize that "in my concept there is no criminal act on my part."

The four Puerto Ricans, members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party, came here from New York on March 1. In midafternoon they opened fire from a gallery of the House, spraying the chamber with bullets.

Representatives Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan and Ben F. Jensen of Iowa, Republicans, and Clifford Davis of Tennessee, George H. Fallon of Maryland and Kenneth A. Roberts of Alabama, Democrats, were wounded. Each has now returned to his legislative duties, but Representative Roberts still wears a brace on his leg and walks on crutches.

Under District of Columbia law a judge is required to impose both a maximum and a minimum sentence. The minimum must not exceed one-third of the maximum, but may be less. The Puerto Ricans must serve the minimum imposed by Judge Holtztoff before being eligible for parole.

Mrs. Lebron is 34 years old, Miranda 25, Cordero 29 and Rodriguez 28. Each will be more than 50 years old before they can be released from prison.

BEATINGS ALLEGED AT SEDITION TRIAL

U. S. Investigates Treatment Given to 13 Puerto Ricans at Three Prisons in City

A Federal investigation is being made into charges that some of the thirteen Puerto Rican Nationalists on trial for seditious conspiracy were beaten and mistreated at prisons where they are being held.

The charges were touched off by Conrad Lynn, a defense counsel, before the trial resumed yesterday. He told Federal Judge Lawrence E. Walsh that one of the defendants, Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25 years old, of 214 South Third Street, Brooklyn, had "three teeth knocked out of his mouth" by a guard while being searched Friday night in Bronx County Jail.

The defendants are in three different prisons—the Bronx pail, the City Prison and the Federal House of Detention. Mr. Lynn urged that all "be incarcerated in Federal prison to be protected from provocation."

Other defense lawyers told the Court that the prisoners had been "punched and insulted, subjected to terribly bad language and threatened" in one case promised a "good mugging."

Judge Walsh immediately ordered the investigation. United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard assigned William G. Hundley, who is assisting in the prosecution, to investigate the charges.

The defendant Cancel is one of the four involved in the shooting of five legislators in the House of Representatives last March in Washington. He has already been sentenced to a long prison term for the shooting.

When trial resumed, the Government produced as its witness another defendant who has pleaded guilty to the sedition charges. He is Angel Luis Medina, 26, who testified he had purchased a number of pistols and three carbines in Chicago at the direction of the head of the party's Chicago junta.

He told of a meeting where pistol practice was held and said that later he had been advised by the head of the junta "to be ready in case of a revolution" to free Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rican Witness Asks U. S. Protection

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A Government witness in the trial of 13 Puerto Rican Nationalists says he had asked United States authorities for protection because he fears assassination.

The witness, a former leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party in Chicago, is Gonzalo Lebron Sotomayor, one of 17 Puerto Ricans indicted on seditious conspiracy charges. He along with three others pleaded guilty.

In the trial of the remaining 13, Lebron Sotomayor has told of the party's plans to attack Congress and President Eisenhower. He also testified that party members were ordered underground after the shooting in Congress last March landed four of them in jail.

He told Federal Judge Lawrence E. Walsh and a jury yesterday that no one forced him to testify and that he decided on his own to tell "entirely, exclusively the truth."

He said the Government offered no favors for his testimony, but he asked a United Sates attorney for protection "because I know that this party would label me as a traitor and try to assassinate me."

He did not consider himself a traitor, Lebron Sotomayor continued, because he opposed the plan to assassinate "the North American Congressmen."

50,000 Negroes 'Moved' in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP) — Some 50,000 Negroes have been moved from the outskirts of the city to a new township eleven miles away. The order, by Hendrik Verwoerd, South African minister for native affairs, is designed "to combat idle squatting and to bring about better labor distribution."

Independence Offer Rejected Recently by Island Legislature

Puerto Rico, whose fanatics have twice brought bloodshed to the Nation's Capital in recent years, has been offered independence by the United States—but both houses of its Legislative Assembly have voted overwhelmingly to turn it down.

Henry Cabot Lodge, American delegate to the United Nations, told the U. N. last November:

"If at any time the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico adopts a resolution in favor of morre complete or even absolute independence, the (President Eisenhower) will immediately recommend to Congress that such independence be granted."

Later in December, however, botn houses of the assembly rejected the offer by overwhelming votes.

Puerto Rico's pro-American Governor, Luis Munoz Marin, is leading his island people toward industrialization and is proud of their status as members of an American commonwealth—a new concept written into the Puerto Rican constitution, adopted in July, 1952. But this is not enough for the island's radical Nationalist Party.

Party Sees "Interloper."

The party, formed in 1928, regards the United States as an "interloper," and demands complete independence for Puerto Rico. It is small in numbers, but many of its members are well-educated fanatics who may have responded in recent years to Communist influence.

The party bases its emotional appeal to Puerto Ricans upon the island's troubled history going back beyond the Spanish-American War of 1898, when this country originally acquired the Carribean outpost. Under Spanish rule more than 80 per cent of the people were illiterate, 92 per cent of the children were not in school, and the island's death rate was 35 per 1,000.

Although American efforts have done much in 56 years to bring the island's 3,435 square miles of population-crowded territory to reasonable prosperity, the heritage of hatred still persists in the Nationalist Party. Yet American-sponsored sanitation efforts have helped to double the population, illiteracy has dropped to 31.5 per cent, and increased employment opportunities have been afforded the island's people.

Elects Legislature, Governor.

Furthermore, although Puerto Rico is still a possession of the United States, it has been given a large measure of political independence. For some years it has elected its own legislature; under the constitution of 1952, it also now elects its own Governor, a post formerly filled by an appointee of the President of the United States.

The Nationalist Party, however, is not satisfied. Its members maintain that the island is not legally an American possession, and should be completely free. Although they may not number more than 1,500, they have been responsible for continuing outbreaks of violence, both in this country and in the island.

In October 1950, 30 persons were killed in Puerto Rico in a revolt led by Pedro Albizu Campos of the Nationalist Party. The rebellion was quelled easily.

Campos was given jail terms totaling 54 years, but was removed to a hospital in 1951 when doctors testified he was suffering from hallucinations. They said Campos thought he was being bombarded by electronic rays.

Freed on Pardon.

Campos was pardoned by Gov. Munoz last September and freed from jail after doctors reported he was mentally ill. He told reporters in San Juan yesterday he had no comment on the shootings.

Shortly after the abortive revolt there, two Nationalist sympathizers tried to assassinate President Truman in Washington on November 1, 1950. One of them was killed, as was a White House guard. The surviving Puerto Rican gunman, Oscar Colleazo, was sentenced to death but President Truman commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

The independence issue reached the United Nations last fall when the United States said Puerto Rico no longer was in a dependent status and that, consequently, Washington would no longer forward reports on conditions in the island commonwealth to the world body.

India protested, declaring Prime Minister Nehru's government was not convinced that Puerto Rico enjoyed full self-government. It was then that Mr. Lodge told the U. N. President Eisenhower was willing to ask Congress to grant full independence.

U. S. Funds a Factor.

This led Gov. Munoz to reaffirm that Puerto Rico does not want either statehood or complete independence. He told the island's Legislature that such steps would mean a two-thirds cut in the funds now available from the United States.

The Legislature then voted overwhelmingly on January 12 and 14 of this year to reject any independence proposals.

The resolution, as approved, declared the Puerto Rican people had already expressed themselves as favoring the continuation of the bond with the United States.

This was done in a popular referendum June 4, 1951, which showed a three-to-one preference for a commonwealth status in association with the United States. Under the new Puerto Rican constitution that Carribbean territory elects its own officials and legislature. It has a commonwealth relationship with the United States, but manages its own internal affairs.

INSULAR FANATICS UNDER U. S. STUDY

Brownell Inquiry Looks to Possible Prosecution of Rebel Puerto Rican Chiefs

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UP)—Herbert Brownell Jr., Attorney General, said today that the Government was considering possible prosecution of leaders of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party whose members shot five members of Congress.

Simultaneously, a special security committee recommended that the House install a seven-foot, bullet-proof partition around the visitors gallery to prevent any further outbreak of violence.

Four members of the small Puerto Rican terrorist group invaded the House chamber Monday and shot the five legislators in a wild hail of bullets from a visitors gallery.

Mr. Brownell refused to say whether the Justice Department had been alerted for any further possible trouble by the Nationalists and declined to discuss the progress of Federal investigations into Monday's shooting.

Other department sources have said that the Nationalist leaders might be prosecuted under the Smith Act, which forbids teaching or advocating the violent overthrow of the Government. American Communist leaders have been prosecuted under this law.

Mr. Brownell brushed aside almost all news conference questions by saying that it would be impossible for him to make a statement "that would not be misleading."

Career Policemen Urged

The security committee also proposed that Congress abolish its present "patronage" police force and create a new one made up of trained career officers.

Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr., who said that he "always believed in a merit-selected police force for the Capitol," declared that he would lay the security proposals before House Republican and Democratic leaders as soon as possible. Senate leaders also will study the proposals.

The committee recommended that the glass barrier be topped by a metal screen to prevent any assassin from throwing a hand grenade or other explosive over the top of the glass. The committee consisted of Robert V. Murray, District of Columbia Police Chief; William J. Broderick, Capitol police captain, and Willia mR. Bonsell, House Sergeant at Arms.

Meanwhile, the House voted, 194 to 0, to pay the medical and hospital bills of its five wounded members.

The four assailants will be arraigned tomorrow on indictments charging each with ten counts of assault with intent to kill and assault with a dangerous weapon.

They are Mrs. Lolita Lebron, 34 years old, self-styled leader of the assassins; Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25; Andres Figueroa Cordero, 29, and Irving Flores Rodriguez, 27.

Lawyer's Plea Rejected

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran rejected today charges by a Washington attorney, John M. Holzworth, that the Puerto Ricans were being denied right to counsel. Mr. Holzworth sought to bring three of the four assassins into court under a writ of habeas corpus. He also argued that their $100,000 bail was excessive.

Donald Clemmer, director of the district jail, said that the assassins Mr. Holzworth sought to represent already had retained a lawyer, Conrad Lynn of New York.

Police Chief Murray ordered photographs of Puerto Rican Nationalist party members distributed throughout the Washington force and told all policemen to study them. He said each policeman should be on the lookout for party members, especially near Government buildings or homes of Federal officials.

Any suspects should be kept under close watch and if it appears warranted, they should be searched for weapons, Mr. Murray said. He emphasized that the "vast majority of Puerto Ricans are law abiding citizens," but said that the recent attack called for "drastic measures to prevent any such outrage in the future by these fanatics."

Bentley Is Unchanged

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Casualty Hospital said today that the condition of Representative Alvin M. Bentley, Republican of Michigan, a victim of Monday's shooting, remained unchanged—serious, but no longer critical.

Mr. Bentley, 35, who was shot through the liver, stomach and a lung, was said to have better than a fifty-fifty-chance to live.

The four other wounded representatives, Ben F. Jensen, Republican of Iowa, and Clifford Davis of Tennessee, George H. Fallon of Maryland and Kenneth A. Roberts of Alabama, all Democrats, continued on the mend.

5 Puerto Ricans Seized

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Police seized five Puerto Ricans today in a roundup of leaders of the Nationalist movement in Chicago.

The police declined to say what action would be taken against the five, who will be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for questioning. They were taken into custody on information in police files and from "other persons," the police added. All were held without formal charge.

Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor has ordered the police to bring in for investigation any Puerto Rican knowing about the Nationalist movement. He said the city's Puerto Rican population was about 20,000.

His order came after Mrs. Alvin D. Rose had reported that she had received telephone death threats from anonymous Puerto Ricans intended for Alvin E Rose, Chicago's Welfare Commissioner.

Puerto Rico Tightens Security After Report of Terrorist Plots

Governor and Other Top Leaders Called Possible Targets — Legal Action Against Albizu Campos Studied

By PETER KIHSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 4—Police Chief Salvador Roig tightened security measures today for the Puerto Rican Legislature and top officials after receiving reports that Nationalist terrorists in New York might be hatching attacks here.

The police guard around the headquarters of Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín was doubled last Monday after the shooting in the House of Representatives in Washington. Colonel Roig said today that he had received reports yesterday that mainland Nationalist circles had discussed Mr. Muñoz Marín and other commonwealth leaders as possible targets for assassination.

Thereupon, Colonel Roig ordered all except two gates of the Capitol closed to the public. Nevertheless, he insisted, there was no evidence that any overt acts were actually being plotted on this island.

Colonel Roig, commander of the Puerto Rican Sixty-fifth Infantry Regiment in World War II, heads an insular force of 2,200 police.

The Commonwealth's authorities, meanwhile, continued studying whether Pedro Albizu Campos' statement of last Tuesday hailing the shooting of five members of Congress represented an incitement that might justify legal action against him. But they faced serious police as well as political and legal problems.

Violence Outbreak Feared

In the first place, Albizu Campos' statement appeared to be carefully worded, whatever it meant in spirit. Secondly, in the absence of any overt act by the Nationalists on the island, it might be Commonwealth government action that might "pull a trigger" and set off violence by Nationalists resisting arrest or questioning.

Violence, no matter how small the number of Nationalists involved, might harm the Commonwealth's cause abroad, even while understood by the public here. Furthermore, the Commonwealth has sought to allow free speech for everyone, including Albizu Campos and his followers, so long as they refrain from attempts to overthrow the government by violence.

The impression here is that it is the mainland Nationalists who might be the most dangerous. This is partly because they face constant irritation from real or fancied discrimination suffered by many Puerto Ricans when they go to the mainland, so they would tend to me more easily fired up.

Reports here emphasize the small number involved—the police list only 160 Nationalists here and elsewhere who are regarded as actually dangerous by past deeds or words.

Incidentally, the year when the Nationalists made their only electoral race and Albizu Campos polled their top vote of 11,882 for Senator-at-large, was 1932. Because of an error in an article carried in the Wednesday editions of The New York Times, the year was listed as 1952.

Governor Back in San Juan

Governor Muñoz Marín returned by plane today from his sympathy visit to Washington. He was welcomed by sixty government officials and legislators of his Popular Democratic party at the closely guarded airport, where his arrival time had been kept confidential.

The Governor praised the understanding and "nobility" he had found in Washington. He said that he had offered the commonwealth's fullest cooperation to President Eisenhower in any requisite action growing out of Monday's shooting and alleged plots.

The interest of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its investigation, the Governor declared, was to obtain commonwealth data to aid follow-ups on the mainland.

Arturo Morales Carrion, alternate United States delegate to the Inter-American Conference at Caracas, Venezuela, and Puerto Ricos Under Secretary of State, cabled here that despite the nationalist outburst," the great opinion of Latin American majority is on our side."

He said that John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, had designated him as a delegate to the cultural committee. He added that he proposed "to show that true Puerto Rican spirit is of fraternal association with the United States and intense devotion to the good understanding and close solidarity of all America."

DONEGAN APPEALS FOR PUERTO RICANS

Bishop Calls for Integration, Not Their Segregation Into Separate Congregations

A plea that Puerto Ricans be integrated into congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church was made yesterday by the Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Episcopal Bishop of New York.

Explaining that the policy of the Diocese of New York for his church does not favor services in foreign languages, Bishop Donegan said that Puerto Ricans thus should not be segregated into separate congregations.

He reviewed the history of foreign-speaking congregations in the Protestant Episcopal Church, saying:

"We have had a history of German congregations, Swedish, two or three Italian and French, and where are they now? They are gone."

However, the Bishop urged occasional services in Spanish for older settlers from Puerto Rico. He added that the younger Puerto Ricans would not attend them because of their desire to become Americanized quickly.

He attacked the attitude of those members of the church who want it to minister only to persons of Anglo-Saxon background. He said that the clergy understood that all people were equal before God but that many parishioners did not.

Praises Interracial Work

"We are commissioned to preach the word of God to all His people," the Bishop remarked. He ended his plea for integration of Puerto Ricans by praising the program of interracial parishes in the diocese.

Bishop Donegan spoke at a conference of six dioceses in the New York area. The meeting in th Community House of St. Bartholemew's Protestant Episcopal Church was called by the Home Department and the Department of Christian Social Relations of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Right Rev. Jonathan G. Sherman, Suffragan Bishop of Long Island, said that Spanish-speaking congregations were important to Puerto Ricans. He expressed a fear that they would feel inhibited in parishes where they were a minority group.

Other participants in the discussion outlined the work their congregations were doing to make Puerto Ricans become more secure socially, economically and spiritually. The all-day conference ended with a recommendation that the council seriously consider increased production of tracts and other basic material in Spanish for use in the church's work among Puerto Ricans.

FBI SEIZES 11 PUERTO RICANS; SIX IN CHICAGO

Plot Against U. S. Laid to Nationalists

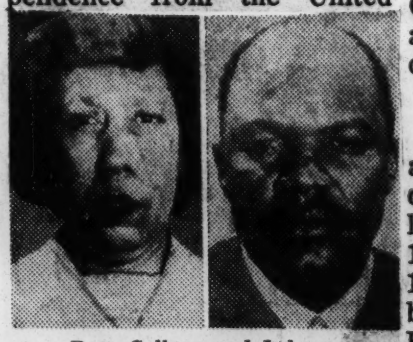
Six Chicagoans were among 11 members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist party arrested yesterday by the federal bureau of investigation on charges of seditious conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States.

Four arrests were made in New York City and one in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Atty. Gen. Brownell placed detainers against six other Nationalists, including the four Puerto Ricans in jail in the District of Columbia since five congressmen were wounded March 1 in the house of representatives by gunfire from the visitors' gallery.

Seek Independence

The Nationalist party, a minority group seeking independence from the United



Rosa Collazo and Lebron

States, has had a violent history since its founding in 1922. In addition to the shooting of congressmen, its members were responsible for the attempted assassination of former President Truman in November, 1950, and for a bloody revolutionary attempt in Puerto Rico in October and November, 1950.

Aulet [left], Matos [center], and Sotomayor.

The Nationalist party has been on the attorney general's subversive list as an organization seeking "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

Guy Banister, FBI agent in charge here, made public the backgrounds of the six Nationalists arrested in early morning raids here:

Medina [left], Jimenez [center], and Torres.

Manuel Rabago Torres, 32, also known as Luiz Fernandez, 1504 Van Buren st., arrested at Laflin and Van Buren sts. He has been a Nationalist since 1942 and formerly was vice president of the party's Chicago branch. Acquaintances include Pedro Albizu Campos, party leader, and Dolores Lebron, who led the attack on Congress. Torres is a laborer at the Joseph T. Ryerson Steel company, 2602 W. 16th st.

Nab Courier-Bodyguard

Carlos Aulet, 28, also known as Carlos Manuel Aulet Concepcion, arrested in a parking lot behind his home at 1410 W. 14th st. A party member since 1951, he has been courier and bodyguard for party officials. He came to the United States about 1947, formerly lived in New York City and Waukegan, and served seven months in the army last year. He was discharged because of his party affiliations. Since then he has worked as a laborer for the National Biscuit company.

Gonzalo Lebron Sotomayor, 33, also known as Gonsalo Lebron Soto, Gonzalo Lebron, Tony Lebron, and Juan Lugo, arrested in his home at 4127 Monroe st. He is a brother of Dolores Lebron and, since he came to Chicago in 1950, has directed party activities here. He went to New York from Puerto Rico in 1946. He is coproprietor of the Casa Progresso grocery, 1446 Harrison st.

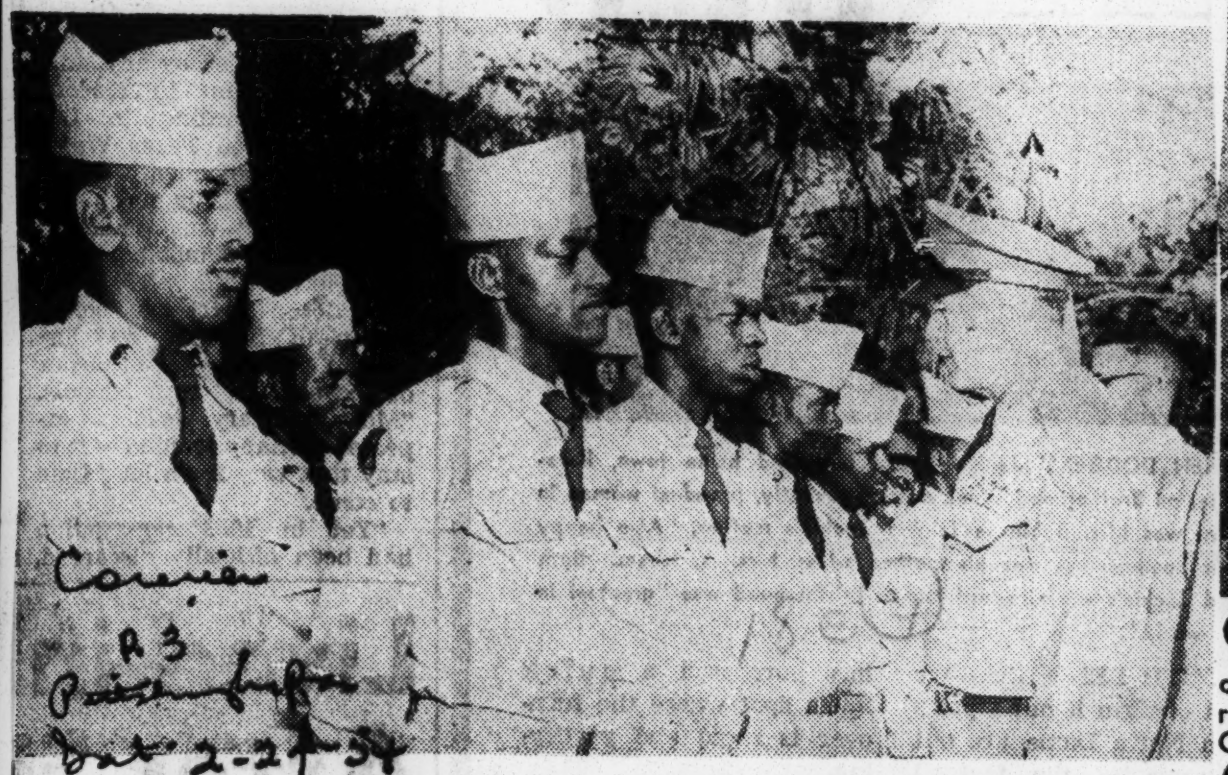
One Secretary-General

Angel Luis Medina, 26, also known as Angel Luis Medina Correa, Angel Reyes, and "Gui," arrested in his home at 3045 Jackson blvd. He became a member of the party's board in June, 1953, sergeant at arms in October, and secretary-general in November. Police arrested him March 4 with an automatic pistol in his possession. He is unemployed.

Armando Dias Matos, 39, also known as Armando Dias, of 224 S. Laflin st., where he was arrested. He had been a Nationalist for 18 years, and vice president and treasurer of the Chicago board. He is a brother of Ismael Dias Matos, who is serving a life sentence for murder of four policemen in Puerto Rico during the 1950 Nationalist revolt.

Jorge Luis Jimenez, 34, also known as Jorge Jimenez Torres and Angel Luis Jimenez,

Military Unit for Virgin Is.



Inspection—The first military unit in the history of the American Virgin Islands, the 420th Quartermaster Service Company, was formally inaugurated in Charlotte Amalie, Feb. 7. Inspecting members of the Army Reserve Company is Brig. Gen. Kenneth S. Sweany, commanding U. S. Army Forces in Puerto Rico. General Sweany headed the group of Army officers who came to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, for the inauguration of the military unit.

Congratulations—Lieut. Albert Ragster (left) of St. Thomas, commanding officer of the Army Reserve unit, is congratulated by Morris F. de Castro, Governor of the Virgin Islands. Lieut. Col. George M. Nevius (center), senior Army adviser, Army Reserve, was one of the Army officers attending the ceremony in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Virgin Is. Gets First Army Unit

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands—The first military unit in the history of the American Virgin Islands was established here Feb. 7. The unit, the 420th Quartermaster Service Company, was inaugurated during a gala celebration.

The Army Reserve Company, commanded by First Lieut. Albert Ragster, took part in the inauguration ceremony in Emancipation Garden here.

IN HONOR OF the occasion, Army officers from Headquarters U. S. Army Forces Antilles and Military District of Puerto Rico journeyed to Charlotte Amalie. They were headed by Brig. Gen. Kenneth E. Sweany, commanding U. S. Army Forces, Antilles, and Lieut. Col. George M. Nevius, Senior Army adviser, Army Reserve.

General Sweany spoke briefly and presented a guidon to the Reserve Company's CO, Lieutenant Ragster.

Morris F. de Castro, Governor of the Virgin Islands, made the closing speech at the inauguration ceremonies.

Alexander To Find Place For His Building Skills In Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—After his confirmation by the Senate, Archie Alexander will find plenty of use for his engineering skills when he takes over as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

The economic conditions of the Virgin Islands have been greatly improved since the days when President Herbert Hoover referred to them as America's "poor house."

One of the contributing factors to improved conditions has been the tourist trade which the islands have enjoyed from persons who went there to obtain divorces. The Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia has ruled that Virgin Island divorces are void except for bona fide residents of the islands.

How this ruling will affect the tourist trade remains to be seen but the present Governor, Morris DeCastro, whom Mr. Alexander will succeed, believes that a master plan for improvement of the islands over a ten or fifteen year period can be financed largely by private capital.

This master plan calls for a sewer system for the city of St. Thomas, new hotels, new communities and new roads.

Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on the 1955 Interior Department supply bill, Mr. DeCastro said the plan is not one for government development of the Islands, except for a beach or two that the government may want.

With regard to land use and community facilities, he explained that if a new hotel is to be built, the location will be indicated. The new Governor, he indicated, also will indicate where new roads and new schools are to be built.

Approximately $6,000,000 were spent by about 125,000 tourists who visited the Virgin Islands last year, as compared with $4,500,000 the year before, Mr. DeCastro testified.

He said tourist trade is off this year, but he is hoping it will pick up in March and April.

The Virgin Islands have 240,000 units of low-cost housing nearing completion in St. Thomas and 110,000 in St. Croix, Mr. DeCastro said. He added that the Virgin Islands Corporation, organized by the Federal Government to promote the economic development of the Virgin Islands, has increased its production of sugarcane, initiated a cattle demonstration project, carried on a land and water development program, and rehabilitated and expanded the electric light facilities in both St. Thomas and St. Croix.

He reported that a new private commercial bank has been opened in St. Croix. He said this was significant because it is "not government entertprise."

The Ford Foundation, he said, has been convinced that it should help the Virgin Islands. The Foundation has appropriated some $7,000 for the first year, $100,000 for the second year, and he hoped $150,000 for the third year, for a teacher training program.

This program, he stated, is being handled through Hampton Institute. Under it, he explained, five outstanding students a year will be sent to Hampton on scholarships for training. They are to return to the islands.

Two Hampton faculty members have been in the Virgin Islands for several months, working with island teachers, he said. He added that 85 percent of Virgin Island teachers are attending classes at night to get other credits.

In addition, he stated, outstanding educators from the United States will be brought down to the Virgin Islands for summer school and island teachers will work and live with them for six weeks while attending summer school classes.

Accommodations for guests have been increased to twenty-four hotels and guest houses, with a total bed capacity of 1,400, Mr. DeCastro testified.

He pointed out that income taxes in the islands were $149,000 in 1941 and were $700,000 in 1953.

On the other hand, he pointed out that the 1950 census showed that 14 percent of the Virgin Islanders had incomes of less than

$100 a year, 50 percent had incomes of less than $500 a year, five percent had incomes between $2,500 and $5,000, and only two percent had incomes of over $5,000 a year.

He said wage rates in the islands are 40 and 50 cents an hour, and the median income is $460 a year, as compared with a median income of over $1,500 a year in the United States.

Mr. DeCastro also testified that only 16 percent of dwelling units in the Virgin Islands have modern toilet facilities. He said 70 percent have pits or receptacle units and 14 percent have no toilet facilities at all.

Only 13 percent of dwelling units in the islands have installed bathtubs and showers, he said, and 87 percent have neither.

Governor of Virgin Islands Threatened

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands.—(INS)— Officials said this week that the Federal Bureau of Investigation will look into the case of anonymous letters threatening the lives of the governor and several high officials of the Virgin Islands.

A number of the letters received in the mail made the threats to kill the officials unless they quit office and security guards have been put at the homes of some top officials.

Gov. Morris F. De Castro is scheduled to leave office April 9 when the new governor, Archibald Alexander, assumes the job. De Castro will become comptroller of the newly organized West Indies bank April 12.

Archie Alexander Explains Plans For Virgin Islands

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Archie Alexander, the newly appointed governor to the Virgin Islands, told a Senate Committee last week that if the people of that area "could tighten their belts and go to work, they would solve their problem" of economy.

Appearing before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the governor appointee outlined many problems which he expects to face in the Virgin Islands and offered suggestions for remedies.

EMIGRATION

Beside the problem of employment, Alexander said another grave factor to be considered is that of emigration. He pointed out that many young people, upon completion of high school, leave the Islands and come to the United States because there are no other areas of education for them there. There are about 230,000 such persons now living in Harlem, New York, he said, all enhanced with certain problems upon arrival here.

He further stated that there are a group of "mendicants" on the Islands that are almost wards of the United States government.

They came here for sums of money every year which has resulted in an appropriation of $112,000,000 spent tthere since 1916. He said he didn't know whether the results were worth it or not.

U S TERRITORY

It was at this point that he suggested that the Virgin Islanders should go to work, and mentioned the previous practice of importing uerto Ricans and British Virgin Islanders to the U. S. territory to cut cane and do other such work.

He pointed out that most of the people on the Islands are interested only in working for the government or in the business of tourism. He does not believe, he added, that a substantia leconomy can be built on tourist ttrade alone.

GREAT NUMBER OF PEOPLE

Sen. Guy Gordon (R. Ore.) reminded Alexander that the suggestio nof "going to work presupposed there is work to go to" This, he said, would perhaps be one of the governor's biggest problems to contrive, as far as a man in that official position can, to aid in establishing in that area on economy that is predicated on labor by a great number of people.

Alexander said he has given some thought to development of the Islands and has already begun some work, but he didn't want to get out too far on a limb before his confirmation.

MUST BE TAUGHT

One of the programs which he suggested was that of building trade schools on the Islands. He realized, he said, that bringing these people up from the bottom means that they must be taught not only how to live but how to make a living.

He claims to be a ttrade school enthusiast since he serves on the boards of trustees for Tuskegee Institute and Howard University. He is also vice president of an insurance company in Chicago and organizer of the six million dollar African Caribbean Contracting Company which has made bids in the Virgin Islands as well as in Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

His company has never done any work in this area ,he said, because it came out second bidder each time. But it was this experience which led him to first become interested in the Virgin Islands, he said.

His company will not bid on any work in that vicinity during his incumbency of office.

Senator Gordon praised the famous contractor for his activities with the too institutions and expressed hope that he would not sever his connections with them.

EXTEND LEDGE

But, continued the Senator, some question might arise concerning his connections with the African-Caribbean Contracting Company. He suggested that Alexander extend his pledge of inactivity for the contracting Company. He suggested that Alexander extend his pledge of inactivity for the contracting company beyond the Virgin Islands area to that of all American possesions in the Caribbean, "and then, like Caesar's wife, you will be above any thought of suspicion."

On the question of tourists, Alexander pointed out that the Islands had previously done some poor advertising in its efforts to attract tourists. One prominent American magazine carried an advertisement listing rooms in the Islands for $50 or $60 a day. In such cases, he added, tourist might be attracted to Antigua and Granada where they can obtain rooms for $8 or $10 per day.

Alexander's idea of attracting tourists appeared to be the lowering of hotel rates and setting up, if possible, a Pan-American air line directly to St. Thomas, especially during the tourist season. There is plenty of room, he said, for an airport at St. Croix.

Those appearing in behalf of Alexander's appointment were Perry Howard, national Republican committeeman from Mississippi: Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, and Louis R. Mehlinger, a Washington attorney who served 33 years in the Department of Justice.

He was also endorsed by Omer Lewis, assistant secretary of Interior public land management and by both senators from his home state, Iowa, Guy M. Gillett, Democrat and Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican.

Ex-Virgin Island Citizen Lauds 'Arch' Alexander

To the Editor:

As a native of the Virgin Islands and a recent visitor (after an absence of thirty years), I feel that the islands will be fortunate in having Archcie A. Alexander as its next Governor.

I have known Mr. Alexander for some seventeen years, both as an outstanding engineer and as a person. Few people have entered public service with superior background. He is well trained, both academically and as an engineer; he is no mere man of theory because all his adult life he has done things working as an engineer; he is a good administrator, as anyone must be who has conducted a large contracting engineering business building bridges, sewerage systems, viaducts, college buildings, etc., and employing hundreds of people.

A few weeks ago I visited Washington and learned from several people what an impression Mr. Alexander made both upon President Eisenhower and other leaders of the nation when he was a dinner guest at the White House a few months ago. He made the same kind of impression every time he made an inspection trip for the Navy, either on land or sea. But the Governor-designate of the Virgin Islands is not only a technician, as most engineers are, he is also a human being. He has used his own money to finance model housing communities; he studies and enjoys all the cultural heritage of his time; his tastes are all of quality and broad.

Mr. Alexander did not fight for the governorship and he will lose money at it. He could earn much more as a contracting engineer, building more gigantic bridges and handling contracts that sometimes reach into the millions. He was persuaded to accept the governorship because he is a Republican of conviction, because he was challenged, and because he always answered calls for service. He is no hungry politician, but he knows his way in politics, having supported his party financially and substantially for many years.

G. JAMES FLEMING

Yonkers, N. Y.

New governor of Virgin Islands aims to make the territory self-sufficient

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Gov. Archie Alexander of the Virgin Islands aims to make the islands self-supporting, and believes he can do it, he testified before the House Interior Department Appropriations Subcommittee.

The testimony of Mr. Alexander, in which he gave an account of his administration since his inauguration early in April, was made public Friday as a part of the hearings on the 1955 supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. Alexander, the second colored Governor of the Virgin Islands since the United States acquired them from Denmark in 1917, appeared before the committee in support of a supplement appropriation of $47,000. The money, he said, was needed to cover the 25 per cent cost-of-living allowance to civil service employees serving outside the continental Unitd States.

Organic Act "A Must"

Asked by Rep. Ben F. Jensen, (Rep., Iowa), subcommittee chairman, whether there was anything which he wished to bring to the attention of the committee, Mr. Alexander said his administration is "head-on with a good many situations we will not be able to cope with unless we get this organic act."

(Legislation providing a new organic act or basic charter of civil government for the people of the Virgin Islands is awaiting the signature of President Eisenhower.)

Since his inauguration in April, Mr. Alexander said, he has cut the deficit of the municipalities of St. Thomas and St. John and St. Croix from $300,000 to $90,000.

Met Some Resistance

Complimented by Mr. Jensen, Governor Alexander continued:

"We have collected money they (the former administration) had not been able to collect for a year and a half. The police did not help.

"We closed some stores because they had not been paying their taxes. We found out we had the right to do that.

"So we froze the labor situation just as is. We canceled $70,000 worth of raises on this count on the morning of my inauguration, before I was sworn in. That was the last act of the former governor (Morris de Castro, a native Virgin Islander)."

Expense Accounts Missing

Mr. Alexander disclosed that some books were stolen after he had ordered "an audit of an autonomous authority that had not had an audit since 1948. We had two days of work before three of the records and books disappeared.

"We called in the FBI and they (the records) have not been found yet. So we are going after the rascals."

"Good for you!" exclaimed Mr. Jensen.

"Our aim is to make that island self-supporting," said Mr. Alexander, adding:

"I think we can do it. We are going to have to cut out all waste, we are going to have to cut out all frills and interest the people in good government. You can never have good citizens unless you have good government, and I think we can have both."

School Situation Bad

Asked by Rep. Ivor D. Fenton (Rep., Pa.) about the condition of schools and hospitals in the Virgin Islands, Mr. Alexander said the government is spending about $100 a year for each pupil, with a total budget of less than $500,000, for education.

He said the per capita expenditure was about half as much as is spent in Mississippi, which has the lowest per capita expenditure of any state in the United States.

Mr. Alexander said new schools are being built. The United States Office of Education, he said, is giving the islands some assistance for vocational education, which his administration is stressing.

Mr. Alexander also said he had had a talk with Lawrence Rockefeller, who has a heavy investment in the Virgin Islands, and Mr. Rockefeller is going to help out with the educational program.

In some sections of the islands, the governor said, children were told not to work with their hands but to aspire for a government job. As a result, he added, there are 1,400 persons on the government payroll down there.

Elliott H. Gray Chosen Teacher In Virgin Islands

It has been announced by Virgin Islands, Governor, Archie Alexander, that Elliott H. Gray, Instructor of Mechanical Engineering at Tennessee State University, will become manager of the Islands Airport at St. Thomas.

Gray, who is also presently in charge of the Aero Repair Shop at Tennessee State will take leave of absence from the University to assume his managerial duties. He was awarded his multi-engine pilot's license and flight instructor's license by the Capitol Airways Aeronautics School in 1948 and 1950, respectively.

Beginning his aeronautics training at the Roosevelt School of Aeronautics and continuing during his tour of duty in the U. S. Air Force as First Lieutenant, Gray received his unlimited single engine pilot's license in 1945.

With an inordinate sense of business acumen coupled with his formalized knowledge, Gray has had over 10 years of experience as owner and manager of several business enterprises, including restaurants, hotels, night clubs, and farms.

He will be joined in St. Thomas later by his wife, the former Catherine Burrell of New Orleans, and their two daughters, Leslie, age 6 and Osbeth, age 1.

18e(4) 1954

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Virgin Islanders Rip Federal Appointment

18e(4)

By ARNOLD de MILLE
AND
ETHEL PAYNE

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower was ripped by Virgin Islanders this week for his appointment of a White House assistant usher and former Navy yeoman as Lieutenant Governor of the Islands.

The new appointee, Charles Kenneth Claunch, 55 and a native of Chicago who has been working as an usher in the White House since 1929, was appointed Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands on March 25 by the President. The position is equal to that of Lt. Governor of a state, the second man in power. He takes over the office April 9, the same day Archie A. Alexander of Des Moines, who was appointed Governor by President Eisenhower Feb. 15 and confirmed March 10, will be inaugurated.

'OUTRIGHT INSULT'

"This appointment is an outright insult to the people of the Virgin Islanders," declared Ashley Totten, president of the American Virgin Islands Civic Association representing 12,000 islanders in this country. "It's a kick that's not in the teeth."

Totten is secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and political speaker for the Virgin Islanders in the mainland.

"It just doesn't seem possible that the President of the United States could do a thing to us like that — putting a White House flunkie who is nothing more than a glorified butler the second man in command," he said. "Just who does the appointment satisfy?"

Claunch's duties at the White House is said to assist in arranging of the President's and Mrs. Eisenhower's social appointments, garden parties, teas, receptions and dinners, and the maintenance and repairs of the White House grounds and the executive offices.

Totten said he wondered if Alexander was consulted on the appointment.

"It is equally difficult to believe that Alexander, one of the most able and independent Negroes in the country, would allow himself to be used by the Administration to that extent," he added.

Actually, it means that a White House butler will be the head man in the islands, Totten declared.

IN NAVY 18 YEARS

"His orders will supersede the Governor's simply by virture of his pipelines into the President's kitchen or bedroom," Totten asserted.

Further, Claunch, who was in the Navy for 18 years, will look after the interest of the whites of the islands, comprising 5 percent of the total population, and will be taking orders directly from the Department of Interior, Totten pointed out.

The Interior Department wanted a white man as Governor in the first place, the AVICA president said.

"With the appointment of this man, Alexander will be no more than a rubber stamp," Totten declared.

Totten added that the people in the Virgin Islands have asked consistently for a native government, the same as that granted Puerto Rico.

In Washington, Alexander, preparing to take over the governorship next week, denied that Claunch will be top man.

He said the President did consult him on the appointment and that he, Alexander, had talked to Claunch before the appointment was made.

Claunch had given him a pledge of complete loyalty, the new Governor declared.

Alexander said that although Claunch is the President's selection, he had the President's word that if Claunch does not work out, he can remove him from the post.

"He is in no position of power," added Alexander, "unless I should die."

That "if" is the greatest fear the natives have. They have received reports that Alexander's health is not too good and should it fail the governorship will again slip into the hands of a white person.

BUSINESS MANAGER

However, it was learned that Claunch will be the business manager of the islands, but will report everything to the Governor.

Asked about Claunch's position in the White House, Alexander replied:

"I was told he was the business manager of the White House."

As for Claunch having a pipeline to the White House, the new Governor added:

"It is a good thing for me because it will keep a pipeline to the White House."

The Defender learned through reliable source, however, that Alexander was not satisfied with Claunch as the Lt. Governor but went along with the program.

It is reported that Claunch got the job through Senator Hugh Butler (Rep. of Nevada).

It was also reported that Alexander's confirmation was held up three weeks by Senator Butler in the committee because the Senator had his own choice for the Virgin Islands top spot.

Totten said the new Governor got off on the wrong foot by referring to the people of the islands as "mendicants" (beggars).

"The facts show that since the United States has owned the Virgin Islands the taxes on our rum have put five million dollars more in the United States treasury than the U. S. spent in the islands—including the purchasing price."

The U. S. bought the islands from Denmark in 1917 for 25 million dollars. Rum, the principal product, nets the U. S. government an average of $3 millions a year in taxes.

"March 31 is the 37th anniversary of the United States' ownership of the Virgin Islands, and this appointment of a White House usher as Lt. Governor is the President's birthday present to us —a kick that is not in the teeth," Totten declared.

Claunch was born in Chicago Oct. 7, 1897, was in the Navy from 1918 to 1938 and rose to flag chief yeoman. He was serving as secretary to Vice Admiral William C. Cole, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, when he was assigned to the White House in 1929. He retired from the Navy in 1938 to become assistant usher.

Alexander has made two appointments here. George Hamilton, a Los Angeles attorney, was named the Governor's new administrative Assistant, and Mrs. Helen Dobb, Alexander's private secretary.

Mrs. Dobb is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and former administrative assistant to Sen. Wheery of North Dakota.

The Defender was advised that no colored female applied for the position as private secretary.

Alexander said he hopes to apply the same efficiency in the islands as he applied in his engineering firm. He will meet often with his legislatures.

Claunch left for the Virgin Islands April 1 to complete arrangements for the inauguration. Alexander left April 7.

He is the second Negro to be named Governor of the Islands, succeeding Morris F. De Castro, a white native, who has been in the post since Judge William F. Hastie was appointed to the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia by President Truman.

Government Of The Virgin Islands

Senate Bill 3378, to provide a Revised Organic Act for the Virgin Islands, is now being considered by the United States Senate. While this bill grants certain economic benefits to the people of the Virgin Islands, it would at the same time curtail certain powers which are now vested in the legislative branch of the Government. In a referendum held throughout the Islands last year the people expressed themselves in favor of petitioning the Congress to grant them the right to elect the governor, to elect a resident commissioner to represent them in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and to provide certain economic benefits.

The bill now before the Senate would provide some of the economic benefits but the major measures for the advancement of self-government have not been included. To the contrary many of the rights and powers now vested in the legislative branch of the government of the territory have been severely curtailed. As delegates duly elected by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Island to express the views of the people on the Revised Organic Act we are desirous of having certain amendments made to Senate Bill 3378 which would provide at least a minimum advancement in self-government for this American territory.

Our proposed amendments are as follows: (1) Elimination of the presidential veto which is a clear limitation of the legislative power. Passage of legislation over the veto of the governor should make it law in order that the will of the people might prevail.

2. Removal of the limitation on the elector in the exercise of the franchise. There is a provision in Senate Bill 3378 which provides that each elector shall only vote for two of the six representatives at large. This is a curtailment of the franchise of the people. At the present time the electors may vote for all the members of the legislature. This provision as it now stands in Senate Bill 3378 would result in fragmentation of representation and would prevent the establishment of the two-party system

which has been the basis of political progress in continental United States.

3. Reorganization of executive departments with approval of the legislature. The bill provides for the reorganization of the executive departments by the governor without the approval of the legislature. At the present time the legislature has the power to approve any reroganization of the executive departments, and there is no logical reason why it should be deprived of this power. Besides, this is a power vested in all state legislatures. Since the legislature must provide the appropriations for the proper functioning of the executive departments, it is simple justice that the legislature should also participate in the organization of the departments.

4. Government comptroller under supervision of governor. The bill provides for a government comptroller who should have exclusive jurisdiction over all the accounts, records, and funds of the government. This office is being set up as an independent agency, the comptroller to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior outside the control of the governor. We agree with the establishment of the office of a comptroller, but we feel that this should be set up as another executive department under the control of the governor in compliance with the principle that all officials in the executive branch should be responsible to the chief executive. Furthermore, the governor, appointed by the President of the United States, serves as the representative of the United States government in the Islands. We see no need to set up another independent federal official who would serve as "governor of finance." This is a duplication of powers which may create unnecessary complications.

The people of the Virgin Islands are ready for a full measure of self-government, including the right to elect the governor and a resident commissioner. However, if we cannot obtain all of these measures at the same time we submit that the changes enumerated above constitute the minimum advance to which we are entitled.

The people of the Virgin Islands are proud to be American citizens. Our sons volunteered in the armed forces, and at our request the Selective Service Act was extended to the Virgin Islands. Thereby we shed our blood with yours on the battlefield, fighting together for the principles for which our Nation stands. We are a devoted and loyal people, willing to make any sacrifice necessary. There are no subversives in our Islands, and no alien ideology has raised its ugly head. Help us to keep it this way. We want to enjoy all the responsibilities and privileges which first class American citizenship entails. We are not afraid to shoulder the responsibilities, but we also desire to have the privileges that go along with first class American citizenship. We sincerely hope that our views will be considered sympathetically and favorably by the Congress and the people of the United States.

VALDEMAR A. HILL.
HERBERT H. HEYWOOD.
Delegates, Virgin Island Legislative Assembly
Washington.

Governing the Virgin Islands

As chairman of the Senate Committee which has primary responsibility for proposed legislation revising the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, I have studied with great interest the letter of protest published in your issue of May 18, signed by Valdemar A. Hill and Herbert Heywood as "Delegates of the Virgin Islands Legislative Assembly." Mr. Hill is not, of course, a member of the Virgin Islands Legislative Assembly, but until very recently was a Federal job holder in the Islands. However, for the purposes of this letter I do not question his right to speak for one of the groups there.

The 1952 U. S. Census report estimates the population of the Virgin Islands at 25,000. This population figure is important in the light both of the amounts of mainland taxpayers' money that has been expended in the Islands and the proposals of the Legislative Assembly for governmental reorganization. The land area is about 85,000 acres, of which approximately 20,000 are considered "cropland" by the United States Department of Agriculture. Less than one half of this cropland area, however, is under cultivation, and an overwhelmingly large part of that fraction is in sugar cane on nonirrigated land. The islands contain no mineral resources, and except for tourism and rum manufacture, there are no industries.

However, the Virgin Islands are a tourist paradise, combining Old World charm (they were Danish for some 2½ centuries prior to World War 1) and New World comfort with a well-nigh perfect tropical climate and unparalleled recreational facilities.

Beginning with the purchase of the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917, more than 82 million dollars has been appropriated out of the Federal treasury for nonmilitary expenditures in the Islands.

At the time of the purchase, local self-government consisted of "Colonial Councils," composed partially of appointed and partially of elected residents, who had to meet a property qualification as did all of the electorate. The Councils were advisers to the Governor appointed by the Danish crown and they served without compensation, membership being deemed a civic honor. The Organic Act of 1936, which the proposed legislation would replace, adapted many features of the Danish colonial system and superimposed on them certain provisions characteristic of some of the highly paternalistic legislation of the mid-1930's.

Legislative costs for the 25,000 people of the Virgin Islands last year amounted to just short of 100 million dollars. And last year the mainland taxpayers contributed $745,000 in direct deficit appropriations to the running expenses of the local government, plus more than $300,000 for the "central administration" . . . the salaries of the Governor and his staff, the two superintendents of education, the two heads of health departments, public works, and the like.

In all, the Mainland taxpayers contributed approximately six million dollars last year to the government of the 25,000 Virgin Islanders.

While the mainland taxpayer was contributing six million dollars to the Virgin Islands, no citizen of the Virgin Islands was making any contribution whatever to the Federal treasury. All Federal income taxes collected from Virgin Islands residents were covered into the insular treasuries and appropriated by the local legislature, as were all custom duties.

However, one of the greatest evils in the present system is the fact that under the 1936 Organic Act the legislature passes on each and every appointment regardless of how menial it may be on the one hand, or how highly skilled and technical on the other. Literally, the Governor of the Virgin Islands cannot hire a man to sweep the floor of his office without getting the approval of the local legislature. This inevitably has led to politicking in appointments on occasion.

As to the four specific objections of Messrs. Hill and Heywood, the Virgin Islands are in precisely the same status as Guam with respect to the presidential veto. I do not find any instance in which the presidential veto power has had to be exercised with respect to an act of the Guam legislature, whereas, on nine separate occasions since 1945 the Virgin Islands legislature has overridden the Governor's veto, and on eight of these nine occasions the President has sustained the Governor.

As to the second objection, either the Assembly delegates do not understand the present law, or I do not. Section 6 of the 1936 Act provides that the members of the Municipal Council must be chosen by electoral districts, with two councilmen at large from St. Croix and two from St. Thomas. Voters can vote only for the councilmen representing the geographical district in which they live, and for the at large members. As I read Section 5 of S. 3378, substantially the same plan is followed for the election of the unicameral legislature, namely representation by geographical district and by members at large, with the electors voting for both.

As to the Governor's authority to reorganize the executive branch, I believe that the present top-heavy, overlapping expensive bureaucracy that has grown up under the present system is the best answer to the objection. While it is true that the legislature must provide the appropriations, it is equally true that the mainland taxpayer is paying by far the greater part of the bill for local government in the Virgin Islands.

The fourth objection goes to the organization of the government comptroller's office. I believe it would defeat the essential "watchdog" character of the office if the comptroller were to be just another member of the Governor's staff. He is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Interior, to whose department the appropriations for the Virgin Islands are made. Separation from the direct control of the office of the Chief Executive is in accord with established procedures on the mainland.

In general, S. 3378 provides the people of the Virgin Islands with the opportunity to attain a far greater degree of true self-government — the independence that comes from standing on one's own feet and facing up to the responsibilities of American citizenship as well as demanding all of its privileges and rights. While I do not believe that the Congress can solve the problems of the Virgin Islands merely by the passage of another law in Washington, I do believe that S. 3378 will be of substantial help to the excellent Governor chosen by President Eisenhower, the Hon. Archie A. Alexander. Enactment of S. 3378 or similar legislation is necessary for the Governor to do the job that must be done in the Virgin Islands if the people are ever to progress beyond the stage of being, in substance, wards of the Federal Government.

HUGH BUTLER,
United States Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
Washington.

Major points at issue in the proposed legislation are:

1. Voting requirements would be changed only to the extent that the legislature would be prohibited from establishing a language qualification.

The bill provided for a unicameral legislature of eleven members—two from St. Thomas, two from St. Croix, one from St. John, and six at large. Each voter would vote for no more than two representatives at large so that sizable minorities would be represented.

3. The Governor would continue to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. He would exercise his authority under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. He would, among other things appoint the officers and employees of the executive branch of the Virgin Islands government.

The committee turned thumbs down on an elective Governor on the ground that the Virgin Islands are not "ready yet for such political responsibility."

Virgin Islands ask self-government

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The bill to provide a new organic act—basic charter of civil government—for the Virgin Islands would give a greater degree of self-government to the people of the islands.

A statement to that effect, contained in the report of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, is in direct conflict with the assertion of Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, who charged that it would reduce their autonomy.

The committee's report asserts that enactment of the bill would:

1. Eliminate much of the wasteful duplication in governments and governmental services, thereby affording the islands more efficient and truly representative government, and would give a greater degree of autonomy, economic as well as political, to the people of the islands.

To Contribute Share

2. Be a step toward the islands becoming self-sustaining and allow American citizens in the islands to contribute their fair share toward support of their government.

Rights for Virgin Islands

Amendments Sought to Bill Now Before the Senate

The signers of the following letter are Delegates to the Virgin Islands Legislative Assembly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Senate Bill 3378, to provide a Revised Organic Act for the Virgin Islands, is now being considered by the United States Senate. While this bill grants certain economic benefits to the people of the Virgin Islands, it would at the same time curtail certain powers which are now vested in the Legislative branch of the Government.

The bill now before the Senate would provide some of the economic benefits, but the major measures for the advancement of self-government have not been included. To the contrary, many of the rights and powers now vested in the Legislative branch of the Government of the territory have been severely curtailed.

Our proposed amendments are as follows: Elimination of the Presidential veto, which is a clear limitation of Legislative power. Passage of legislation over the veto of the Governor should become law in order that the will of the people might prevail.

Voting Provision

Removal of the limitation on the elector in the exercise of the franchise. There is a provision in Senate Bill 3378 which provides that each elector shall only vote for two of the six Representatives-at-Large. This is a curtailment of the franchise of the people. At the present time the electors may vote for all the members of the Legislature. This provision as it now stands in Senate Bill 3378 would result in fragmentation of representation and will prevent the establishment of the two-party system which has been the basis of political progress in continental United States.

Reorganization of Executive Departments with approval of the Legislature. The bill provides for the reorganization of the Executive Departments by the Governor without the approval of the Legislature. At the present time the Legislature has the power to approve any reorganization of the Executive Departments, and there is no logical reason why it should be deprived of this power. Besides, this is a power vested in all state Legislatures. Since the Legislature must provide the appropriations for the proper functioning of the Executive Departments, it is simple justice that the Legislature should also participate in the organization of the departments.

Control of Finances

Government Controller under supervision of Governor. The bill provides for a Government Controller who should have exclusive jurisdiction over all the accounts, records and funds of the Government. This office is being set up as an independent agency, the Controller to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior outside the control of the Governor. We agree with the establishment of the office of a Controller, but we feel that this should be set up as another Executive Department under the control of the Governor in compliance with the principle that all officials in the Executive branch should be responsible to the Chief Executive. Furthermore, the Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, serves as the representative of the United States Government in the islands. We see no need to set up another independent federal official who would serve as "Governor of Finance."

We want to enjoy all the responsibilities and privileges which first-class American citizenship entails. We are not afraid to shoulder the responsibilties, but we also desire to have the privileges that go along with first-class American citizenship. We sincerely hope that our views will be considered sympathetically and favorably by the Congress and the people of the United States.

VALDEMAR A. HILL,
HERBERT H. HEYWOOD.

New York, May 13, 1954.

Virgin Islands In Fight For Civil-Rights

NEW YORK, June 14.—The proposed Organic Act for the Virgin Islands which passed the Senate recently without debate was removed from the House Consent Calendar on the 4th instant and sent to the Committee On Rules as a result of vigorous protests made by the joint action of the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, and the American Virgin Islands Civic Association at 217 West 125th Street.

According to Ashley L. Totten, President of the Association, an attempt was made by Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska, to push Bill 33378 through Congress without debate in order to help the so-called "new look" administration in the islands to complete its purge of natives out of government jobs and replace them with Republicans on the mainland.

Totten explains that the clause in the current Organic Act of 1936 which provides that "qualified natives be given consideration to governmental posts" has been deleted and the request of their legislative assembly that the governor and other top executives be elected by the people as is done in Puerto Rico has been denied them.

Bent upon their desire to wrest control of the autonomy enjoyed by natives for the past eighteen years, some continentals who reside here have seized upon the mistakes of a few natives in office to change that the islands' inhabitants, 97 per cent literate, are incapable of running the affairs of their insular government, he explains.

In reply, Totten states that all of the corruption on the mainland does not prove that there are no citizens in these United States capable of running a good honest and efficient Federal government and that the unforgettable Teapot Dome scandal, where one Republican Senator allegedly went to jail, did not disqualitfy other members of the Senate and House.

Totten states that the removal from office of natives by continental Republicans and the plan to ram down their throats an Organic Act they do not want has caused widespread dissatisfaction everywhere in the islands and the native inhabitants are resentful about being placed in a less favorable position than other citizens of the United States.

Republican Virgin Island Governor Faces Political Storm

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands — (AP) — Republicans are causing rumbles on these volcanic, longtime Democratic shores.

The Virgin Islands have overcome the "poorhouse" tag Herbert Hoover pinned on it two decades ago when he was President.

Today, the new GOP administration is stirring up another storm. It centers on a man named Alexander and an act of Congress.

Archie A. Alexander, a wealthy, blunt-spoken Iowa contractor, came here last April to succeed Truman-appointed Morris F. De Castro, only Virgin Islander ever made governor.

The husky 65-year-old newcomer inherited headaches soon after he moved into the governor's mansion. The 83rd Congress passed a new organic act for the Virgin Islands, the first significant piece of legislation in nearly 20 years for the easternmost United States territory in the Western Hemisphere.

Alexander hailed the new law as "the economic salvation" of the islands. Under the bill, all taxes collected on the islands will go into the local treasury. Whatever the islands raise, the federal government will match, dollar for dollar, from funds collected in taxes on Virgin Islands goods sold on the United States mainland —largely rum. Officials figure this will fatten the island's treasury by about $5,000,000 a year.

Administration critics agreed this was an economic shot-in-the-arm for the islands, where the tourist trade had hit a slump and the once-booming divorce business busted when the judge clamped down on Americans who set up "residence" for six weeks with round-trip tickets in their pockets.

But critics protested it stripped powers from the local legislature, gave the governor tighter control and failed to set any target date on which the islands might be allowed to elect their governor.

Alexander is a Negro governor on islands which have an estimated 80 per cent Colored population. The three main islands in the cluster of nearly 50 are St. Thomas, with the capital of Charlotte Amalie, tiny St. John and agricultural St. Croix. The islands, discovered by Columbus in 1493 in his second voyage, straddle the Atlantic and the Caribbean, close to Puerto Rico.

The little cities are Old World 17th century, imbued with the touch of the Danes, from whom the United States bought the islands in 1917 for $25,000,000.

Virgin Islanders please you with their warmth—and puzzle you with their English. They sound like Scotchmen chatting with a sing-song beat.

The people rose up in indignation to kill plans for importing gambling casinos to their islands. But they are lax about going to the polls.

Gov. Alexander is unhappy over their 20 holidays in his five months of office. He also wants to hasten the complete reshuffling of the government machinery called for in the bill. His moves have reaped praises—and brickbats.

A. Melchoir, editor of St. Thomas' The Daily News, says this is what has happened:

"For years, the pendulum has been slightly left of center. Now Alexander has moved it—without question—hard right of center."

Melchoir, whose paper is generally sympathetic with the governor, says Alexander's administration is "respected, but not loved. The people are used to being handled with kid gloves, and they don't like being hit with a baseball bat."

He said the governor "has reflected an attitude of seeming to be against the natives because of what he was told about the mess here."

Earle Ottley, 32, legislative leader and editor of The St. Thomas Home Journal newspaper, probably is the top administration opponent.

Ottley said in an interview: "We are afraid that Alexander will lead the island with friends in the construction business. In every controversial issue, the governor relies heavily on the opinions of individuals whose interests and that of the public are usually divergent."

What lies ahead for the Virgin Islands?

The Daily News gave one answer.

The new law, said the newspaper, "marks the end of emotional legislation and the turning point in the political history of the islands . . . From here on the people will have to prove conclusively they are ready and capable of conducting their own affairs."

Virgin Islands Given Boost With Tax Law

By SAM SUMMERLIN

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Oct. 2 (AP)—Republicans are causing rumbles on these volcanic, longtime Democratic shores.

The Virgin Islands have overcome the "poorhouse" tag Herbert Hoover pinned on it two decades ago when he was president.

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Inherited Headaches

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Critics Agreed

Administration critics agreed this was an economic shot-in-the-arm for the islands, where the tourist trade had hit a slump and the once-booming divorce business busted when the judge clamped down on Americans who set up "residence" for six weeks with round-trip tickets in their pockets.

But critics protested it stripped powers from the local Legislature, gave the governor tighter control and failed to set any target date on which the islands might be allowed to elect their governor.

The late Sen. Hugh Butler (R-Neb.) sparked the new legislation as chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Puerto Rico Rights

Butler noted that Puerto Rico is the only offshore American area which now has this right of electing its governor and said he felt the Virgin Islands were "not ready yet for such political responsibility."

The senator said the 1936 Organic Act, the first basic charter for civil government on the islands, had proved "inefficient and expensive for the American taxpayer." He said the island's lawmakers were voting themselves into almost continuous session, and some were drawing as much as $2,300 a year, plus expenses, while some were representing fewer than 2,000 voters.

Butler's bill gives the legislators a flat $600, slaps a 60-day limit on regular sessions and gives the governor the sole authority to call special sessions.

Colored Population

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Praises Organic Act For Virgin Islands

By JOSEPH U. HINSHAW

WASHINGTON.—(INS) — Gov. Archie Alexander of the Virgin Islands said Saturday that the Organic Act approved by Congress last year for the territory "is the economic salvation of the island."

Alexander, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, was appointed governor of the islands by President Eisenhower six months ago, and has had the task of drawing up plans for the complete reorganization of the government to conform with the organic legislation approved by Congress this year.

The Republican appointee said he had already worked out plans for the consolidation of the various government departments into eight, the heads of which will form his cabinet.

Under the Organic Act, the legislature of the islands has been reduced from 16 to 11 members, and the new legislature, to be elected Nov. 2, will have to approve his reorganization plans.

Alexander also said that he will recommend the consolidation of the 94 boards and commissions presently existing for the islands' population of 35,000 into 22.

The Organic Act is designed to eliminate the need for the islands to go to Congress every year in search of deficiency appropriations. For each dollar of local revenue raised the federal government will match it with another.

This will give the territory a budget of approximately $4,000,000 a year, which in the view of the governor will be enough to run the government adequately and allow $1,000,000 a year for a public works program.

Alexander said he intends to push a program of vocational education in order to train the islanders for better paying jobs and positions.

A strong educational program, Alexander said, is one of the greatest needs of the islands. Last year $95 per capita was spent, an amount less than half that spent by the poorest state in the union.

The governor said he is also interested in making a greater effort to promote tourism to the islands. He said it dropped off to 106,000 persons last year but he hopes it will increase again this year.

Despite the smallness of his domain, Gov. Alexander said he is kept extremely busy as the governor is regarded as a sort of "father confessor" for whom no problem is too small.

Virgin Isles Group Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—President Eisenhower today appointed a commission to study application of Federal laws to the Virgin Islands. The commission, set up by the last Congress, will report back to Congress by next July. Among the members are William W. Bailey of Yonkers, now Commissioner of Deeds for St. Thomas Island, and Francis Ellis Rivers of New York City.

QUEENLY" VISIT **The two reigning monarchs of the British Empire, Queen Elizabeth II, left, and impressive Queen Salote of Tonga, center, worshipped and spent an entire day together during a recent visit to the tiny island by the younger monarch.**

Queen Salote played host to Queen Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the royal guests sat tailor-fashion and ate suckling pig with their fingers. The majestic island Queen was one of the sensations at the recent Coronation, and was a guest of Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. (Newspress Photo)

W. Indies House Hits Color Bar In Hotels

BAHAMAS, Bermuda—(ANP)—The house of assembly recently protested against racial discrimination as practiced by some hotels in Bermuda and the Bahamas.

The protest accused some hotels of discriminating against persons of color who desire accommodations in them. It compared the practice to some which existed in England during the rule of Oliver Cromwell, and recommemded that the matter be taken up with the South Caribbean colonies and the secretary of state for the colonies, Oliver Lyttelton.

The protest followed the refusal of some hotels to accept as guests many noted colored persons. Among them were H. W. Springer, registrar of the University College of the West Indies, Sir Frank McDavid and Lady McDavid of British Guiana, and K. N. R. Husbands, speaker of the house of assembly of Barbados.

Not ony are colored residents of the islands victims of hotel discrimination, Colored visitors from the United States have been turned away when they applied for accommodations.

They report that Nassau and Bermuda are among the worst offenders in discriminating against Negroes. Many colored persons occupy important professional and political positions in the islands, but live in almost totally separate social life from the whites.

When Negro tourists from the U. S. visit the island, they usually stop with friends rather than take a chance of being turned away from some of the hotels.

ISLAND'S 'NEW LOOK':

Nine legislators set drive on Bermuda's racial bans

By CONSTANCE CURTIS

BERMUDA — (ANP) — The vacation paradise of Bermuda, long associated with racial prejudice in the minds of Americans, has within the past few years been undergoing some startling and heartening changes.

The walls of discrimination built during the 30 years that the islands have beckened white Americans, have begun to crack under the ever strengthening opposition of an enlightened and aroused colored population.

The islands, less than 700 miles off the eastern coast of the United States, are ceasing to be simply a playground for whites. In the past few years, they have begun to attract colored visitors in mounting numbers.

Bermuda's "New Look".

Of prime importance in this "new look" in Bermuda, have been the concerted efforts of the nine colored legislators in the House of Assembly.

Just two weeks ago, they guided through Parliament a report which not only takes official cognizance of inequalities in the treatment of colored Bermudians, but which goes on record with recommendations for improved race relations.

The unanimous recommendations of the committee, composed of four colored and five white, press for equal opportunities for colored in nursing, under civil service and in the schools which are segregated.

More equitable representation in both houses of Parliament and the opening of an interracial technical high school are also salient points in the report.

Nine Legislators Are Leading Fight To Break Color Line In Bermuda

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The unanimous recommendations of the committee (composed of four colored and five white) press for equal opportunities for Negroes in nursing, under civil service and in the schools, which are segregated. More equitable representation in both houses of Parliament and the opening of an interracial technical high school are also salient points in the report.

The matter of state sponsorship of Negro tourism holds an important place in the committee's recommendations. In years past, more than $1,500,000 have been allocated annually by the government for increasing tourist trade, with not one penny of this money aimed at attracting Negro visitors. This situation is no longer true.

Following the acceptance of the report, the first monies spent in an attempt to draw American Negroes to the islands was voted, with the promise that more will be forthcoming, despite the resistance of many white hotel owners.

Significant "straw in the wind" was the opening last week of the Donald Wesley Gayles' Sunset Lodge, the newest guest house on the island. The lodge, owned, built and operated by colored Bermudians, drew to its opening ceremonies not only representatives of the major air and steamship lines, but also a representative of the group which has been a tremendous block in breaking hotel prejudice.

N.H.P. Vesey, MCP, chairman of the Bermuda Trade Development Board, a group which in the past has spearheaded the attempt to ignore the Negro tourist, officially opened the lodge. This was a precedent shattering event that points up the changing tide here.

With a population which is 60 percent colored, Bermuda, nevertheless, has been able to pack both Parliament and other government agencies with a majority of white representatives. The rapid increase in Negro land ownership (basis for the vote) has begun already to force changes in this all-too-familiar pattern.

Beginning in 1947, when Dr. E. F. Gordon, MCP, forced the issuance of a "white paper" from the British government taking official cognizance of the problems of discrimination on the islands, the opposition began its slow retreat. Today, the fruits of his efforts, and those of his eight follow members in the Assembly, have begun to bear fruit.

At present, with a growing middle class well aware of its rights and strengths, with Negro legislators pledged to fight together against racism, and with increasing numbers of American Negro visitors proving that they are an important tourist source, the picture in Bermuda is becoming brighter.

Bermudians will quickly tell you that they have still a long, hard road to travel toward complete equality, just as we. But they, too, are each day drawing steadily closer to that goal.